

I should already know:

- How kings (such as William), used their power as monarch
- The importance of religion to European monarchies

I will learn:

- The religious problems facing Early-Modern Europe
- Why Henry VIII's desperation for an heir drove the Break with Rome
- Why financial reasons drove the Break with Rome
- Why religious reasons drove the Break with Rome

This will help in the future:

- Crime and punishment through time at GCSE

Reformation	When the religion of a country changes (England changed from being Catholic country to Protestant).
Excommunication	Officially excluding someone from the Catholic Church.
Catholic	A denomination (type) of Christianity, where the Pope is the head of the church. Churches are covered in decorations.
Protestant	A denomination of Christianity, where the monarch is the head of the church. Churches are very plain
Fiscal	Money that goes to the head of the country.
Dynasty	A line of hereditary rulers of a country, usually through a royal bloodline.
Heir	A person who is next in line to the throne.
Divorce	When a marriage is dissolved (ends legally).
Alter	A holy table upon which offerings, such as sacrifices are made for religious purposes.
Bible	The Christian scripture, consisting of the old and new testament.
Latin	An ancient language, which Bibles in Catholicism were written in.



Portraiture was very important to the rich and powerful in the Early-modern period. Portraits were a chance to show off power and status.

Henry VIII's 2nd wife, Anne Boleyn



Greater Depth Challenge

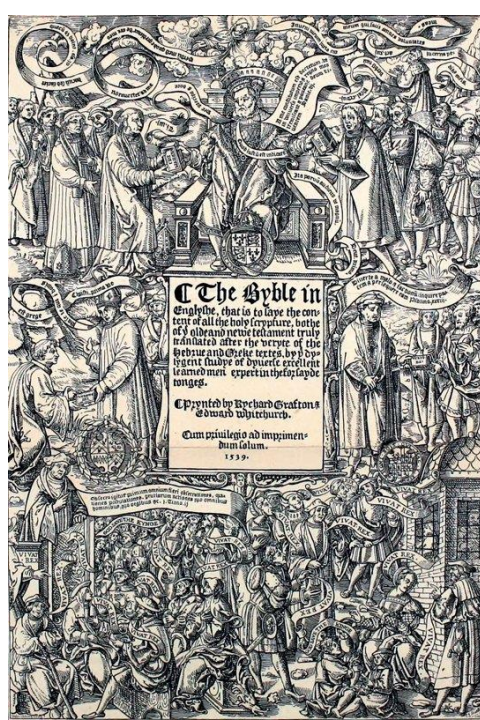
The Holy Roman Empire was perhaps the strongest power in Europe at the time. How did Holy Roman Emperor Charles V affect the Break with Rome?

Further Reading

Lady Mary,
by Lucy Worsley

The Great Bible was ordered in 1539 by Henry VIII. It was the first Bible written in English. Notice who is placed at the top of the Bible's cover, and what it says about power and religion at this time.

1491	Henry VIII born
1509	Marriage between Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon
1516	Mary, only surviving child of Henry and Catherine, was born
1531	Henry VIII became 'head of the Church in England and Wales as far as the word of God allows.
1533	Elizabeth was born on September 7 th .
1534	The 'Act of Supremacy' was a law passed in England, which recognised Henry VIII as the absolute head of the Church of England
1536	Anne Boleyn executed (May 19 th) and marriage to Jane Seymour quickly followed
1538	The first publication of the English translation of the Bible
1543	The 'King's Book' was published, which has been used to provide evidence that Henry still supported Catholicism.
1547	Henry VIII died (January 28 th) aged 57. His reign had lasted 37 years and 8 months.



	<u>Key people</u>
Henry VII	Henry VIII's father – Died and left the throne to Henry's brother Arthur.
Henry VIII	King of England who changed the religion of the country from Catholic to Protestant
Mary I	First child. Daughter of Henry VIII and Catharine of Aragon. She was a catholic who went on to burn 280 protestants
Elizabeth I	Second child. Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. She was brought up a protestant.
Edward VI	Third Child. Son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour. The next heir to the throne after Henry VIII
Martin Luther	The man who rejected Catholic traditions and started the religion of Protestantism in Europe
Pope	Head of the Catholic church. Seen by Catholics as their link to God. The most important person other than God.



Knowledge Organiser Focus:

Why did Henry VIII 'Break from Rome' in 1534?

	<u>Key events</u>
1491	
1509	
1516	
1531	
1533	
1534	
1536	
1538	
1543	
1547	

	<u>Key people</u>
Henry VII	
Henry VIII	
Mary I	
Elizabeth I	
Edward VI	
Martin Luther	
Pope	

Key words:

Portraits showed that...

The Great Bible.....