

Year 7 Learn Sheet

Final Assessment *The Tudors*



King Henry VIII was a committed Catholic.

But when Henry realised that he was unlikely to have a son with his Queen, Catherine of Aragon, he asked the Pope for his permission to divorce Catherine.

The Pope did not give Henry a divorce. This made Henry rethink who had power over the Church in England.

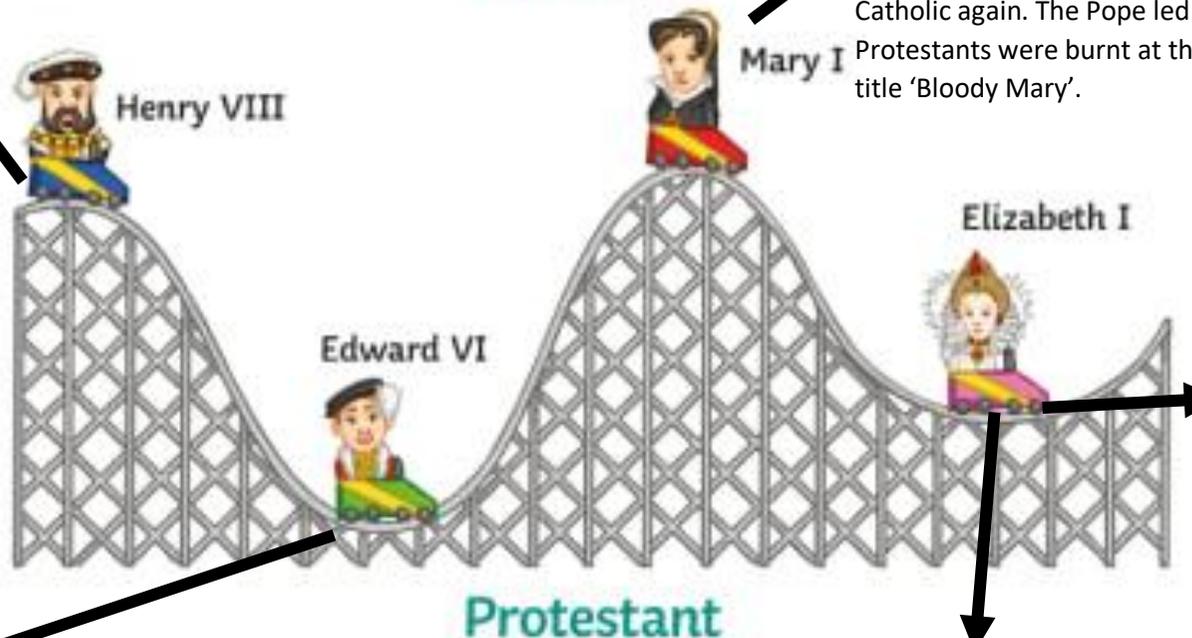
Having a male heir was so important to Henry that he decided to break from the Catholic Church, and reform his own; the Church of England, where he made the rules. This is called the 'Reformation'.

Once Henry became the Head of his own Church of England he divorced Catherine of Aragon and married Anne Boleyn. It was actually with his third wife, Jane Seymour, that he had a son, the future King Edward VI.

Henry introduced a Bible in English and tore down the Catholic monasteries. But religious worship actually remained similar to Catholicism.

Edward VI was raised a strict Protestant. Edward changed churches in England, making them very plain. For example, you couldn't have decoration like stained glass windows.

But Edward died young, which meant that his older sister, Mary, became Queen.



Elizabeth never married. King Philip II of Spain had proposed, but he was Catholic and had been married to Elizabeth's dead sister, Mary I. Elizabeth's closest friend, Robert Dudley, wanted to marry her, but there were rumours that he had killed his first wife. Elizabeth thought it was a better decision to be 'married to England'.

Both Catholics and Protestants are types (denominations) of Christianity. However, they disagreed on how the Church should be run and how people should worship.

Catholic	Protestant
The Church should be led by the Pope in Rome. Kings should support the Pope in the country they rule over.	Kings or princes should rule over the Church in their country.
Catholics believed the Bible should be written in Latin. Priests were important in communicating the lessons of the Bible to their congregation.	The Bible should be written in the language of that country (e.g. English) so that the people can understand it for themselves.
Churches should be decorated to celebrate God.	Churches should be plainer so as not to distract people from their worship of God.

Mary was the oldest of Henry VIII's children and had been raised a Catholic, just like her father was at the time.

Mary reversed her father and brother's changes, turning England Catholic again. The Pope led the Church once more, and hundreds of Protestants were burnt at the stake for their beliefs giving Mary the title 'Bloody Mary'.

Elizabeth learned from the mistakes of her family, creating a religious 'Middle Way' to please both Catholics and Protestants. Churches could be decorated, but did have paintings or stained glass. Priests could wear colourful robes and could even get married.

Some Catholics were unhappy with Elizabeth's decision and attempted to overthrow her and make the Catholic Mary Queen of Scots monarch. The Northern Rebellion and Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington Plots all failed to kill Elizabeth who reigned as queen for 45 years.