

Timeline of key events	
1509	Henry VIII became king of England and married Catherine of Aragon
1517	Martin Luther began his protests against the Catholic Church in Germany
1521	The Pope gave Henry VIII the title 'Defender of the Faith'
1527	Henry asked the Pope to let him divorce Catherine
1530s	John Calvin spread his new ideas in Switzerland
1533	Henry divorced Catherine and married Anne Boleyn
1534	The Act of Supremacy
1536	The dissolution of the monasteries
1547	Henry VIII died and Edward VI became king
1553	Edward VI died and Mary I became queen
1558	Mary I died and Elizabeth I became queen
1559	Elizabeth's Religious Settlement

Key people

Martin Luther was a German who started the Reformation when he publically criticised the Catholic Church.

John Calvin built on Luther's ideas and took them even further.

Catherine of Aragon was a Spanish princess and Henry VIII's first wife and the mother of Mary I.

Anne Boleyn was Henry VIII's second wife and the mother of Elizabeth. She came from a strongly Protestant family.

Jane Seymour was Henry VIII's third wife and the mother of Edward VI.

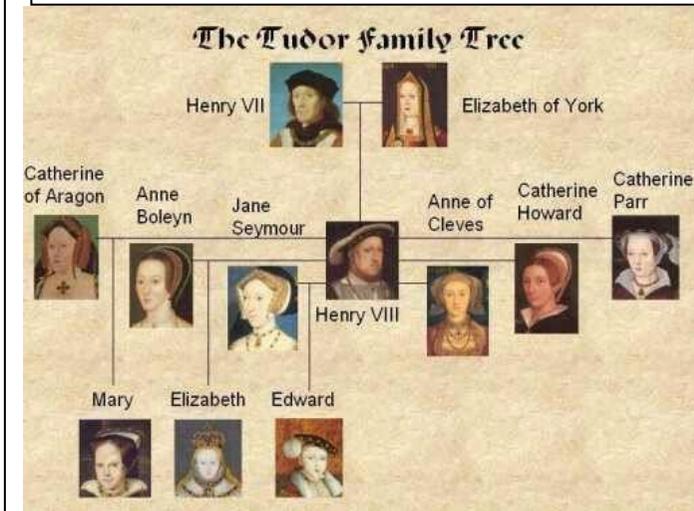
Henry VIII was the king of England from 1509 to 1547. He made the Break with Rome even though he did not have Protestant beliefs.

Edward VI was the king of England from 1547-1553; he was raised as a Protestant.

Mary I was the queen of England from 1553 to 1558; she was a strong Catholic. Also known as Mary Tudor.

Elizabeth I was the queen of England from 1558 to 1603; she was a Protestant.

Knowledge organiser: Tudor monarchs and the Reformation



Catholic and Protestant beliefs and practices	
Catholic	Protestant
Bible and church services in Latin	Bible and services in English
Highly decorated churches and altars	Simple and plain churches; tables instead of altars
Priests are a special link to God with the power to forgive sins; they should wear vestments and not marry.	Ministers are ordinary people who should wear simple robes and be able to marry.
Following the teachings of the Pope and the Church is the way to heaven.	Believing in Jesus Christ and following the Bible is the only way to heaven.
The Pope is the head of the Church.	The monarch should be head of the Church, or there shouldn't be a head.

The Reformation was a challenge to the teachings and power of the Roman Catholic Church that began in the early 16th century. It led to Protestant churches being set up.

A **Protestant** was a Christian who did not like the old Roman Catholic Church and protested against it; it now means someone who is a member of a Protestant Church.

The **Roman Catholic Church** is led by the Pope in Rome and is one of the oldest branches of Christianity; the Church in Medieval England was Catholic.

The **Break with Rome** was when Henry VIII fell out with the Pope and set up his own Church in England that was separate from the Roman Catholic Church.

The **Act of Supremacy** was the law that officially made Henry VIII, not the Pope, the head of the Church in England.

The **dissolution of the monasteries** was when Henry VIII closed down the monasteries in England, taking all their land and wealth.

The **Religious Settlement** was Elizabeth's solution for the problem of religion in England. It set up a Protestant Church, the Church of England, with Elizabeth as its head. Although it was a Protestant Church, it included some Catholic ways of doing things in the hope that Catholics would accept it. It is sometimes called the 'middle way.'

A **puritan** was a very strict Protestant with extreme beliefs about how people should live pure, holy lives.

The **Church of England** was the Protestant Church set up in England after the Break with Rome.

A **martyr** is a person who has died for something they believe in.