

The first Archbishop of Canterbury and main author of the first two editions of the English Book of Common Prayer.

Answer: Thomas Cranmer

A response to the religious divisions created during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Mary I, these acts of an English queen and her parliament negotiated a “Via Media” or middle-way between Catholic and Protestant extremes.

Answer: The Elizabethan Settlement

This service, also called “Night Prayer” or “Prayers at the End of the Day” is the final office in the Christian tradition of praying canonical hours.

Answer: Compline

Offered in a question-and-answer format, this commentary on the creeds is found in the back of the Book of Common Prayer and helps teach the foundational truths of the Christian faith.

Answer: The Catechism

Produced as one of the foundational documents of the English Reformation, these are included in the Book of Common Prayer under the section “Historical Documents.”

Answer: The (Thirty-Nine) Articles of Religion

This service in the Book of Common Prayer is the Episcopal equivalent of “Last Rites.”

Answer: Ministration at Time of Death

This short liturgy is found in the section of the Prayer Book under the title, “Daily Devotions for Individuals and Families.”

Answer: Noonday Prayer

These liturgies in the Prayer Book were developed by Thomas Cranmer as an Anglican alternative to praying the monastic canonical hours in the morning and the evening.

Answer: The Daily Office

Full initiation by water and the Holy Spirit into Christ’s Body, the Church. (Book of Common Prayer, p. 298)

Answer: Rite of Baptism

A short, general prayer of a particular structure that is used before the scripture readings in a worship service. The Book of Common Prayer contains these for each Sunday and Saint’s Day of the year.

Answer: The Collect of the Day

This document, found in the Historical Documents section of the BCP, was written by American priest William Reed Huntington, and adopted by the House of Bishops in 1886. It was conceived as a foundation for ecumenical discussion and essentially forms a broad outline of Anglican/Episcopal identity.

Answer: The (Chicago) Lambeth Quadrilateral

Composed of a House of Deputies and a House of Bishops, this entity is the primary governing and legislative body of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America. Among other things, it authorizes all changes to *The Book of Common Prayer*.

Answer: General Convention

This service in the Book of Common Prayer is the Episcopal equivalent of private personal confession & absolution in the presence of a priest. A deacon or lay person may hear a confession and provide a “declaration of forgiveness.”

Answer: The Reconciliation of a Penitent

Acts of Parliament in 1549, 1559, and 1662 regulating public worship in the Church of England. In 1662, under Queen Elizabeth I, this meant exclusively the 1662 *Book of Common Prayer*.

Answer: The Act of Uniformity

This is a “freebie.” In what year was the first Book of Common Prayer published under the reign of Henry VI?

Answer: 1549 A.D.

In 1509 he received the title of King of England and Lord of Ireland. In 1521, Pope Leo X gave him the title of “Defender of the Faith.” However, in 1534 through the Act of Supremacy, this king claimed the title “Supreme Head of the Church of England, Defender of the Faith of the Church of England, and in Earth, the Church’s Supreme Head.”

Answer: Henry VIII