**Puritan Challenges to Settlement**

**The Vestments Controversy, 1566 -** In this year, Matthew Parker released a “Book of Advertisements” which told how to wear vestments. 37 Puritan priests were dismissed from their posts (in London).

**Proposals by Thomas Cartwright, 1570 -** He was Professor of Divinity at Cambridge and argued for a Presbyterian system. He wanted to abolish the bishops and called for churches to be run locally by congregations. His views were opposed by the government and he fled to Geneva.

**Pamphlet of John Stubbs, 1579 -** He wrote a Pamphlet criticising Elizabeth’s marriage talks with the duke of Anjou. He was a French-Roman Catholic. As a result of this he had his right hand cut off and was imprisoned for 18 months.

**The Marprelate Tracts, 1588-89 -** A bunch of anonymous pamphlets published, these had a reverse effect and lost the Puritans support as it criticised Elizabeth and the bishops.

**Measures taken to Deal with the Puritan Challenge (Prophesysings and Seperatists)**

**Archbishop Grindal and Prophesysings -** Elizabeth ordered the Archbishop to ban these meetings, but he refused as he was sympathetic and so was removed from his role. **Development of the Separatist Movement, 1580s -** Puritans operated underground due to Grindal’s strict rules. For example Robert Brown and the Brownists in Norwich, he was imprisoned and after he emigrated to Holland. **Act Against Seditious Secretaries, 1593 -** Authorities to execute any supporters of the separatist movement. There were also imprisonments for anyone who refused to go to Anglican Churches. These arrests and executions led to the end of the separatist movement.

**Puritan Beliefs**

Puritans strongly opposed the role of bishops, believing they were just puppets of the leader of the church to help them maintain control. Some bishops hoped to reform the church – John Jewel – Bishop of Salisbury Edwin Sandys – Bishop of Worcester

**More Puritan Beliefs**

Puritans were opposed to anything not directly stated in the bible, for example-Bowing to the name of Jesus/Using a ring to formalise and symbolise marriage/The display of ornaments, paintings and stained glass/Playing organ music during services

**Moderate Puritans** – accepted the reform of 1559 but hoped to further reform and purify the church. **Presbyterians** – wanted reform and called for abolition of bishops and wanted complete reform with Presbyters leading the church. **Separatists** – wanted to break away from the national church and wanted each church to be self-run.

**Puritan Opposition in Parliament**

Many at the time were puritans, including Sir Francis Walsingham and the Earl of Leicester along with all of these in Parliament-

Walter Strickland (1571) – proposed a bill of reform, including for there to be a new book of common prayer, he was removed from the house of commons John Field and Thomas Wilcox (1572)- wrote a book that argued for Presbyterianism, both were imprisoned for a month. Peter Wentworth (1576)- claimed that the MPs did not have the freedom to say all that they wanted, locked in the tower for a month. Peter Turner (1584)- failed to get a billed passed based off Calvin’s ideas in Geneva Anthony Cope (1586-1587)- called for a bill to replace the book of common prayer and introduce Calvin’s Geneva book of prayer. Wentworth supported the bill and were both confined to the tower.

**Who were the Puritans?**

Puritans were radical protestants. Wanted a simpler, purer form of worship, get rid of all Catholic associations. In Mary’s reign, they moved to Europe (eg. Geneva, Zurich) and learnt the teachings of John Calvin. When Elizabeth became Queen, many returned to England.

The Puritan Threat