Britus founder of Britain

• Both Ency Britannica, Wikipeida credit Brutus with founding Britain in 1100 B.C. The account is also recorded in the history of Britain by historian Geoffrey of Monmouth.

• Britannica Ency.,
  “Brut,any of several medieval chronicles of Britain tracing the history and legend of the country from the time of the mythical Brutus, descendant of Aeneas and founder of Britain.”
  Britannica Ency, “Brutus”

• After Aeneas founded Alba, he had a son named SILVIUS.

• When Silivus’ wife became pregnant, Aeneas sent a wizard to determine whether the baby was male or female.

• After examining Silvius' wife, the wizard foretold that the woman had a male in her womb who would be the child of death --would eventually kill his father and mother.

• During the birth of the child, Silvius' wife died, and the boy was reared by the father and named Britto. Many years later, the young man Britto killed his father by accident while practicing archery with some friends --fulfilling the wizard's prophecy. Because of this terrible accident, Brutus was driven from Italy and came to the islands of the Tyrrhene Sea and he eventually landed in Britain.
The word “British” comes from an Hebrew word meaning Covenant Man. The Hebrew word 'berith' means Covenant and the word 'ish' is pronounced as'eesh‘means man.

The people of Britain and their descendants were to wear the title of the Covenant people.

The Messiah said, speaking to the Jews as recorded in Matthew 21:43, 'Therefore say I unto you, The kingdom of God shall be taken from you, and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof'. The Messiah told the Jews, who had attempted to usurp The Kingdom from God's chosen people that they would not inherit The Kingdom. The Kingdom was to be given to another Nation - just as promised by God in the Old Testament Covenants.
BACKGROUND

• The **Roman conquest of Britain** was a gradual process, beginning effectively in AD 43 under Emperor Claudius.
• Roman Empire took control of Britain **but never were able to conquer Scotland and Ireland**.

• The Roman army was afraid of the Picts who were fierce warriors living in the interior of Scotland. The Picts painted their faces and bleached their hair before battle. Their appearance was really intimidating to the Roman Army.
• They eventually built a wall between the land of England and Scotland to keep the Picts out which is called the **Hadrian Wall**. Parts of it are still standing today.

• **This kept the Roman Church out of Scotland.** The fact that Ireland lay outside the bounds of the Roman Empire kept the Universal church from extending their power into Ireland and Scotland.
Celtic Church BEGINS . . .

That Joseph of Arimathaea was the first to preach the Gospel in Britain is also confirmed by many writers. St. Gregory of Tours in his History of the Franks, and Haleca, Archbishop of Saragossa in his Fragments.

Cardinal Baronius, Curator of the Vatican library, in his "Ecclesiastical Annals", gives this account. He discovered an ancient manuscript in the Vatican library. Joseph, with many disciples traveled from the holy land by Phoenician boat and landed at Marseilles (a Phoenician trading post), in the Vienoise province of the Gauls (France) in the year 36 AD. From there Joseph went on to England, to establish seminaries and send out missionaries.

Gildas, a Welsh Celtic Christian monk, wrote Christian religion entered Britain in the reign of Tiberius (who died in 37 AD). Caesare Baronius, in his celebrated “Ecclesiastical Annals” (1601), stated Peter went to Briton. “usque ad Britannos” (as far as to the Britons).
Cressy, the Benedictine Monk and historian, tells us that St Joseph of Arimathea died at Glastonbury on July 27th, A.D. 82, and on his tombstone was written, in Latin, "After I had buried the Christ, I came to the Isles of the West; I taught; I entered into my rest."

Theodore Martin (Lovar), in A.D. 1517 states; “It is not too much to say that the site of St. Mary’s church in the abbey grounds at Glastonbury is the site of the first known above-ground church in the world”. Archbishop Ussher writes: “The British National Church was founded A.D. 36, 160 years before heathen Rome confessed Christianity.”
St. Augustine wrote:

“There is a certain royal island of large extent, surrounded by water, abounding in all the beauties of nature and necessities of life. . . . God beforehand acquainting them, found a Church constructed by no human art, BUT BY THE HAND OF CHRIST HIMSELF, for the salvation of his people. The Almighty has made it manifest by many miracles and mysterious visitations that he continues to watch over it as sacred to Himself, and to Mary, the Mother of God." - a letter written by St. Augustine to Pope Gregory
Early Britons Religious Beliefs

This is references from the EARLIEST HISTORIANS – Gildas, Beda, Caesar.

