ANGLICAN ESSENTIALS

Following Jesus in the Anglican Way

APRIL 22-23, 2016
St. Alban’s Cathedral
Liverpool Cathedral
Christ Church, Plano
Why I am an Anglican

• The Accidental Anglican
• What I found:
  • a way that is comprehensive (approach to essentials)
  • a way that is catholic (approach to interpretation)
  • a way that is apostolic (approach to polity)
  • a way that is global (approach to missions)
  • a way that is liturgical (approach to Bible in worship)
• in sum: Ancient-Future Faith (Robert Webber)
What does the word “Anglican” mean?

Reference to the English (i.e. Anglo) race

*Ecclesia Anglorum* - “The church of the English people” - Gregory the Great, writing to Augustine of Canterbury - 7th century

*Ecclesia Angliae* - “The Church of England” – St. Anselm - end of 11th century
How long has there been a Christian witness in Britain? (mix of legend and fact)

Legend has it that Joseph of Arimathea, who donated his tomb for Jesus’ burial, brought the Christian faith to Britain.

Tertullian, writing in 200 A.D., claimed parts of Britain unreached by the Romans had been claimed for Christ.

First Christian martyr was St. Alban, who died in 305 A.D.

Three British Bishops were present at Council of Arles (France) in 314 A.D.

St. Patrick was a missionary to Ireland in 422 A.D.
**Anglican History**

- **Key Moments in Anglican History**
  - Theodore of Tarsus, Archbishop of Canterbury (668 A.D.)
  - Great church reformer who brought renewal through a revival of learning in cathedral and monastic schools. Produced scholars such as The Venerable Bede and Alcuin.
  - Linked to this was renewal of missionary zeal: Boniface to Germany, Willibrord to the Dutch.
Anglican History

- Key Moments in Anglican History
  - Ongoing struggle between Church and State
  - Anselm (Archbishop of Canterbury) and Henry I agreed on divided authority, c. 1100.
  - Thomas Becket (Archbishop of Canterbury) and Henry II disagreed over this relationship, and Becket was martyred in his cathedral in 1170 A.D. In the 14th Century, Parliament legislated the restriction of Papal authority, paving the way for formal separation in the 16th Century.
  - The shift from the Church in England to the Church of England...
Anglican History

• **The English Reformation**
  • As we’ve seen, tensions between church and state were high. Yet in the 16th Century, these reached a breaking point, and they centered on the authority of the Papacy. A variety of interconnected and related factors contributed to make this one of the most significant points in the entire history of Western Christianity.
Anglican History

- The English Reformation
  - Unease in the church with the growth of the absolute and undivided power of the Papacy
  - Renewed focus on learning, especially focusing on a critical study of the Scriptures
  - The Printing Press, which enabled this new learning to be distributed to the masses with never before seen speed and efficiency
  - The list goes on and on, but the primary event that sparked the English Reformation was far less glamorous or honorable...
Anglican History

• Henry VIII (1509-1547)
  • A man in search of a male heir...
  • Attempt #1: Catherine of Aragon
    • First wife, but was his deceased brother’s wife, which is forbidden in Lev. 20:21 and required papal dispensation.
    • She bore him a daughter (Mary I), but no male heir
    • Henry therefore sought to have the marriage annulled and marry his mistress, Anne Boleyn, but Rome would not grant the annulment.
  • In working with Parliament and a team of scholars, Henry found a way to free England from Papal authority.
Anglican History

- **Henry VIII** (1509-1547)
  - Attempt #2: **Anne Boleyn**
    - She bore him a daughter, **Elizabeth I**, but no male heir.
    - He couldn’t go the divorce route again, so he made up charges of incest and witchcraft and had her beheaded.
  - Attempt #3: **Jane Seymour**
    - Third time was a charm, and Jane bore Henry a son, **Edward VI**, but Jane died two weeks later from complications related to childbirth.
Edward VI (1547-1552)

Crowned in 1547 at age 9 upon Henry’s death, the kingdom was ruled by his uncles, who were largely influenced by European reformers, such as Calvin.

Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, wrote the first Book of Common Prayer in 1549, creating the theological and liturgical foundation upon which the English Church would build in the coming centuries. It was revised again in 1552, along far more Protestant lines.

Fell ill and died at age 15 in 1552, paving the way for...
Anglican History

- **Mary I (1552-1558)**
  - Devoutly Roman Catholic, Mary undid all of her father’s hard work and restored Papal authority in England
  - Martyred bishops who oversaw reforms under Edward, including Archbishop Cranmer (thus the name “Bloody Mary.”)
  - Mary died in 1558 and her half sister, Elizabeth, took the throne.
Anglican History

• **Elizabeth I** (1508-1603)
  
  - Charted a way forward known as the “Elizabethan Settlement,” which re-established separation from Papal authority, but also removed some of the Protestant extremes of the 1552 BCP that were introduced under Edward VI. The 1559 BCP therefore laid the basis for the Anglicanism we know today.
  
