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St Giles' Cathedral and Reformation



St Giles' Cathedral, often referred to as the	Church of Presbyterianism,
plays a central role in the history of the Scottish Reform	ation. Located on the
Mile in Edinburgh, this cathedro	al witnessed significant religious
transformations. During the 16th	, charismatic leaders like John Knox
preached passionately against the	Church's practices, promoting a new
form of Christianity. The cathedral itself became a	for religious ideas,
with its architecture and use reflecting the changing	of the time.
Originally built in the 12th century, St Giles' was initially a Catholic	
However, with the rise of Reformation sentiments, it was t	transformed into a place where
ideologies flourished. The interior was stripped of its opulent	
decorations, symbolizing a shift to simpler, more scripture-focused	
practices. This change was emblematic of the wider mover	ment that swept across Scotland, reducing
the power of the and increasing	g the influence of scripture and sermons.
The cathedral's famous Chapel	is a reminder of the lasting impact of the
	present the defiance of the old Catholic
traditions and the embrace of new religious	. Today, St Giles' stands not
only as a monument of historical significance but also as a center for active worship and	
community The church offers	daily services and often hosts events that
reflect its commitment to openness and community	
St Giles' Cathedral remains a key symbol of the Scottish Reformation, attracting visitors from	
around the interested in its ric	ch history and religious significance. It
exemplifies the tumultuous period of religious reform tha	t reshaped Scotland's
and continues to influence its c	cultural and spiritual landscape.
Mother century sanctuary world gathering	s service Royal Thistle society
symbols worship Catholic Pope battlegroup	nd doctrines Protestant freedom