• Early Britons kept Easter on the 14th of Nissan instead of Sunday.
  – The Celts observed their Easter even on the fourteenth moon, provided it were the Sunday, and so appeared to act "with the Jews" (Beda, H.E., ii, 2; v, 21).

• They read and memorized the Bible.
  – Caesar (in his book "The Conquest of Gaul") wrote:

    Speaking about the Druids “It is said that these pupils have to memorize a great number of verses so many, that some of them spend twenty years at their studies.

• They are called Judaizers because they followed the Bible teachings and not the teachings of the Roman Church.

  – GILDAS SAYS: “The Britons are contrary to the whole world [enemies to Roman usages not only in the mass . . . along with the Jews, they serve the shadows of things to come rather than the truth].”
  – Gildas speaking of the Britons " fight with foolish toil against the whole world;" that they derive their custom (in this case their observance of Easter) from a time " when the Church was judaizing in many things " (Beda, H. E., iii, 25; Aldhelm's letter, Man. Germaniae Hist., Epp., iii, 231-235).
The apostles came to the Britain

Dorotheus, Bishop of Tyre (A.D. 303) informs us that Simon Zelotes preached Christ all along the North Coast of Africa and then crossed to Britain. (Synopsis de Apostol 9, Simon Zelotes) Next came Aristobulus

Eusebius (A.D. 260-340), Bishop of Caesarea and the Father of Church History says: "The Apostles passed beyond the Ocean to, the Isles called the Britannic Isles." Dem. Evangal., 3.7

Dorotheus of the fourth century says, ‘Aristobulus, who is mentioned by the Apostle in his epistle to the Romans, Romans 16:10 was made Bishop in Britain’.”
Doctrines

• The youth in the Culdee schools clung to the fundamental Christian doctrines, such as the divinity of Christ, baptism, the atonement, inspiration of the Scriptures, and the prophecies connected with the last days. They did not accept the doctrines of infallibility, celibacy, transubstantiation, the confessional, the mass, relic worship, image adoration, and the primacy of Peter.

• As Killen says:
   “The monastery was, in fact, a college where all the branches of learning then known were diligently cultivated; where astronomy was studied; where Greek as well as Latin literature entered into the curriculum; where the sons of kings and nobles received tuition; and where pious and promising youths were training up for the sacred office.... But theology was the subject with which the attention of the teachers of the monastery was chiefly occupied; the Bible was their daily textbook; their pupils were required to commit much of it to memory.”

• The last hours of Columba are recorded as follows: he clearly and openly foretold his death, and on Saturday, the ninth of June, said to his disciple Diermit:

  "This day is called the Sabbath, that is, the day of rest, and such will it truly be to me; for it will put an end to my labors."
The Celtic Church

The Historians credit St. Augustine for bring Christianity to the Isles but it was already well established.

The king of Kent at this time (A.D. 560-616) was Ethelbert, who had married Bertha, the daughter of the Roman Catholic king of the Franks. Bertha consented to this marriage only one condition that she should be accompanied to England by her chaplain, St. Augustine. Augustine and his monks landed on the island A.D. 597. On landing, Augustine went to Canterbury, the metropolis of Kent.

He met with Celtic Church leaders. A old sage told Celtic Clergy to go met with Augustine but he does not rise to greet them to leave. When they arrived, Augustine was seated and treated them with arrogance. The bishops in Wales resisted him and told him he had no authority over them.

Augustine

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- He met with Celtic Church leaders. An old sage told them to go meet with Augustine but he did not rise to greet them to leave. When they arrived, Augustine was seated and treated them with arrogance. The bishops in Wales resisted him and told him he had no authority over them. Bede, *Ecclesiastical History of England*, b. 2, ch. 2.

