



Topic: Revolutions in Religion

Year: 7

NC Strand: Development of Church, state and society in Britain 1509-1745

What should I already know?

I know of the changes William the Conqueror made to the Church and are aware that most of Europe were Catholic. I will also have knowledge of other world religions such as Islam in Mali. During this time countries have started to develop politically, and as rulers gain more power they will start to question religion.

Revolutions in Religion: Big questions

<p>Who was Martin Luther? We will learn about the Catholic Church and Martin Luther.</p>	<p>The Great Reformation We will learn about the differences between Catholics and Protestants.</p>	<p>Henry VIII breaks from Rome The story of the first European leader to openly defy the church.</p>
<p>How did the Tudors change religion? We will continue to explore the religious changes set out by Edward VI and Mary I.</p>	<p>Why was the Spanish Armada a significant event? This enquiry will explore the causes, events and significance of the Armada for England and Spain.</p>	<p>Did religion lose power in Europe? Our final assessment task will encourage us to reflect on who now is in charge of Europe.</p>

16th Century Heaven and Hell

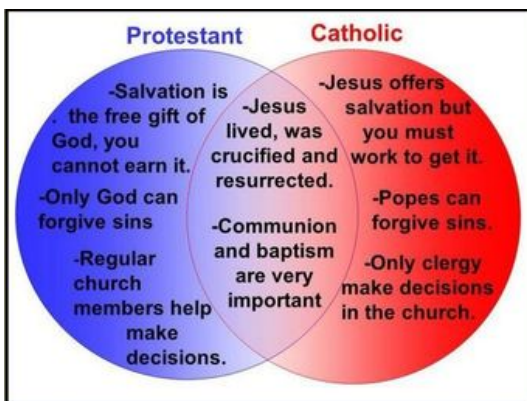


Martin Luther



Born: 10 November 1483, Eisleben, Germany
 Died: 18 February 1546, Eisleben, Germany
 Nationality: German
 Profession: Professor of theology
 Religion: Protestant reformer
 Famous for: 95 theses against Catholic church

Protestant vs Catholic beliefs



Tudor Reformation



Edward Peake Church of England Middle School



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Vocabulary

Catholic	Ancient Christian church with the Pope as its leader.
Protestant	Churches that are separate from the Catholic church.
Vatican City	A city state in Rome and the headquarters of the Catholic church.
Pope	The leader of the Catholic church.
Grievance	An official statement of a complaint over something believed to be wrong or unfair.
Tithe	One tenth of annual produce or earnings, formerly taken as a tax for the support of the Church and clergy.
Clergy	People employed for religious duties, especially in the Christian Church.
Reformation	A 16th-century movement for the reform of abuses in the Roman Church ending in the establishment of the Reformed and Protestant Churches.
Calvinist	Relating to the Protestant theological system of John Calvin and his successors.
Archbishop	The chief bishop responsible for a large district.
Bishop	A senior member of the Christian clergy, usually in charge of a diocese.
Diocese	A district under the pastoral care of a bishop in the Christian Church.
Monastery	A building or buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows.
Monk	A member of a religious community of men.
Cardinal	A leading member of the Roman Catholic Church.
Ritual	A religious ceremony performed according to a prescribed order.
Corpus Christi	A feast observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, celebrating the Real Presence of the Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus Christ.
Ceremony	A formal religious or public occasion. .
Stake	A strong wooden or metal post with a point at one end, driven into the ground.

Martin Luther - 95 Theses (give examples of 10)

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Media list

The Life of Martin Luther by Agostino Traini (pop up book)

D.K Eyewitness: Pirate by Platt Richard

The Tudors. Horrible Histories

D.K Eyewitness: Tudor