

STUDY PAK 14

JOHN KNOX AND THE REFORMATION IN SCOTLAND

“As for the fear of danger that may come to me, let me not be solicitous. My life is in the custody of Him whose glory I seek.”

~~John Knox~~

I. THE REFORMATION BEGINS IN SCOTLAND

- A. At the beginning of the 16th century Scotland was very heavily Catholic.
- B. In 1523, Lutherans began to move into Scotland.
- C. In 1525, Luther’s books were found in Scotland. _____
_____ were smuggled into Scotland in great numbers.
- D. Patrick Hamilton, an independent preacher, began to preach salvation by faith throughout the country. Multitudes responded. In 1528, Hamilton was tried for _____ and _____.

II. GEORGE WISHART AND JOHN KNOX

- A. Wishart studied in Germany under Luther. He returned to Scotland and preached for 3 years with great results.
- B. Among those converted was a 40-year old Catholic priest named John Knox.
- C. A Cardinal Beaton had Wishart tried for _____ and _____.
- D. Some of Wishart’s friends attacked Beaton’s castle and killed him.
- E. Knox became the spiritual leader of Wishart’s followers.
- F. The Catholic Church called for help and the French government sent an army. The French captured Knox and several other preachers and sent them to serve as _____.
- G. Knox escaped after 19 months and went to England. He became a pastor there.
- H. During the reign of Bloody Mary Knox fled to Geneva and worked with the Reformers there.

III. MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS

- A. Mary was the granddaughter of Henry VII, niece of Henry VIII, cousin of Edward VI, Bloody Mary and Queen Elizabeth. She was the daughter-in-law of Francis I of France, wife of Francis II, mother of King James I, grandmother of Charles I and great grandmother of Charles II and James II.
- B. She was raised in France. She returned to Scotland to solidify Catholicism, and join the Scottish throne to the French throne.
- C. She returned to France after the death of her first husband.

IV. THE CONFLICT BETWEEN MARY AND KNOX

- A. In 1557, Scottish reformers asked Knox to return to Scotland.
- B. Roman Catholic leaders publicly burnt his pictures.
- C. In 1561, Mary returned to Scotland. She had a new 20-year old husband. She was associated with many moral scandals and violent politic conspiracies.
- D. Knox formed a Scottish House of Commons, petitioned Mary to reform the church and denounced French claims to the throne. Knox met with Mary four times.
- E. Knox and many other Scottish preachers, preached openly against Mary's immorality, religion and politics.
- F. Knox was tried for high treason but was acquitted unanimously. Knox stated at his trial:
"I am in the place where _____
_____ therefore the truth I speak. Impugn it whoso will."
- G. Mary's husband was assassinated and one of her lover's was murdered. Another lover divorced his wife in order to wed Mary.
- H. The people were so disgusted that they revolted against Mary. The revolt was _____
_____ including Knox.
- I. Mary fled to her cousin Elizabeth in England. She was next in line for the English throne. Roman Catholics had tried to kill Elizabeth twice. Elizabeth imprisoned Mary. Mary began an affair with one of her guards who tried to help her escape. They were both caught and executed.

J. Mary's infant son James became King.

V. KING JAMES VI OF SCOTLAND AND KING JAMES I OF ENGLAND

A. Evangelical preachers praised James and educated him.

B. As an adult he identified with the Protestant movement.

C. Catholicism _____. The Scottish state church adopted Calvinism.

D. James eventually inherited the throne of England.