- Aethelfrith, king of Northumbria, raised a great army to war against them. He killed 1200 Bible students who were kneeling in prayer and unarmed at the school in Bangor.
Aidan (616-651) came from Iona to minister to the Anglo-Saxons. Stillingfleet, *The Antiquities of the British Churches*, vol. 2, pp. 157, 158.

Oswald was the King of Northumbria. Paulinus, the Roman bishop, was still alive during the reign of Oswald. But Oswald wanted his people to walk in the ways of Columba, so he sent to Iona for a leader.

Bede, while expressing plainly his disapproval of Aidan's refusal to accept papal doctrines, takes great pleasure in saying that this missionary was careful to omit none of the things which he found in the apostolic and prophetic writings, but that to the utmost of his power he endeavored to perform them all.


John Lingard says that Aidan kept his eyes fixed on his patron, Columba.

Finan

• At Aidan's death Finan was chosen in his place. He carried forward the work ably begun by his predecessor. He brought with him four pastors of the Celtic Church - Cedd, Adda, Betti, and Diuma who baptized many into the Celtic Church.

• Under Finan the Christian faith was again established among the East Saxons, and this time the Celtic Church brought the message. The Essex king, Sigebert, and his friends were baptized.

• The historian Henry Soames writes:
  “Only two counties, therefore, north of the Thames... were ever under Roman superintendence during their transition from paganism to Christianity, and these two were largely indebted to domestic [Scottish] zeal for their conversion. Every other county, from London to Edinburgh, has the full gratification of pointing to the ancient church of Britain as its nursing mother in Christ's holy faith.”

Soames, The Anglo-Saxon Church, pp. 58, 59.

"It is no exaggeration to say that, with the exception of Kent and Sussex, the whole English race received the foundation of their faith from Celtic missionaries, and even in Sussex it is known that Irish missionaries were at work before the arrival of Wilfrid."


• At the death of Finan, Colman was chosen as his successor to lead the Celtic Church. Bede says that he was sent from Scotland.
The historian Gibbon says:

“But every British name is effaced by the illustrious name of ARTHUR, the hereditary prince of the Silures, in South Wales, and the elective king or general of the nation. According to the most rational account, he defeated, in twelve successive battles, the Angles of the north and the Saxons of the west; but the declining age of the hero was embittered by popular ingratitude and domestic misfortunes.”

Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, ch. 38, par. 38.
Controversy over Easter

- Controversy rose over the date for Easter.
- Oswy decreed that both parties should meet in open forum. The place chosen was Whitby. Oswy presided over the council. Colman, his Scottish clerks, the abbess Hilda and her followers, and Bishop Cedd were on the side of the Scots. The king, his son, Prince Alchfrid, the queen, and two able Roman priests besides Wilfrid were on the side of Rome.
- The king led the audience to finally renounced their former custom and decided to conform to the pretended superiority of the papal Easter.
- During the four hundred years from Whitby to the Norman conquest the Papacy in England proper was never able to overcome totally the paganism of the Danes or the inspiring courage of Celtic believers.
This council was called by King Iswy in 664 AD to decide when to kept Easter or Passover.

The Roman bishop argued that Peter kept Sunday as the date for Easter. **Bishop Colman, abbot of Lindisfarne, was to give the arguments for the Irish side.** Agilbert, bishop of the West Saxons, was to make the arguments for the Roman position.

**Once Oswy had heard the argument his mind was made up.** Since Peter was presumed to be superior to Columba, the Roman practice for the calculation of Easter must be accepted at risk of being rejected by Peter himself at the gates of heaven.

This changed the Celtic Church forever and gave the Roman Church a anchor in Britain. There is much evidence that the Sabbath prevailed in Wales universally until A.D. 1115, when the first Roman bishop was seated at St. David's.
• There was a fight between the Latin and the Celtic Churches. In the north of England the Latin Church was victorious. She forced the Celtic missionaries to retire to Scotland or Ireland, and nominally brought England under the rule of Rome.

