Lesson 3

Slide 1 – Reformation In Scotland

1. Background
2. 14th Century – John Wycliffe Led A Reform Movement In England
	1. 1365 – One Year Prior To John Wyclif’s Resignation From Oxford, 81 Passports Were Granted To Scottish Students To Study At Oxford
	2. 1415 – French Catholic Theologian & President of the University of Paris, Jean Gerson (1363-1429), complained about the uprise of Wycliffe’s ideas in Scotland.
3. 16th Century – Lutheranism Introduced In Scotland By Patrick Hamilton & George Wishart
	1. 1525 – Luther’s Writings So Infiltrated Scotland That Scottish Parliament Banned Import Of Any Luther Material
4. 1559 – John Knox Introduces The Reform Church Into Scotland, now known as the Church of Scotland or Presbyterian church.

Slide 2 – By 1530 – Tyndale’s English Translation of 1525 Was Being Widely Used In Scotland

Slide 3 – The home of Scottish Catholicism was at that time in the city of St. Andrews on the east coast and a just north of its political home in Edinburgh.

1. Cardinal David Beaton (1494-1548)
2. He was a bishop and a politician.
3. Born in Balfour (Fife) and educated at St. Andrews and Glasgow Universities. He negotiated both marriages of King James V (1512 - 1542) with the French court.
4. As Abbot of Arbroath, Beaton sat in the Scottish parliament from 1525.
5. Beaton was effectively the last Archbishop of St. Andrews, appointed to this position in 1539.
6. Opposed by John Knox, Beaton was murdered by Protestant reformers in the same year as he executed George Wishart.

Slide 4 - These are ruins of the second castle, the first of which was destroyed during the wars of independence from 1400 to 1560.

1. During the Protestant Reformation, the forces of John Knox overtook the forces of Cardinal Beaton in late 1546
2. For A Time John Knox Lived In The Castle, And It Served As A Church As Well As A Stronghold For The Protestants
3. Finally The Castle Was Destroyed Through Battles Between Protestants And Catholics

Slide 5 – Early Reformers In Scotland

Patrick Hamilton (1504-1528) (died at 24 years of age)

1. Ordained Priest Who Led First Reformation
2. Spent 6 Months With Luther In Germany
3. Debated Alexander Alesius (1500-1565), Catholic Envoy, and converted him.
4. Cardinal David Beaton, Archbishop Of St Andrews, Invited Him To Preach In Scotland. After A Week He Was Arrested For Heresy

Slide 6 – Pic of St. Andrews Church - St. Andrews Church Is Located On The Campus Of St. Andrews College (Of late the college of note where Prince William & Catherine met and fell in love)

1. Hamilton’s Defense
2. Taught Against Celibacy, Pressing The Point By Marrying
3. Accused Of Teaching Against Pilgrimages, Purgatory, Prayers To Saints, Prayers For The Dead
4. Burned At The Stake. It Was Gruesome, As It Took 6 Hours To Burn Him. The First Fire Went Out While He Writhed In Pain – February 29, 1528
5. Resulted With Deep Resentment & Resistance From Scottish People.

Slide 7 – 12 – The Death of Patrick Hamilton – pictures

Slide 13 – George Wishart – (1513-1546)

1. 1538 Forced Into Exile By Catholic Church: Fled To Strasbourg & On To Zurich - Influence By Swiss Reformers
2. Close Friend And Confidant Of John Knox – Knox saw him as a teacher.
3. Held To Biblical Authority For Faith And Practice – Taught Greek – N.T. Was His Text, not the Catholic Catechisms
4. 1544 - Returned To Scotland; Preached Protestantism; Calvinism; Authority Of The Scriptures; Presbyterian Form Of Church Government; Local Autonomy Of Congregations

Slides 14-16 – The Death Of George Wishart

* 1544-1546 – This is when he began Influencing John Knox – Was Present When Wishart Was Arrested Jan. 16, 1546
* Wishart Defended Himself Before His Accusers As 18 Articles Were Read Against Him
* He Was Against Purgatory, Mass, Transubstantiation, the Sacraments, Veneration Of Saints, & Celibacy
* Burned At Stake In Front Of Bishops Castle, By Cardinal David Beaton.
* Furious Response Of People - Beaton Was Hung By Wishart Loyalists May 28, 1546 In Retaliation (Note: 18 years since Hamilton – People still remembered)
* One Of The Earliest Congregations Of The Church Of Scotland Was In The Castle Where Wishart Was Martyred
* Burning Religious Leaders At The Stake Only Fueled The Fire Of The Spirit Of Reformation In Scotland As In All Of Europe

Slide 17 – Scottish Catholicism: A Contribution Factor To Reform

* Cardinal Beaton, Archbishop Of St. Andrews Had Nine Children
* Bishop James Hepburn (of Moray, northern Scotland) Had 10 Children All By Different Mothers
	+ 1558 Catholic General Provincial Council Tried To Clean Up Their Act By Refusing To Pay For Illegitimate Children, but it was too Little Too Late
* Catholic Leadership Was Immoral & Incompetent, Causing Many To Move Away From Catholicism Refusing To Attend Mass
	+ The 1558 Council Passed Laws Of Punishment To Those Who Missed Mass
* Biggest contribution to Reform: Internal Moral Decay In Scottish Catholic Leadership