  - The decades following her reign, however, were fraught with political turmoil, culminating the English Civil War which saw the deaths of Archbishop Laud and Charles I.
  
  - It wasn’t until the reign of **Charles II** (1660-1685) that the reforms envisioned by Elizabeth were cemented.
  
  - The 1662 BCP, which was a slight revision of the 1559, became the official form of worship for the Church of England, and remains so to this day.
Anglican History

- **Fruit of the English Reformation?**
  - Worship and Scripture were now in the common language of the people
  - Laity were now allowed to receive bread and wine at communion, not just bread (breaking down clerical abuses)
  - Clergy again allowed to marry
  - The Monarch declared head of English Church (authority struggle finally resolved in favor of state)
Q & A

ANGLICAN ESSENTIALS
Following Jesus in the Anglican Way
A Way that is Comprehensive

• The Elizabethan Settlement paved the way for comprehensiveness as a core value (Latitudinarian)
  • Three Streams in ACNA
  • Thomas McKenzie’s “Compass Rose”
  • Umbrella Image
• “In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity” (Rupertus Meldenius, 1582-1681 Lutheran Theologian – falsely attributed to St Augustine)
• But, how do we determine what are the essentials?
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A Way that is Catholic

- catholic = universal, undivided
- “We have no doctrine of our own. We only possess the Catholic doctrine of the Catholic Church, enshrined in the Catholic Creeds, and those creeds we hold without addition or diminution.” Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury (1887-1972)
A Way that is Catholic

“One canon reduced to writing by God himself, two testaments, three creeds, four general councils, five centuries, and the series of Fathers in that period - the centuries that is, before Constantine, and two after, determine the boundary of our faith.”

-Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester (1555-1626)
A Way that is Catholic

Fundamental Declarations of the Province

1. Canonical Scriptures “final authority and unchangeable standard”
2. Dominical Sacraments
3. Historical Episcopate
4. Three Creeds - *Apostles’* (baptismal symbol), *Nicene* (statement of faith), and *Athanasian* (affirms Trinity and Unity of Christ’s two natures)
5. Four Councils - *Nicea*, 325; *Constantinople*, 381; *Ephesus*, 431; *Chalcedon*, 451; and “Christological clarifications of the fifth, sixth, and seventh in so far as they are agreeable with the Holy Scriptures.”
6. Book of Common Prayer 1662 and Ordinal “as a standard for Anglican doctrine and discipline, and...as the standard for the Anglican tradition of worship.”
7. 39 Articles of 1571 “as expressing the Anglican response to certain doctrinal issues controverted at that time, and as expressing fundamental principles of authentic Anglican belief.”
A Way that is Catholic

sola scriptura?

A Catholic Understanding of Authority in Decision-Making

1. Jesus Christ
2. Holy Scripture
3. Creeds
4. Four Councils
5. Anglican Formularies contained in 1662 BCP
6. Contemporary Statements
   (Lambeth Quadrilateral 1928, Jerusalem Declaration, Primates’ Communiques)

Richard Hooker

reason
tradition
scripture
A Way that is Apostolic

- who leads? congregational or episcopal
- better question: who guards? (2Tim 1:8-14)
- apostle = one sent (emphasizes the Sender)
- two parts of apostolic succession - lineage & catholicity
- to guard the Faith we must guard the laying on of hands
- ordination = set apart
- bishop, priest, deacon
- confirmation as the “ordination” of the laity
- “slaves of the slaves of God” (Matthew 20:25-28)
A Way that is Apostolic

- purple (John 19:2)
- mitre (Acts 2:1-4)
- crozier (1Pet 5:1-5)
- pectoral cross (1Cor 2:2)
- ring (Luke 15:22)
A WAY that is APOSTOLIC

people parish diocese province
Q & A

ANGLICAN ESSENTIALS
Following Jesus in the Anglican Way
A Way that is Global

• The Church of England Goes Global - 19th & 20th Century
• How will we maintain unity?
  • Reformation View of Papal Authority
  • An Anglican Communion
• Instruments of Unity
  • Archbishop of Canterbury *primus inter paris*
  • Lambeth Conference*
  • Primates’ Meetings*
  • Anglican Consultative Council*

* = recent development in Anglican polity
A Way that is Global

The Two Ways of Global Anglicanism

• The West
A Way that is Global

The Two Ways of Global Anglicanism

• The Global South
“Over the past century, the center of gravity in the Christian world has shifted inexorably Southward, to Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Already today, the largest Christian communities on the planet are to be found in Africa and Latin America. If we want to visualize a ‘typical’ contemporary Christian, we should think of a woman living in a village in Nigeria or in a Brazilian favela.”