Historian Albert Henry Newman:

“By making a parade of ascetical life, by pretended miracles, and by promises of earthly advantages, they succeeded in converting Ethelbert, king of the Saxons, who with about ten thousand followers received baptism in a river at the hands of the missionaries. A firm alliance having been formed between the king and the Roman See, the missionaries addressed themselves to the far more difficult task of subjecting the British Christians to Rome. When all other means proved unavailing, they persuaded the Saxon king to make an expedition against them. Three thousand of the British Christians were slaughtered on one occasion. For centuries the Christians of the old British type, in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, as well as in various parts of Germany, resisted with all their might the encroachment of Rome, and it is probable that Christianity of this type was never wholly exterminated.”


• But in Wales the result was different. Here the Latin Church was repulsed, if not defeated; here Celtic Christianity long maintained its position with its peculiar ideas and exceptional beliefs.
There was a fight between the Roman and the Celtic Churches. Bertha forced the Celtic missionaries to retire to Scotland or Ireland. St. Augustine only had influence in three British Provinces. The rest continue to follow the Celtic Church teachings until the Norman Conquest.

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But in Wales the result was different. Here the Latin Church was repulsed until the 12th Century, if not defeated; here Celtic Christianity long maintained its position.
• God protected the nations of Scotland and Ireland because they had a special purpose to lead and teach the other European countries.
• They had established many schools for religious teaching.

• These nations were followers of the teaching of the apostles.
Malcolm

• Yet as late as 1058, the Scottish Church remained largely as it had been modeled by its early teachers.

• Malcolm III, or Malcolm Canmore (that is, "large head"), had been educated in England in company with the Roman Catholic king, Edward the Confessor. His queen was Margaret who was a devout Catholic.

• As Dr. Barnett writes:
  "Margaret very soon after her marriage is setting about a movement to Romanize and Anglicize the ancient Celtic Church in Scotland."

• Beginning with a Sunday law, she proceeded to the reform the Celtic Church. She enforced Easter and Sunday worship.
Patrick was born in Banavem, France to Christian parents. He struck out on his own and was carried off by Irish pirates to Ireland at the age of 16. He was a slave to a pig farmer. His job was to herd the swine.

After seven years Patrick had a dream about escaping. He felt God sent him the dream to show him how to escape. He followed the instructions in his dream which lead him to the same ship he had seen in his dream. He boarded the ship and was able to escape.

He later fell he must return to the island to preach to the people. He told how God had sent him a vision to return back to Ireland. Patrick started over 250 churches in Ireland.
St Patrick

• Christianity came to Ireland before St. Patrick (387 – 17 March, 493). It is evident that Gaul received her knowledge of the gospel from missionaries who traveled from Asia Minor. It was the Celtic, or Galatian type of the New Testament church which evangelized Great Britain.

  – “A large number of this Keltic community (Lyons, A.D. 177) - colonists from Asia Minor - who escaped, migrated to Ireland (Erin) and laid the foundations of the pre-Patrick church.”

  Yeates, *East Indian Church History*, p. 226 (included in Asian Christology and the Mahayana, by E. A. Gordon).

• We was a Celtic. This race once extended all the way from Scythia to Ireland.

ST PATRICK WAS NOT CATHOLIC

- There is no evidence that there was any communication between the Catholic church and St. Patrick. There is absolutely no evidence that he was catholic.

- He (Patrick) never mentions either Rome or the pope or hints that he was in any way connected with the ecclesiastical capital of Italy.

- He recognizes no authority but that of the word of God.

- Palladius arrived in the country, it was not to be expected that he would receive a very hearty welcome from the Irish apostle. He was sent by [Pope] Celestine to the native Christians.

- When Palladius arrived in Ireland, Patrick refused to bow. The stouthearted Patrick refused to bow his neck to any such yoke of bondage.

What did Patrick teach?

