

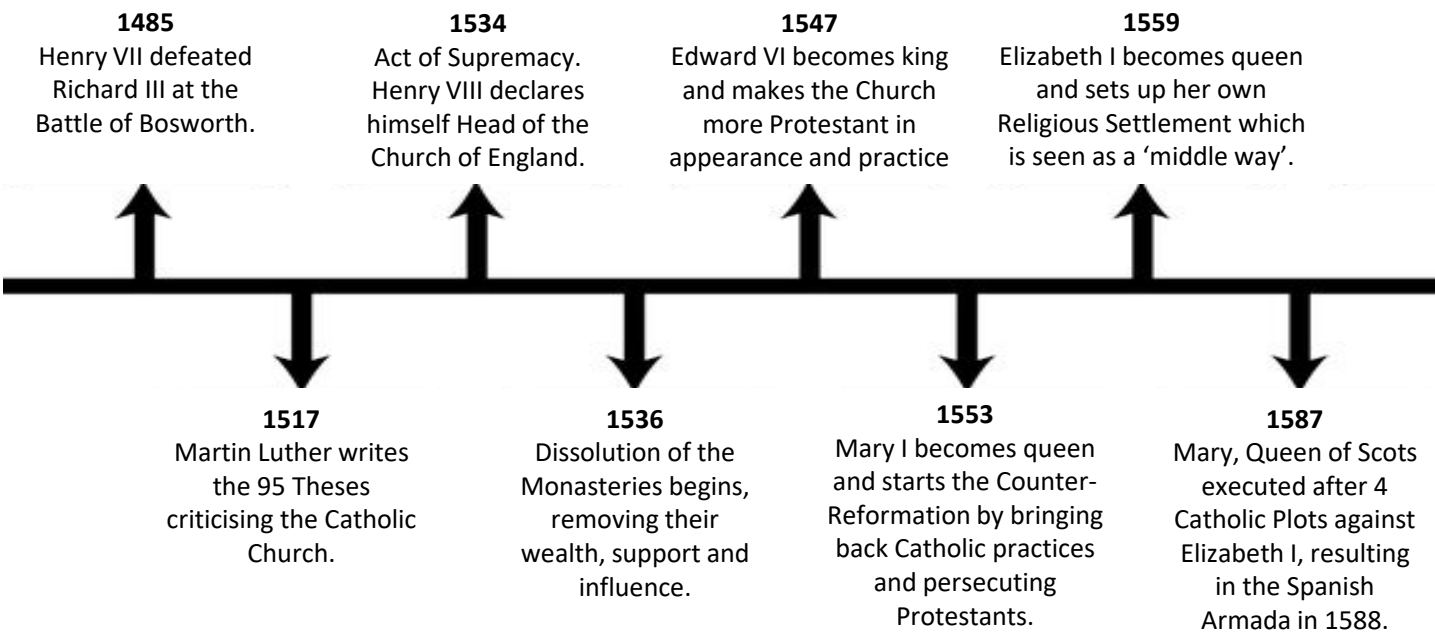
Knowledge Organiser: How did the Tudors change the religion of England forever?







Topic Summary:

The Catholic Church faced criticism in the 16th century, leading to the Reformation. The Tudor monarchs broke away from the Catholic Church and set up their own Church of England, changing England's official religion from Catholicism to the new Protestant faith. The people of England therefore went through a "Religious Rollercoaster" where each monarch altered what was allowed to be believed and practised 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 and to the power of the Church and the Crown.











Key Dates:



Key People:

	Henry VIII (1509-47) The son of Henry VII. He was initially a strong Catholic monarch but his pursuit for a male heir led to him breaking away from the Catholic Church, creating the Church of England, and having 6 wives.
	Edward VI (1547-1553) The only legitimate son of Henry VIII's through his third wife, Jane Seymour. He became king at the age of 9 and was a devout Protestant so pushed the Reformation further.
	Mary I (1553-1558) The first queen to rule England in her own right, she was known as 'Bloody Mary' for her persecution of Protestants in a her attempt to counter the Reformation and restore Catholicism in England.
	Elizabeth I (1558-1603) The daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn. She was the longest reigning Tudor monarch and brought in the Religious Settlement as a 'middle way' between Catholics and Protestants.

