

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Andrew Melville and the Scottish Reformation



Andrew Melville played a crucial role in the Scottish Reformation, which was a period of significant religious _____ in Scotland during the late 16th century. Born in 1545, Melville became an influential figure by promoting _____, which opposed the episcopal governance of the church that was supported by many at the time. After studying in _____ and Geneva, Melville returned to Scotland with fresh ideas on church governance and education. Upon his return, _____ took on the role of a leader in the church and education. He was instrumental in establishing the Presbyterian _____ in Scotland, which emphasized a church governed by elders rather than bishops. This was a shift from the hierarchical _____ that had dominated Scottish Christianity. Melville's work led to the _____ of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, which has had a lasting impact on Scottish _____ and beyond.

In addition to his ecclesiastical contributions, Melville was a fierce advocate for _____. He believed that a well-educated clergy was essential for maintaining the _____ of the church and doctrine. Thus, he was pivotal in the development of the _____ of Edinburgh, reforming its curriculum to include a greater emphasis on theology, philosophy, and the _____. His educational reforms did not stop at the university level; he also supported the establishment of schools throughout Scotland to ensure that _____ was accessible to more people.

Melville's influence extended to his confrontations with the civil _____, including King James VI, whom he famously admonished for interfering in church matters. His staunch stance on the _____ of the church from the crown set a precedent for future church-state relations in Scotland.

Despite facing _____ and exile for his beliefs, Melville's legacy in shaping the Scottish Reformation is undeniable. His contributions to church _____, education, and his stand against royal interference in religious matters marked him as one of the most important _____ in Scottish history. His ideas and reforms left a profound impact that is still felt in _____ today.

- Paris
- Scotland
- independence
- governance
- Presbyterianism
- society
- University
- education
- imprisonment
- structure
- humanities
- education
- Melville
- purity
- authorities
- change
- polity
- foundation
- reformers