-Philip K. Jenkins, *The Next Christendom: The Coming of Global Christianity*
“By 1985 there were over 16,500 conversions a day (in Africa), yielding an annual rate of over 6 million. In the same period (i.e. between 1970 and 1985) some 4,300 people were leaving the Church on a daily basis in Europe and North America.”

-Lamin Sanneh, Whose Religion is Christianity? The Gospel Beyond the West
A Way that is Global
A Way that is Global

The Global Anglican Futures Conference (GAFCON)
A Way that is Global

The Anglican Church in North America (ACNA)

+++ Foley Beach (ACNA)
+++ Onesphore Rwaje (Rwanda)
+++ Eliud Wabukala (Kenya)
+++ Nicholas Okoh (Nigeria)
+++ Stanley Ntagali (Uganda)
+++ Jacob Chimeledya (Tanzania)
A Way that is Global

ACNA is learning from the Global South

Always Forward (formerly A1K)
Q & A

ANGLICAN ESSENTIALS

Following Jesus in the Anglican Way
A Way that is Liturgical

• “you’re a bunch of lemmings!”

“Every service is a structure of acts and words through which we receive a sacrament, or repent, or supplicate, or adore. And it enables us to do these things—if you like, it ‘works’ best—when, through long familiarity, we don’t have to think about it. As long as you notice, and have to count, the steps, you are not yet dancing but only learning to dance. A good shoe is a shoe you don’t notice. Good reading becomes possible when you need not consciously think about eyes, or print, or spelling. The perfect church service would be one we were almost unaware of; our attention would have been on God... But every novelty prevents this. It fixes our attention on the service itself; and thinking about worship is a different thing from worshipping.” -C.S. Lewis (Letters to Malcolm)
A Way that is Liturgical

- liturgy = the work of the people
- participatory
- the drama of salvation history
- “the Bible ordered for prayer.”
- Puritan proverb: “pray until you are praying”
- *lex orandi, lex credendi* - the law of prayer is the law of belief
- *lex vivendi* - the law of life
A Way that is Liturgical

The Sacraments

• an outward sign of an inward and spiritual grace
A Way that is Liturgical
Holy Eucharist

- The Lord’s Supper
- Holy Communion
- Reformation controversy
  - Transubstantiation
  - Real Presence
  - “Real Absence”
- “so to eat” & “spiritual food”

TOM WRIGHT
The Meal Jesus Gave Us
Understanding Holy Communion
A Way that is Liturgical
Holy Baptism

Regeneration – *ex opere operato* – effecting what it signifies.

Seed of Faith Given – must be strengthened by Word or dies.

Covenant Seal – “given deed to estate”- appropriated by faith.

Symbol – “does” nothing – obedient sign of profession.
We can [find a middle way] by looking on baptism as the title deeds to the kingdom of heaven, the pledge of God’s acceptance, his arms extended to embrace us. It is rather like a marriage service where, after the exchange of the vows, the minister pronounces the couple man and wife. That is fair enough, because he knows that the signing of the register will follow in a few minutes, and consummation later on. But if either of these two conditions is missing, the couple are not married even though liturgically they have been said to be!...In anticipation of that consummation the pair are declared to be married. And if, for some reason, such as sudden illness, the consummation does not take place for some time, their marriage could be null and void. But what they would need to do is not go through the ceremony all over again, but to supply the missing part, consummation!” - Michael Green
A Way that is Liturgical
The Daily Office

- Gift!
- Morning, Noon Day, Evening, Compline (Night)
- A.C.T.S.
  - adoration, confession, thanksgiving, supplication
- C.A.S.T.
  - confession, adoration, supplication, thanksgiving
- lectionary
A Way that is Liturgical
Spaces, Times, Rites, Clothes

• narthex
• font as we enter (+)
• cruciform structure (transepts and apse) & cross
• nave, chancel, sanctuary
• pulpit
• altar
• aumbry
• chapel & columbarium (communion of saints)
A Way that is Liturgical
Spaces, Times, Rites, Clothes

- church year
  - advent, christmas, epiphany, lent, easter, ordinary time
  - redeeming the time
- confirmation, penance, marriage, orders, unction
- alb, cincture, stole, chasuble, cope, maniple
- colors