- He believed and taught the Bible and not the teachings of the state church.
- Wherever Patrick went and established a church, he left an old Celtic law book, *Liber ex Lege Moisi (Book of the Law of Moses)*, along with the books of the Gospel. The *Liber* begins with the Decalogue, and continues with selections from Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.
- Only four manuscripts of the text of the *Liber ex Lege Moisi* are still in existence in the *British Museum*.
- Professor James C. Moffatt, DD, in his 1882 book, *The Church in Scotland*, p. 140, states, "It seems to have been customary in the Celtic churches of early times, in Ireland as well as Scotland, to keep Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, as a day of rest from labour. They obeyed the fourth commandment literally upon the seventh day of the week."
“Building holy nations: Lessons from the Bible and America's Christian History” by Stephen McDowell:

**Alfred’s Code of Laws**

Alfred the Great was the first king to unite all of England. He ruled from 871 to 899. Alfred instituted Christian reforms in many areas including establishing a government that served the people. Alfred was taught how to read by a Celtic Christian scholar known as Asser. He studied Patrick’s Liber and established the Ten Commandments as the basis of law and adopted many other patterns of government from the Hebrew Republic. The people in the nation organized themselves into units of tens, fifties, hundreds and thousands and had an elected assembly known as the “Witen.” These representatives were called a tithingman (over ten families), a vilman (over 50), a hundredman, and an earl. The earl’s territory which he oversaw was called a “shire,” and his assistant called the “shire-reef,” where we get our word “Sheriff” today. The Witen also had an unelected House made up of the noblemen, but the king was elected; he was not a hereditary king. Their laws were established by their consent. Alfred’s uniform code of Laws (890) recognized “common law” and had provisions for individual rights, such as trial by jury and habeas corpus. Alfred’s code was derived from Mosaic law and Jesus’ golden rule. Noah
• The Scots did not follow the teachings of the Catholic Church.

  — 200 years after St. Patrick Pope Boniface expressed: "His chief hatred is to the Scots, and he especially condemns their allowing their priests to marry."


• It (the Papacy) labored to gather Patrick into its fold by inventing all kinds of history and fables to make him a papal hero. It surrounded with a halo of glory a certain Palladius, apparently sent by Rome to Ireland in the midst of Patrick's success. He also has been called Patrick.

  St. Patrick, His Life and Teaching, page 33, note 1, Newell.
Columba did for Scotland what Patrick did for Ireland.

“He was born a descendant of Judah, he gave up his claim to the Irish throne to follow the ways of the Messiah. His father, Feidlimid, was chieftain of the territory of Tir-Conaill, in which he was born. As a SABBATH-KEEPER and observer of the Passover, he traveled the wind-tossed seas with 12 companions to the tiny island of IONA. Columba started a mission on the island of Iona in Scotland.”

It was to became the most famous mission in all history. So influential was he that the Celtic Church has often been called the Columban Church; and kings of three nations asked to be buried near his grave.

John D. Keyser. Columba of Iona -- Keeper of the Stone

After the fall of the last king in Tara Hill, Columba immediately set about retrieving LIA FAIL from the deserted hill of Tara and, with his TWELVE companions, set out across the sea to the tiny island of IONA. He placed the stone in the first church built by Fergus.

Columba himself, having continued his labor in Scotland for 34 years, clearly and openly foretold his death on Saturday 9th June. He said to his disciple Deirmit, "This day is called the Sabbath, that is the rest day and such will it be truly to me. For it will put an end to my labors."

— Lives of the Saints, Volume 1, Page 762, Dr. A. Butler.

Dr. W.D. Simpson published The Historical St. Columba in Edinburgh. He confirms that Columba and his companions kept the day of the Sabbath. Also F.W. Fawcett was commissioned to write his Columba Pilgrim for Christ (by the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe). Fawcett details that the Celts had a married priesthood and that they observed the seventh day as the Sabbath.
COLUMBA

