

Short note on the Oxford Movement

Generated: Jan 26, 2026

The Oxford Movement was a religious movement that began at Oxford University in 1833. It started after John Keble gave an important speech called "National Apostasy." One of the main leaders of this movement was John Henry Newman. He was a church leader who later joined the Roman Catholic Church and became a cardinal. This movement happened during the Victorian period.

Main Leaders of the Movement: The important leaders of the Oxford Movement were John Henry Newman, Richard Hurrell Froude, John Keble (who was also a poet), and Edward Pusey, who was a professor at Oxford University. These people were the main ones leading the movement.

Another Name for the Oxford Movement: This movement is also called Tractarianism because of a series of writings called "Tracts for the Times," which were published between 1833 and 1841 to share the movement's ideas.

Main Goal of the Oxford Movement: The main goal of the movement was to bring back more spiritual and religious feelings in the Church of England. They wanted to return to some Roman Catholic beliefs and practices that had been left behind during the Protestant Reformation.

Beliefs of the Followers: People who followed the Oxford Movement believed in one united Catholic and Apostolic Church. This shows they wanted to bring back old Christian beliefs and ways of worship.

The Oxford Movement ended in 1845 when John Henry Newman joined the Roman Catholic Church. However, this movement had a big impact on English literature and religion during that time.