Slide 18 – John Knox – 1505-1572

* Ordained Priest After Attending University of Glasgow & St. Andrews (Incidentally, Thomas and Alexander Campbell will attend Glasgow in about 150 years.)
* Sat At Feet Of Swiss Reformers
* 1546 — Follower Of George Wishart
* 1547 – Entered The Then Protestant Stronghold At St. Andrews After Death Of Cardinal Beaton
* July, Captured By Catholics/ Spent 19 Months In The Galley Of A French Ship As Slave – Released In 1549
* 1549 – Received Protestant License To Preach From English King Edward VI, Son Of Henry VIII
* 1553 – Queen Mary Came To Throne And He Fled To Geneva, Influenced By Calvin – Close Friend Of Calvin Until Death In 1564
* 1559 – Returned To Scotland, With Elizabeth On The Throne In England

Slide 19 – The Knox Home on the Royal Mile in Scotland.

Slide 20 – Knox & The Church of Scotland

* The True Church Had 3 Distinct Marks
	+ True Preaching Of The Word Of God
	+ Church Discipline To Be Administered According To The Bible
	+ Correct Administration Of The Sacraments Of Christ
* Reform Church Of Scotland Began – 1560
	+ Abolished Papal Rule In Scotland
	+ Abolished All Contrary To New Doctrine
	+ Forbade Celebration Of Mass

Slide 21 – St. Giles Church: Home of the Church of Scotland

* By End Of 1560 The General Assembly For The Reformed Church Of Scotland Was Formed
* Knox Wrote Two Disciplines
	+ The Book Of Discipline – 1560: Teaching That Baptism And Lord’s Supper Could Be Administered Where The Word Of God Is Preached
	+ The Second Book Of Discipline - 1575
* May, 1597, King James VI Of Scotland Became Involved In Reformed Church Affairs: John Knox Was A Dear Friend, Who Preached At His Coronation
* 1603 – Ascended To English Throne As King James I
* Sought To Unite Scottish Reform With English Church, but failed
* Authorized An English Version Of The Bible To Be Translated – King James Version - 1611
* In August 1647 The General Assembly Of Edinburgh Adopted “Westminster Confession Of Faith”

Slide 22 – Fast Forward about 50 years to the birth of John Glas

* Born September 21, 1695
* His Father, Thomas Was Minister Of The Church of Scotland
* Attended Grammar School At Perth, Later Attending St. Leonard’s College at St. Andrews. Received M.A. May 6, 1713
* Then Attended University Of Edinburgh
* Received A Calvinistic Education Both At Home & University
* Licensed As A Presbyterian Minister At Dunkeld Presbytery On May 20, 1718, Later At Tealing In Forfarshire May 6, 1719
* At Tealing Presbyterian Church 5 Years
* 1727 – Wrote *The Testimony Of The King Of Martyrs Concerning The Kingdom*
	+ Against State Churches &
	+ Intervention Of Civil Authorities In Church Matters
* Believed:
	+ The Church Is Made Up Of Those Who Experienced The Grace Of Christ
	+ Separated Themselves From The World
	+ Gathered Themselves In The Church
	+ Therefore, No Place For Civil Affairs
* Separated From Tealing Church, July 13, 1725, Starting An Independent Church
	+ 100 People Followed
	+ Agreed To Follow Christ As Lord
	+ Subjected Themselves To Glas’ Leadership
	+ Observed The Lord’s Supper Monthly (Not Quarterly Like Scottish Church)
	+ Followed Matthew 18 – Church Discipline
	+ Formed A *Society* Of Believers
* Divisions Continue
	+ August 6, 1726 – At Strathmartine
	+ Taught John 18:36,37 – Christ’s Kingdom Is Not Of This World
	+ No Earthly Civil Designation Of Authority (Against Physical Kingdom Teaching In That Day)
	+ Close To Treason
* Brought Before A Number Of Synods
	+ Aug. 1726 – Synod of Angus & Mearns
	+ Sept. 6, 1726 – Synod Of Dundee
	+ Oct. 1727 – Synod of Montrose
	+ April, 1728 – Synod Of Angus & Mearns
		- Members Submitted 26 Questions To Glas And His Reply Was Discussed
		- Glas Was Suspended As Presb. Minister
		- Appeal To Gen. Assembly At Edinburgh May 2, 1728

Slide 23 – Glasite Church

* Still More Presbyterian Synods
	+ Oct. 17, 1728 – Synod Of Dundee
		- Should They Suspend Or Depose Glas?
		- He Was Deposed
	+ Mar. 12, 1730 – Appealed To Highest Presbyterian Court Who Confirmed The Sentence To Depose Him
	+ 1739 The General Assembly Broke Precedence And Revoked The Sentence Of Deposition
		- Though It Restored Glas As A Minister, It Did Not Restore Him As A Minister In The Church of Scotland
		- Glas Never Requested This, But Its Happening Showed A Sign Of Softening Against Congregationalism