- Columba (521 – 597) who was of royal descent, is said to have renounced his chance to the Irish throne.
- Columba was only twenty-five years of age when he built the church at Derry, in northern Ireland, where later he planted a school. This place is now the well-known Londonderry.
- He finally chose the small island of Iona. His followers held the island for six hundred forty-one years, until they were driven out of it in 1204 by the Benedictine monks. Here are buried not only kings of Scotland, but also kings of Ireland, France, Denmark, and Norway.
- It had no pope, and it had no descending steps of clergy like archbishop, bishop, priest, and deacon. The headman of each locality was generally the abbot of the mission institute.
- Columba with his own hand copied three hundred New Testaments.
Scots kept the Saturday Sabbath

- The Roman Catholic historian, Bellesheim, gives the claim of the queen and describes the practice of the Scots as follows: The queen further protested against the prevailing abuse of Sunday desecration. "Let us," she said, "venerate the Lord's day, inasmuch as upon it our Savior rose from the dead: let us do not servile work on that day."... **The Scots in this matter had no doubt kept up the traditional practice of the ancient monastic Church of Ireland, which observed Saturday rather than Sunday as a day of rest.**

- Andrew Lang writing upon the general practice of the Celtic Church says: "They worked on Sunday, but kept Saturday in a sabbatical manner."

Another author states: It seems to have been customary in the Celtic churches of early times, in Ireland as well as Scotland, to keep Saturday the Jewish Sabbath, as a day of rest from labor. They obeyed the fourth commandment literally upon the seventh day of the week. **Professor James C. Moffatt, D.D., Professor of Church History at Princeton, The Church in Scotland, p. 140.**

The historian Skene in commenting upon the work of Queen Margaret also reveals the prominence of the Sabbath question as follows:

Her next point was that they did not duly reverence the Lord's day, but in this latter instance they seemed to have followed a custom of which we find traces in the early monastic Church of Ireland, by which they held Saturday to be the Sabbath on which they rested from all their labors, and on Sunday on the Lord's day, they celebrated the resurrection.
Wales kept the 7th Day Sabbath

The historian A. C. Flick says that the Celtic Church observed the seventh day as the Sabbath.

“There is much evidence that the Sabbath prevailed in Wales universally until A.D. 1115, when the first Roman bishop was seated at St. David's. The old Welsh Sabbath-keeping churches did not even then altogether bow the knee to Rome, but fled to their hiding places where the ordinances of the gospel to this day have been administered in their primitive mode without being adulterated by the corrupt Church of Rome.”
Lewis, *Seventh Day Baptists in Europe and America*, vol. 1, p. 29.
Margaret, of England, married Malcolm the Great, the Scottish king in 1069. Queen Margaret was a devout Catholic set about Romanizing the Celtic church. She called in the church leaders, and held long discussions with them. At last, with the authority of the King, she managed to turn the ancient Culdee church in Scotland away from the Sabbath. (See "Life of St. Margaret," by Turgot, her confessor.)

From the Catholic historian, T. Ratcliffe Barnett, on the Catholic queen of Scotland:
"In this matter the Scots had perhaps kept up the traditional usage of the ancient Irish Church WHICH OBSERVED SATURDAY INSTEAD OF SUNDAY AS THE DAY OF REST."
Margaret of Scotland: Queen and Saint, page 97, Barnett.
IRELAND FALLS TO ROMAN CHURCH

“Henry II under various pretexts, with the sanction and approval of the Pope, took his armies to Ireland. The Irish chiefs, taken singly, soon submitted to him, and paid him homage. The Bishops agreed to an ecclesiastical union with the Church of England. Then Henry, to suit his own ends, handed over the Irish Church to the Pope of Rome. By these unwarranted acts schism was introduced, and Bishops and priests were appointed by order of the Pope. A few of the Bishops still continued to assert an independent position, and offered here and there a spasmodic resistance, but the independence of the Celtic Church was gone. She had been betrayed by the King of England and the Pope of Rome. Irish national independence, and Irish ecclesiastical independence terminated practically together, and in both cases by fraud and grasping usurpation. The fate was sealed when Gelasius, Archbishop of Armagh, visited Dublin in 1172, and made his formal submission to King Henry II. From this date to the Reformation the papacy held sway, and the history of the 350 years which followed the Synod of Cashel ---- when the Irish Church agreed to an ecclesiastical union with the English ---- is indeed a dreary one.“

The Origin and Early History of Christianity In Britain, by Andrew Gray, D.D., pages 88-89
Also in 1172 Henry II handed the church of Ireland over to the Universal Church.

