

Week 1

Explain Why the Catholic Church was being attacked.

- The Catholic church was a powerful institution, controlling the thoughts, ideas and parts of the justice system.
- The Catholic church began to be criticised for the following areas:
 - Charging tax for living on their land
 - Indulgences for remission of sins
 - The Bible and church services were in Latin
- Many leading figures had magnificent palaces, such as Hampton Court.
- Martin Luther (a former Monk) became disillusioned with the Catholic church over indulgences as he believed only God had the power to grant forgiveness.
- Luther wrote 95 theses and translated the Bible into many languages so everyone could read it.



Week 2

What was Henry VIII's Great Matter?

- Henry's brother Arthur was married to Catherine of Aragon but died in 1502. Henry became heir to the throne.
- In 1509 Henry became king and Married Catherine of Aragon and in 1516 they had a daughter (Mary).
- By 1525 Catherine was too old to have children and Henry had fallen in love with Anne Boleyn and wanted an annulment.
- The Pope would not grant an annulment as it was against the Catholic religion, so Henry passed laws (Act of Supremacy) to break away from the Catholic church and created a Protestant church.
- This caused the Reformation of the church with changes being put in place by Henry VIII.
- Edward VI continued changes and made the church more Protestant with the help of Protestant Bishops.

Week 3

Dissolution of the Monasteries.

- Cromwell produced a report on the value of the monasteries, as directed by Henry VIII (Valor Ecclesiasticus) in 1535.
- 1536 the Dissolution of Monasteries Act was passed after the findings.
- 1536-1540 800 monasteries were closed.
- Closures were necessary for the Reformation to happen and was a result of Cromwell finding issues with drinking, theft and sexual impropriety.
- Henry broke from Rome due to:
 - the need to produce a male heir to continue the Tudor dynasty
 - the desire to take from the catholic Church some of their immense wealth
 - new protestant ideas



Year 7 Subject: Topic 4 The Reformation

Week 4

The Reverse of The Reformation.

- Edward VI became sick and names his cousin Lady Jane Grey as the heir to the throne instead of Mary I.
- Mary I had Lady Jane Grey removed from the throne after 9 days and had her executed for treason.
- Mary I then restored the Catholic faith back into the country.
- When Mary died Elizabeth I became the queen and there was large religious divisions.
- Elizabeth brought in a Religious Settlement which had 3 areas:
 1. Royal injunctions
 2. Act of Supremacy
 3. Act of uniformity

Week 5

The Middle Way.

- Elizabeth I brought in a system which allowed both Protestant and Catholics to practice religion.
- Both the clergy and ordinary people were impacted.
- The changes were not supported by the Pope or Philip of Spain who saw Protestantism as Heresy.
- Philip of Spain wanted to attack Elizabeth.
- Philip was gathering an Armada to attack Elizabeth but Francis Drake launched a series of attacks know as the Singeing if the Kings Beard which delayed the Spanish Armada by a year.
- This gave Elizabeth time to get prepared for an attack.

Key words:

- **Indulgences** – a tax charged for the removal of sin by the church
- **Annulment** - a law, agreement, or marriage no longer exists
- **Valor Ecclesiasticus** - Latin: "church valuation" a survey of the finances of the church in England, Wales and English controlled parts of Ireland made in 1535 on the orders of Henry VIII
- **Treason** - the crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government
- **Armada** - a fleet of warships

Week 1

Questions	Answers
What were the Catholic church criticised for?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charging tax for living on their land Indulgences for remission of sins The Bible and church services were in Latin
Martin Luther was a?	Monk
How many theses did he write?	95
What are indulgences?	a tax charged for the removal of sin by the church.
What did Martin Luther do with the Bible?	Translated it

Week 2

Questions	Answers
Who was Catherine of Aragon married to before Henry VIII?	His brother
How many wives did Henry VIII have?	6
What was Henry VIII's religion?	Catholic
What was Henry's 'Great Matter'?	His marriage to Catherine
What was the name of the Act he used to break away from Rome?	Act of Supremacy

Week 3

Questions	Answers
What was the Valor Ecclesiasticus?	Latin: "church valuation" a survey of the finances of the church in England, Wales and English controlled parts of Ireland made in 1535 on the orders of Henry VIII.
Who ordered Cromwell to complete the report into the monasteries?	Henry VIII
How many monasteries were closed?	800
When was the Dissolution of Monasteries Act put in place?	1536
Who was the leader of the Catholic church?	The Pope

Year 7 Subject: Topic 4 The Reformation

Week 4

Questions	Answers
Who became king after Henry VIII?	Edward VI
How long was Lady Jane Grey queen for?	9 days
Who had Lady Jane Grey executed?	Mary I
What did Mary I do to the church?	Made everything Catholic again
What did Mary I do to Protestants?	Executed many of them for refusing to follow her church

Week 5

Questions	Answers
Who came into power after Mary I?	Elizabeth I
What was The Middle Way?	Religious settlement that allowed different types of Christianity to practise their faith privately, as long as they recognised her role as Head of the Church.
Who did not support Elizabeth's Middle Way?	Pope and Philip of Spain
How long did Sir Francis Drake delay Philip?	A year
What is an Armada?	A fleet of warships

Key words:

Execution – the legal punishment of killing someone

Monastery – living quarters of Monks / Nuns

Injunction – a court order

Supremacy - the state or condition of being superior to all others in authority, power, or status