Slide 24 – Last Years of Ministry – Buried In Howff

* 1730 – Continued To Minister To New Tealing Society
* Moved To Dundee To Support Himself By Opening A Bookstore
* Moved To Perth In 1733
	+ His Independent Reputation Was Not Quickly Accepted
	+ When Opening A New Meetinghouse There Some In Town Threw Mud At Attendees
	+ George Miller, The Town Clerk Intervened And Kept The Meetinghouse From Destruction
* 1734 Established A Congregational Church in Edinburgh
	+ Met Robert Sandeman There
	+ Later Became His Son-In-Law
* Died November 2, 1773 – 78 Years Old
	+ Survived By 15 Children, Wife Died In 1749
	+ Most Of Family Buried At Dundee In “Old Howff” Cemetery
* John Glas
Minister of the
Congregational Church in this Pace
Died 2nd, November 1773
Ages 78 Years
He long Survived
Catherine Black
His Beloved Wife
Interred in the same grave
and all his children, fifteen in number
many of whom arrived at mature age
and nine like here beside their parents
* His character in the
Churches of Christ is well known
and will outlive all
monumental inscriptions

Slide 25 – Robert Sandeman

* Born April 19, 1718
* Father, David, A Linen Merchant And Magistrate In Perth
* Attended University Of Edinburgh To Prepare For The Ministry In Church Of Scotland 0 1734
* As A Youth He Became Acquainted With Glas Ideas
* 1735 Choosing To Give Up Ministry Idea, He Returned To Perth To Begin An Apprenticeship In Weaving Business
* 1737 He Married Katherine, Daughter Of John Glas
* 1740 Set Up A Weaving Business
* 1756 His Brother Married Another Of Glas’ Daughters

Slide 26 – Glasite Church in Edinburgh

* 1744, Age 26 – Sandeman became an Elder Of Perth Congregational Church
* Preached For Next 16 Years At Perth, Dundee & Edinburgh
* 1757 – Wrote 2 Volume Work, *Letters On Theron And Aspasio* Against James Harvey’s Teachings On Calvinism
	+ James Hervey Had Written An Apologetic Of Calvinism Called Theron And Aspasio – 1755
	+ As A Result Of Letters On … Many English Congregational Churches Began Appearing
* 1761 – He And Brother William Went To London To Teach His Congregational Ideas
* By 1766 Many Congregational Churches Are In England
* When people of the NEW England region of America got copies of the book, they began sending letters to Sandeman in hopes of his coming to America. He left his family and headed to the New World.

Slide 27 – Robert Sandeman, Danbury, Connecticut – Note some of his beliefs

* Denied Tenets Of Calvinism
* Had Lord’s Supper Every Sunday
* Observed Love Feasts
* Had Foot-Washings
* Mutual Exhortations
* Casting Lots, etc.

Slide 28 – Robert & James Haldane – Airthrey Castle, Sterling – on campus of University of Sterling

* 1798 – Started A Church In England After The Glas/Sandeman Order
* The Tabernacle Church – Beg. 1799 With 310 People
* L.S. Administered Every Sunday
* Weekly Collections Taken
* Operated Schools Throughout England
* Close Associate To Greville Ewing For A Time
* Associated With Baptists

Slide 29 – Haldane Tabernacle – In Edinburgh – Some of their teaching

* N.T. Contained The Pattern For All Christian Service
* Apostolic Church Model Provided Church Model For All Ages
* Thus Teaching “Restoration” Or “Restitution”
* Congregational Autonomy
* Elders Served In Each Congregation, Teaching & Ruling
* Each Church Had Its Own Deacons & Minister
* Civil Authorities Had No Right In Church Matters
* Weekly Observance Of The Lord’s Supper
* By 1808 Both Haldanes Believed That Immersion Was The Only Proper Mode Of Baptism
* Haldanes Differed With Glas Over Discipline, Took A More Loving Approach

Slide 30 – Greville Ewing – His home faced the River Clyde, only a short walk to the Haldanian church that he pastored for many years.

* 1767-1841- Born In Edinburgh, Scotland
* Supported Mission & Congregationalism In Scotland
* 1796 - Mem. Of Society For Propagating Christian Knowledge
* Founding Member & Secretary Of Edinburgh (Later Scotland) Missionary Society, March, 1796, elected Secretary.
* July – began editing The Missionary Magazine in Edinburgh. Begins efforts of allowing freedom to preacher to go where people would listen. Hence, the struggle between Calvinism and Free-Will
* Dec. 1, 1798, formally leaves the Church of Scotland
* 1799, begins a seminary for training boys to preach. His plan: “to make the Bible its own interpreter, by comparing one part to another.” (biog. P.192)
* July, begins a congregational church in Glasgow, self-ruled, L.S. Weekly, following the Bible alone. Over 3000 in attendance the first day.
* 1802 – Releases his own textbook on the Greek Language with Compendious Lexicon.
* April, 1808 – Divides with Haldanes Over Baptism & Their Use of Unordained Members in Worship
* Nov. Meets a young Irishman named Alexander Campbell, influences him.