

Lollard influences in mid-sixteenth century English Reformation thought : a reassessment with particular reference to 'Wickliefte's Wicket', a fifteenth century Lollard text printed in 1546, together with an edited text of the 'Wicket' and supplementary material comprising the 'Protestacion' of John Lassels and William Tracy's 'Testament' with 'Expositions' by William Tyndale and John Frith found in the printed edition of 1548



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#### Abstract

The central part of this thesis consists of an edited text of the 1548/50 edition of Wickliefes Wicket printed in London by John Day. The absence of a critical edition of this text has prevented historians from adequately assessing its significance either in its Wycliffite or its Reformation context. The Wicket itself deals primarily with eucharistic theology, and as secondary themes with ecclesiology, Christology, vernacular scriptures and the problems of religious language. It is suggested that the origins of the Wicket can be ascribed to no later than the last quarter of the Fifteenth Century, and its theology to Lollardy. In the Sixteenth Century the Wicket appeared with the Testament of William Tracy, a notably Protestant document dating from 1530 which was expounded by both John Frith and William Tyndale, and John Lassels' Protestacion, an eve-of-execution confession of faith written by a Gentleman of the King's Household in 1546. The detailed examination of each text reveals different aspect of Lollardy as it survived in the early Sixteenth Century, and particularly its wide appeal and political influence. It is further suggested that Wycliffite theories of dominion not only helped to justify the Royal Supremacy in 1530, but were also invoked by writers such as Coverdale to counter the extreme Protestants in the early years of Edward VI. The edited texts are inspired by the work of Professor Anne Hudson on Fifteenth Century English Wycliffite texts, and this study attempts to move forward to apply the same disciplines to a notable printed text of the Sixteenth Century. It attempts to assess the influence of Lollard thought in the mid- Sixteenth Century English Reformation, and the conclusions of the study will particularly support Dr. Hudson's view that education was of particular importance in shaping the development of the Reformation by creating an informed but questioning, individualistic attitude among the laity in those areas of the country where Protestantism was embraced at an early date.

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William Tyndale (/ˈtɪndəl/; sometimes spelled Tynsdale, Tindall, Tindill, Tyndall; c. 1494 – c. 6 October 1536) was an English scholar who became a leading figure in the Protestant Reformation in the years leading up to his execution. He is well known as a translator of the Bible into English, influenced by the works of Erasmus of Rotterdam and Martin Luther. William, the elder, inherited the Toddington estates, and was great-grandfather of Sir John Tracy, in 1642–43 created Baron and Viscount Tracy of Rathcoole in the peerage of Ireland. Robert Tracy, the judge, was younger son of the second viscount.[2] The peerage became extinct on the death of Henry Leigh Tracy, eighth viscount, on 29 April 1797. Notes. ^ It is reprinted in the Works of Tyndale (Parker Society), iii.268–83. Identity V (William x Tracy). Collection by Eli Clark • Last updated 4 weeks ago. 75. Pins. • 37. Followers. E. Coraline William Ellis Ship Drawing Character Design Girl Identity Art Drawing Practice Ship Art Boku No Hero Academy Pretty Art. Touch device users, explore by touch or with swipe gestures. Log in. Sign up. Privacy. When the Calvinist William of Orange and his wife Mary came to the throne, there was no violence or bloodshed. This is why the English call this period the "Glorious Revolution". The new sovereign led England and the United Provinces into the Nine Years' War (also called the War of the Grand Alliance – Ligue d'Augsbourg) against Louis XIV; at one stage this raised the hopes of the persecuted protestants in France, but they were soon to be disappointed.