

## CHAPTER 3

Renaissance → love for learning

- interest in Biblical scholarship
- Erasmus – edited NT (produced the “Received Text” or “*Textus Receptus*,” or “TR”)

Gutenberg → modern printing press

Luther → studied Erasmus' TR, compared it w/ Church teaching  
→ result: 95 Theses; Protestant Reformation

Wycliffe & Tyndale → English Bible

Henry VIII – brought Protestantism to England

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common law – non-codified form of law based on long-accepted customs and traditions

- much based on Scripture and Scriptural principles

Henry II (12<sup>th</sup> c.)

- established royal courts and trial by jury
- “equal justice under the law,” i.e., no favoritism

common law gave stability to land (legal system) even when rulers changed

- *common law was elevated to a high position in England,*
- *limited the king's power*

Anglo-Saxons had “*wittan*:”

clergy & nobles – assisted the king

Norman Conquest (1066) replaced *wittan* with two bodies

Great Council (larger – vassals)

King's Court (smaller – advisors)

*became PARLIAMENT when local representatives joined the Great Council*

1265 “Model Parliament” convened

representatives from each shire and town,  
plus nobles and clergymen of “Great Council”  
formed PARLIAMENT

- representatives became *House of Commons*
- nobility/clergy became *House of Lords*

1215 King John forced to sign Magna Charta

marks the beginning of

- no taxation w/o representation
- right of *habeus corpus* (against arbitrary arrests)
- trial by jury
- due process of law