Pope Nicholas I, in the ninth century, sent the ruling prince of Bulgaria a long document saying they were to cease from work on Sunday, but not on the Sabbath. The head of the Greek Church, excommunicated Nicholas I. Two hundred years later (A.D. 1054) the controversy again arose. Hubert declared the Eastern Church excommunicated. A formal split occurred when Pope Leo IX (Roman Pope) excommunicated the Patriarch of Constantinople, Michael Cerularius (Eastern pope), who excommunicated him back.
Kenneth MacAlpine

• The conquering Kenneth MacAlpine, king of the Scots, in 846, united under the one crown the Scots and the Picts, he brought the Columban clergy back in honor.

• He was the king who removed the seat of the government from Iona to Forteviot, the ancient capital of the Pictish kingdom.
William the Conqueror

• The change came when William the Conqueror landed in England with his Norman warriors and overthrew the Anglo-Saxon power. Stokes, *Celtic Church in Ireland*, p. 165.

• The first notable resistance to Roman usurpation was made by William the Conqueror, when Pope Gregory demanded of him homage for William's realm of England.

• King William replied 'Fealty I have never willed to do, nor will I do it now. I have never promised it, nor do I find that my predecessors did it to yours'.

• Later, he refused to allow Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, to go to Rome at the summons of the Pope to answer for his conduct.
Edward I

- King Edward I overthrew Sir William Wallace of Scotland as well as Prince Llewellyn of Wales, asserted his claim to be the head of the Welsh Church, and sovereign lord over Wales in 1272.

- William the Bruce signed a treatise with Edward III. According to the treaty of Northampton of 1328, peace was restored between the warring neighbors, and King Edward III of England promised to return the Stone to its rightful owners forthwith. A promise they never kept. However, they did arrange a marriage with William Bruce’s daughter and Edward's sister. Joanna, the six-year-old sister of Edward III, was promised in marriage to the four-year-old David the son of Robert Bruce, and the marriage duly took place on 17 July the same year.
Scottish Independence

• Scotland declared their independence against England. Listed below is their decree. They believe they descended from the 12 tribes of Israel.

• The Declaration of Arbroath 1320

• Most Holy Father and Lord, we know and from the chronicles and books of the ancients we find that among other famous nations our own, the Scots, has been graced with widespread renown. They journeyed from Greater Scythia by way of the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Pillars of Hercules, and dwelt for a long course of time in Spain among the most savage tribes, but nowhere could they be subdued by any race, however barbarous. Thence they came, twelve hundred years after the people of Israel crossed the Red Sea, to their home in the west where they still live today.
Black Plague

• By the 1350’s the people were ready for a religious change.
  – Animals died from Pestilence, Famine 1315-1317, Black Plague peaking in Europe between 1348 and 1350- killing 350 and 375 million.

• The aftermath of the plague created a series of religious, social and economic upheavals, which had profound effects on the course of European history.
• The **first hand-written English Bible** were produced in the **1380's AD**

• He opposed to the teaching of the organized Church, which he believed to be contrary to the Bible.

• Wycliffe produced dozens of English language manuscript copies of the scriptures.

• The Pope was so infuriated by his teachings and his translation of the Bible into English, that 44 years after Wycliffe had died, he ordered the bones to be dug-up, crushed, and scattered in the river!
One of Wycliffe’s followers, **John Hus**, believed that people should be permitted to read the Bible in their own language.

**Hus was burned at the stake in 1415**, with Wycliffe’s manuscript Bibles used as kindling for the fire.

The last words of John Hus were that, “in 100 years, God will raise up a man whose calls for reform cannot be suppressed.” Almost exactly 100 years later, in **1517**, Martin Luther nailed his famous 95 grievances on the door of Catholic church at Wittenberg.

