



Elizabeth I

- Puritans wanted more reform
- Prophesyings
- Took descriptive Scriptures and made them prescriptive
- Must hold to the *Book of Common Prayer*
- 1593 - Parliamentary Act Against Puritans

James I

- James IV of Scotland becomes James I of England
- 1604 – James calls conference
- King James agrees to a new version of the Bible
- 1618 – *Book of Sports*
- 1620 – Mayflower

Charles I

- 1625 – Charles becomes King Charles I
- Re-issued the *Book of Sports*
- 1637 – three Puritans were arrested
- 1637 – Scotland required to use the *Book of Common Prayer*

Oliver Cromwell

- 1643 to 1649 – Westminster Assembly
- 1649 – Charles executed



-
- Oliver Cromwell – Lord Protector

Charles II

- 1660 – Charles II crowned king
- 1662 – *Book of Common Prayer* required
- 1664 – Conventicle Act
- 1665 – Five Mile Act
- 20,000 Puritans imprisoned
- 1689 – Act of Toleration

New England Puritanism

- Optimistic eschatology
 - The pope is the Antichrist so Revelation reveals the fall of the Roman Catholic Church
 - There will soon be a large scale conversion of the Jews
 - There is an end-time glory of the church and the New Jerusalem
- New World – “a city on a hill” that was to be a light to the nations.
- 1700s – Great Awakening
- Missionaries to the Native Americans
- 1758 – Puritan era over with the death of Jonathan Edwards

Famous Puritans

Richard Sibbes

- 1577 – born
- Educated at Cambridge and preached at Holy Trinity Church in Cambridge



- 1617 – preacher for Gray’s Inn
- 1626 – returned to Cambridge and Holy Trinity Church
- *The Bruised Reed and the Smoking Flax*

John Bunyan

- Lived 1628 till 1688
- 1660s and 1670s – spent 12 years in prison for illegal preaching
- *The Pilgrim’s Progress*
- *Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners*

Jonathan Edwards

- 1703 – born in East Windsor, Connecticut
- 1720 – graduated Yale
- 1727 – settles in Northampton, Massachusetts and marries Sarah Pierrepont
- 1741 – *Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God*
- 1746 – *Treatise Concerning Religious Affections*
- 1748 – dismissed from Northampton
- Moves to Stockbridge to be a missionary to the Indians
- *Freedom of the Will*
- 1758 – becomes president of Princeton and dies shortly afterward

Conclusion

1. The Puritans sought to apply the Scriptures to all areas of life. To do this they were confessional and theological. They relied significantly on the labors of Christian scholarship.
2. The Puritans were committed to Trinitarian theology. They proclaimed the electing grace of God, the redeeming love of Jesus, and the work of the Holy Spirit in the lives of sinners.



-
3. Just like the Reformers, the Puritans held to the importance of the church in the purposes of Christ. Therefore, the church's worship should reflect biblical faith so they focused on plain and earnest preaching, liturgical reform, and spiritual brotherhood. Also, church government should be in line with Scripture.
 4. The Puritans evaluated all of national life in light of Scripture. This included the rights, duties, and power of the king, Parliament, and citizens.
 5. The Puritans focused on personal conversion. They preached the gospel calling the sinner to faith and repentance. Also, faith and repentance should result in a changed life so they developed from Scripture what a Christian should be in his inward and outward life.