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Scottish Reformation and the Parliament



During the Scottish Reformation in the 16th	century, the role of the Scottish						
was crucial in sha	ping the nation's religious future. The Parliament,						
which consisted of	, clergy, and commoners, initially supported the						
Catholic Church. However, as reformist idea	s spread, influenced by figures like John						
, attitudes began t	to shift. By the mid-1500s, many in Parliament grew						
itical of the church's and corruption.							
	ted legislation that significantly impacted the church's						
In 1560, they pas	sed the Scots Confession, which formalized Protestant						
beliefs as the national faith. This	was not just a religious statement but						
also a political maneuver to reduce the influ							
Furthermore, the Parliament took steps to a	dissolve monasteries and distribute their						
, which not only we	eakened the Catholic Church but also reshaped Scottish						
. The redistributio	n of land led to a change in power dynamics, favoring						
the Protestant nobility who were supportive	of the reformation						
The Parliament also established the General	Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which was						
responsible for the	of the church according to Protestant principles.						
	in ensuring that the reformation principles						
were implemented across the							
Education was another area influenced by the	e Parliament. They encouraged the establishment of						
to promote litero	cy and religious education, aiming to educate the						
populace in the new Protestant This move was essential in cor							
Protestant control over Scotland.							
The actions of the Scottish Parliament durin	ng the illustrate how						
intertwined religious and political interests	can be. They used their						
power to promote a religious agenda that al and transform Sc	•						

Reformation monarchs doctrines country Parliament governance Knox society								
(ideas) (power	lands	authority	decision	legislative	wealth	nobles	role	schools