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The Thirty-Nine Articles Explained



In the midst of the Protestant Reformation, _____ was a battleground for religious change. The Thirty-Nine Articles, formulated in the 16th century, became crucial for defining the doctrine of the _____ of England. This document was first established under the reign of Edward VI, and later revised by Elizabeth I to create a moderate form of _____ that aimed to appease both radicals and conservatives within the church. The Articles touched upon several key aspects of _____, focusing on the rejection of Catholic rituals deemed unnecessary or superstitious. They embraced the authority of the _____ as the supreme guide in matters of faith, distinctly aligning with Protestant principles that prioritize scripture over church _____. This alignment was a significant shift from the Catholic emphasis on papal authority and _____. One of the pivotal points in the Articles is the justification by faith alone. This concept was a cornerstone in Lutheran _____ and was instrumental in shaping Anglican beliefs. It marked a clear _____ from the Catholic teaching that salvation is achieved through faith combined with good _____. Moreover, the Articles simplified the structure of the sacraments, recognizing only _____ and the Eucharist as necessary for salvation. This was in contrast to the Catholic Church, which upheld seven _____. Such changes not only streamlined the practice of faith but also reduced the power that clergy held over the laity, democratizing religious _____ to some extent. The Thirty-Nine Articles also addressed church hierarchy and _____, asserting the sovereign's role as the Supreme Head of the Church of England. This political and religious _____ was vital for the monarchy to control religious dissent and enforce uniformity in _____. Today, the impact of the Thirty-Nine Articles is still evident as they continue to serve as a foundational _____ for Anglican theology and practice, reflecting the historical and theological journey of the Church of England from its _____ roots to a distinctly Protestant entity.

- Catholic
- worship
- works
- baptism
- sacraments
- departure
- Church
- practices
- Christianity
- governance
- theology
- text
- Scriptures
- stance
- Protestantism
- tradition
- England
- authority