

The Plymouth Adventure

A. Protestant Reformation

1. John Wyclif (c. 1320–1384)
 - a. protest against worldliness of clergy and call for sterner morality
 - b. turn from Church to Bible as authority
 - c. turn from theology of Aquinas to theology of Augustine
 - d. turn from free will to predestination
 - e. turn from salvation by works to election by divine grace
 - f. rejection of indulgences
 - g. rejection of auricular confession (favored public confession)
 - h. rejection of transubstantiation (favored consubstantiation)
 - i. rejection of priest as intermediary between people and God
 - j. protested alienation of local wealth to Rome
 - k. invited king to end his subordination to papacy
 - l. attack on temporal possessions of clergy
2. John Hus (c. 1369–1415)
3. Martin Luther (1483–1546)
 - a. Interpretations of his break with the Catholic Church
 - b. Luther's Theology
 - (1) *sola fide*
 - (2) *sola scriptura*
 - (3) *sola gratia*

B. English Reformation

1. Henry VIII (1509–1547)
2. Edward VI (1547–1553)
3. Mary (1553–1558)
4. Elizabeth I (1558–1603) – “Elizabethan Compromise”
5. James I (1603–1625)

C. English Dissident Movements by 1620

1. Reformers
 - a. Jacobites
 - b. Lollards
 - c. Puritans
 - d. Sabbatarians
2. Separatists
 - a. Anabaptists
 - b. Baptists
 - c. Barrowists
 - d. Behmenists
 - e. Brownists
 - f. Familists
 - g. Free Will Men
 - h. Grindletons
 - i. Socinians

D. Mayflower

E. Mayflower Compact