Vocabulary:

Stores		A pot of money collected by a group of villagers to buy candles.
Dynasty		A line of hereditary rulers of a country.
Protestant		A group of Christians, who broke away from the Catholic Church.
Catholic		A group of Christians that follow the Catholic Church and the Pope.
Reformation		A movement that divided the Christian Church in Europe.
Heir		A person who will take the throne after the king/queen dies.
Annulment		Declaration that a marriage is invalid.
Monastery		A building occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows.
Dissolution		The closure and sale of England's monasteries.
Religious Settlement		The religious and political arrangements made for England during the reign of Elizabeth I.

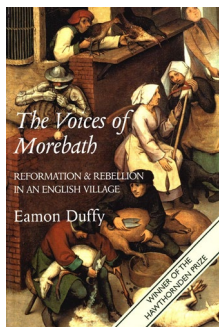
Core Knowledge:

<p>Lesson 1: Why was the church so important to the people of Morebath?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In early Tudor England, the church was the centre of village life.• The parish accounts for the village of Morebath were kept by their priest, Sir Christopher Trychay (pronounced Tricky) from 1520 to 1574 and give us a window into what mattered to the people.• In 1520, the church in Morebath was dedicated to St George. There were many images and statues, a crucifix, and many candles burning, providing lots of light.• The community was divided into groups of villages who collected money for the church in different 'stores.' Some stores had their own sheep.• 'Ales' were feasts put on by the stores where the village would come together, celebrate and raise money for the church.
<p>Lesson 2: What was the religion of England under Henry VII?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Under Henry VII, Catholicism was the dominant religion in England.• Religion and the Church were central to daily life.• The Pope had authority over all spiritual matters.• Church courts dealt with any crimes committed by the clergy.• Henry VII was a usurper (he took the crown by force in battle) and he faced several challenges to his position as king. As such, he tried to avoid conflict wherever possible and did not challenge the authority of the Catholic Church.• Henry VII was a devout Catholic himself. When he died, he requested 10,000 masses (services) to be said for his soul.
<p>Lesson 3: Why did people begin to criticize the Catholic Church?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Catholic Church was very powerful and influential in the 16th Century.• The Reformation began in 1517 when a German monk called Martin Luther protested about the corruption and wrong teaching of the Catholic Church. In 1517 he wrote a document called the 95 theses outlining his complaints. Luther set up a new, Protestant Church.• Protestants had different beliefs in purgatory, the importance of Scripture, and the way to salvation. They also challenged the Catholic belief that the bread and wine actually turns into the body and blood of Christ (transubstantiation).• Protestants translated the Bible into different languages so more people could read and understand it and believed that all people should have individual faith and a relationship with God. Luther's ideas spread and were developed further.
<p>Lesson 4: How did Henry VIII change the religion of England?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Henry VIII was originally a Catholic and challenged Luther, leading to the Pope rewarding him with the title <i>'Defender of the Faith'</i>.• However, the Pope would not grant Henry's annulment so Henry broke away from Rome, establishing himself as Supreme Head of the Church of England through the Act of Supremacy. The English Reformation brought Henry VIII much wealth and power.• He also ordered 800 monasteries to be dissolved and their lands and treasures were taken for the crown.• Henry VIII also had the English Bible translated and persecuted Catholic opponents. However, he kept Catholic doctrine through the Act of Six Articles.
<p>Lesson 5: How did people react to Henry's religious changes?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many people were deeply unhappy about the changes brought in by Henry VIII and his chief minister Thomas Cromwell.• There was a brief uprising against the changes in Lincolnshire in 1536.• This was followed by a huge rebellion known as the 'Pilgrimage of Grace', led by Robert Aske, which involved 40,000 people.• The rebellion failed and the leaders were executed.
<p>Lesson 6: How did Edward VI change the Church?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Edward VI was only 9 years old when he became king. He was brought up a Protestant. The country was ruled by 'Protectors', Somerset and Northumberland, on his behalf.• Edward and the Protectors passed laws which made the Church more Protestant including; the Latin Mass was no longer used, a Book of Common Prayer was introduced in English, priests were allowed to marry, and church decorations and statues were removed. Catholic bishops were imprisoned in the Tower of London.• Protestant missionaries were sent out round the country to tell people about the new beliefs. They gave people Bibles written in English.
<p>Lesson 7: How did people react to Edward's religious changes?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In 1549 there was a Catholic rebellion, known as the Prayer Book Rebellion. It was led by people who didn't like Edward's new Book of Common Prayer, or the changes he was making to the Church.• Five young men from Morebath were equipped and financed to join the rebels.• The rebellion was defeated, and the leaders were executed.• At least 4,000 people died during this rebellion.