The prophecy of Hus had come true!
Johann Gutenberg

Invented the printing press in the 1450's, and the first book to ever be printed is Latin. It was printed in Mainz, Germany.
He had created what many believe to be the most important invention in history,
- meant that Bibles could be produced in large quantities.

Erasmus printed 3,300 copies of his translation in 1516.
Erasmus made it by combining the readings of several manuscripts, none of them earlier than the tenth century A.D., and most of them still later.
In 1496, **John Colet**, started reading the New Testament into English for the public at Saint Paul’s Cathedral in London. The people were so hungry to hear the Word of God in their own language that within six months there were 20,000 people packed in the church and at least that many outside trying to get in!
The continuity of our British Church is seen in Archbishop Cranmer's statement to Parliament in 1549 that the Prayer Book, then being authorised, contained the same prayers that had been in use in Britain for over 1500 years - that is from the days of Joseph of Arimathea and the Apostles.

The breach with the foreign Roman system was made absolute in the words of Article 38 of the British Church's Articles of Religion contained in the Book of Common Prayer.

To these Articles, all clergy of the Church of England are still required to subscribe.

Article 38 reads, 'The King's Majesty hath the chief power in this Realm of England and over his Dominions, unto whom the chief Government of all Estates of this Realm, whether they be Ecclesiastical or Civil in all causes doth appertain, and is not, nor ought to be, subject to any foreign jurisdiction ... The Bishop of Rome hath no jurisdiction in this Realm of England.'
William Tyndale translated the New Testament in English for the first time in history.

Tyndale came to Germany in 1525 to assist Luther, and by year's end had translated the New Testament into English. Tyndale had been forced to flee England, inquisitors were constantly on his trail to arrest him. But God prevented their plans, and in 1525-1526 the Tyndale New Testament became the first printed edition of the scripture in the English language.
on Halloween in 1517, Luther nailed the 95 grievances to the door of Wittenberg Church.

Luther, who would be exiled following the Diet of Worms Council in 1521 and was sentenced to be martyred.

Luther published a the German New Testament in 1529.
English Bibles were burned as soon as the Bishop could seize them.

But copies trickled through and actually ended up in the bedroom of King Henry VIII.

The more the King and Bishop resisted its distribution, the more fascinated the English became with getting a copy.
Having God's Word available to the public in the language of the common man, English, would have meant disaster to the church.

No longer would they control access to the scriptures.

They could not possibly continue to get away with selling the forgiveness of sins.
Tyndale was caught: betrayed by an Englishman that he had befriended. Tyndale was jailed for 500 days before he was burned at the stake in 1536.

Tyndale’s last words were, "Oh Lord, open the King of England’s eyes".

His prayer would be answered three years later in 1539, when King Henry VIII finally allowed the printing of an English Bible known as the “Great Bible”. He actually funded the printing of the Bible.
It was not that King Henry VIII had a change of conscience.

This was the result of the Pope not allowing the King a divorce from his first wife.

Henry VIII created the Church of England -- no longer answering to the Catholic Church.
After the reign of King Henry VIII and King Edward VI, Queen Bloody Mary ascended to the throne.

She was driven in her quest to return England to the Roman Church.

In 1555, Thomas Rogers and Thomas Cranmer were both burned at the stake.

Mary went on to burn 300 protestant reformers.

The refugees fled from England with little hope of ever seeing their home or friends again. Most Fled to Holland.
With the end of Queen Mary's bloody reign, the reformers could safely return to England.

Queen Elizabeth supported the Protestant movement.

Queen Elizabeth I tolerated the printing and distribution of Geneva version Bibles in England.

Queen Elizabeth instituted the Conformity Act. This meant all English citizen must attend church on Sunday.

The Pilgrims refused to attend church on Sunday. Many were put in Prison many times before they escaped and moved to Holland.

They eventually sailed from Holland to America in 1620.
James VI of Scotland became James I after the death of Queen Elizabeth.

**FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY A SCOTLAND CAME AND SAT ON A ENGLISH THRONE.**

The Present Queen of England has descended from this ancestry lineage.