



<p>The Catholic Church faced criticism in the 16th century, leading to the Reformation. The Tudor monarchs left the Catholic Church and set up their own churches, changing England's official religion from Catholicism to the new Protestant faith. There is much debate about what the real motives were for this. The people of England thus went through a "Religious Rollercoaster" where each king or queen altered what was allowed and what wasn't. At a time when religion was crucial in people's lives, each change had serious consequences for people's practice of their religion.</p>		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words	
		1485	Henry VII defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth.	Dynasty	A line of hereditary rulers of a country.
		1517	Martin Luther writes the 95 Theses criticising the Catholic Church.	Protestant	A group of Christians, who broke away from the Catholic Church.
Summarise your learning		1534	Henry VIII declares himself head of the Church of England.	Catholic	A group of Christians that follow the Catholic Church and the Pope.
Topic 1: How did the Tudors come to power?	Henry Tudor defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth, ending the Wars of the Roses. Henry VII had to overcome many problems to secure the Tudor dynasty.	1536	The process of dissolving England's monasteries begins.	Reformation	A movement that divided the Christian Church in Europe.
Topic 2: Why did people criticise the Catholic Church?	The quality and practices of the Church were criticised by a German monk, Martin Luther. His ideas spread across Europe and his followers became known as Protestants. They criticised the practice of indulgences, arguing that it was unfair. This led to a split in the Church called the Reformation.	1547	Edward VI becomes king and begins to accelerate the Reformation in England to make the Church more Protestant in appearance and practice.	Heir	A person who will take the throne after the king/queen dies.
Topic 3: Why did Henry VIII have so many wives?	Henry VIII's ' Great Matter ' was to get a male heir. Henry wanted a divorce from Catherine of Aragon when she couldn't give him a son and he had to break from Rome to get one as the Pope would not grant an annulment . Henry VIII ended up having 6 wives in his pursuit for a male heir!	1553	Mary I becomes queen and tries to reverse the Reformation in England by bringing back Catholic practices.	Annulment	Declaration that a marriage is invalid.
Topic 4: How did Henry VIII and Edward VI change the church?	Henry VIII split the English Church away from the Pope and made himself Supreme Head of the Church of England. He also dissolved the monasteries, claiming that they were " corrupt ". Henry was thus motivated mainly by his 'Great Matter', but also money and power. He also kept some Catholic practices which meant that it was not a full move towards Protestantism. Edward VI accelerated the Reformation, removing all decorations and bringing in a new English prayer book.	1559	Elizabeth I succeeds Mary I and sets up her own Religious Settlement which is seen as a 'middle way'.	Monastery	A building occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows.
Topic 5: How did Mary I change religion?	Edward VI was succeeded by his Protestant cousin, Lady Jane Grey, who only lasted 9 days on the throne. Then, Mary I took the throne. Mary I persecuted Protestants in an attempt to reverse the Reformation and tried to restore the Catholic Church by marrying Philip II of Spain, making services in Latin, and restoring decorations and Catholic priests. She also targeted Protestant Archbishop Thomas Cranmer , who had been responsible in helping her father divorce her mother, Catherine of Aragon.			Dissolution	The closure and sale of England's monasteries.
Topic 6: How did Elizabeth I change religion?	Elizabeth I tried to promote a 'Middle Way' in religion through her Religious Settlement. She wanted to create an inclusive Protestant church that allowed her to be in authority (Supreme Governor) whilst enabling former Catholics to feel that they could follow Protestant forms of worship. She later began to persecute Catholics and by the end of her reign England was a fully Protestant country. Elizabeth faced many rebellions by Catholics.			Armada	A fleet of warships.
		Who were these people? What were these events?		Religious Settlement The religious and political arrangements made for England during the reign of Elizabeth I.	
Martin Luther	A German monk, who started the Protestant Reformation in Europe.	Mary, Queen of Scots	Elizabeth I's cousin. She was a rival to the English throne, who fled there after her nobles revolted. Elizabeth I eventually had her executed for treason.		
Philip II	The Catholic king of Spain. He married Mary I in 1554. He also proposed marriage to Elizabeth I. He launched the Spanish Armada against Elizabeth I in an attempt to restore England to Catholicism.	The Spanish Armada (1588)	A failed invasion attempt, organised by Philip II of Spain, to restore Catholicism in England.		

How did the Tudors change the religion of England forever?

	Henry VIII (1509-1547)	Edward VI (1547-1553)	Mary I (1553-1558)	Elizabeth I (1558-1603)
Who was 'Head of the Church'?				
What happened to church services & prayers				
What was the language of the Bible?				
What happened to priests?				
What happened to the layout of Churches?				
What happened to Church decorations, relics and icons?				
Did any other significant changes happen?				

Word bank (these words may be used more than once):

monasteries	Latin	statues	stained glass	marry	communion
English	Supreme Governor	communion table	celibate	vestments	heretics
rood screens	Pope	English prayer book	Supreme Head	altar	Mass