Core Knowledge:

<p>Lesson 8: How did Mary I change the church?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mary I was a devout Catholic and she tried to make England a Catholic country again through the Counter-Reformation.• In 1554 the country was officially reunited with Rome and the Pope declared head of the Church. The Latin Mass and Bibles were brought back and the English prayer book was no longer used.• Mary married Prince Philip of Spain, a devout and powerful Catholic. There was a rebellion in 1554 against her marriage, known as Wyatt's rebellion• About 300 Protestants who would not accept Catholic beliefs were burned to death.
<p>Lesson 9: How did Elizabeth I change the church?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elizabeth I was brought up a Protestant. She realised that religion had caused a lot of problems for England.• Elizabeth's Religious Settlement tried to find a 'middle way' that both Catholics and Protestants could accept:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• She called herself 'Supreme Governor', not 'head' of the Church of England.• Church services and the Bible were in English but many elements of Catholic services were allowed, including bishops, church decorations, music and vestments.• The English prayer book was brought back, but a Latin edition was also printed.• Services said that Christ was 'really present' in the bread and the wine in the Communion service.• The Act of Uniformity (1559) stated that everybody had to attend the Church of England and use the Book of Common Prayer. She punished the Puritans and any Catholics who refused to go to Church of England services. These people were called recusants.• The Pope eventually excommunicated Elizabeth in 1570. This led to plots and rebellions against Elizabeth led by Catholics. The leaders of these were executed, including Mary Queen of Scots. Elizabeth also defeated the Spanish Armada.
<p>Enquiry Outcome:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• You will need to design a “religious rollercoaster” poster which explains how the Tudors changed the religion of England. You need to think about the different Tudor monarchs and explain how each of them changed the religious beliefs, practices, and features of the Church in England.

What do historians say?



The Voices of Morebath: Reformation & Rebellion in an English village, Eamon Duffy

A reformation historian takes us inside the mind and heart of Morebath, a remote sheep-farming village where thirty-three families worked the difficult land on the southern edge of Exmoor. From 1520 to 1574, through nearly all the drama of the English Reformation, Morebath's only priest, Sir Christopher Trychay, kept the parish accounts. Through his eyes we catch a rare glimpse of the life of a sixteenth-century English village.

Tudor England: A History, Lucy Wooding

Lucy Wooding not only narrates and analyses the reigns of all five Tudor monarchs, but also looks at the impact of their reigns on the lived experience of ordinary men and women in England who lived their lives through times of great upheaval. She describes a monarchy under strain, religion in crisis, a population contending with war, rebellion, plague, and poverty.

How can I find out more?

Podcast: *The English Reformation and the Rise of an Empire*



Podcast: *Not Just the Tudors: The Reformation: What Catholics & Protestants Believed*

