

Year 7: Tudor Reformation

Term	Definition
1. Roman Catholic	A form of Christianity, which was the largest in Europe during the 16 th century. Its leader is the Pope in Rome.
2. Martin Luther	A theologian and German reformer he created and spread ideas of the protestant faith. In his 95 theses he criticised the work of the Catholic church and its corruption.
3. Protestant Reformation	The protestant movement across Europe during the 16 th century. The English Reformation was when Henry VIII broke with the Roman Catholic Church and created his own protestant church, the Church of England. Henry VIII declared himself the Head of the Church of England. Another name for the reformation is the English Reformation.
4. Council of Trent	Pope Paul III created a counter reformation. In 1563, the council met to discuss and create a reply to the challenges of the Protestant Reformation.
5. Bloody Mary	A nickname given to Mary I because she burnt 300 protestants at the stake during her reformation to purge England from the Protestant faith.
6. Treason	An act to overthrow the government or monarch. This was a crime and the punishment was death.
7. Henry VIII	One of the most famous Tudor monarchs. Henry VIII is most famous for having 6 wives. However, one of his most important legacies is his break with Rome and the creation of the Protestant Church of England.
8. Great Matter	Henry VIII's desire for a divorce from his first wife Catherine of Aragon. It is debated the cause of this but historians believe he wanted a divorce to break with Rome to marry Anne Boleyn so he could have a legitimate heir.
9. Privy Council	A small group of people, usually of nobility, that would give opinions and advice to the monarch in state matters.
10. Pilgrimage of Grace	A famous rebellion was called the Pilgrimage of Grace (1536). It was a rebellion from the North of thousands of Catholics against the English Reformation. It failed and leader Robert Aske was hung in chains in London.
10. Dissolution of the Monasteries	During the English Reformation when Henry VIII closed the monasteries in 1534 and 1536. He stole the monasteries' wealth to fund his wars and to go in the royal bank (coffers).
11. Shrines	A sacred or holy space dedicated to a religious figure e.g. Martyr or Saint etc. In the reformation, shrines were destroyed. For example, in 1538, Thomas More's home had a bonfire and several pilgrim statues were burnt.
12. Book of Common Prayer	A prayer book used in mass. Henry VIII changed all prayer books and the bible from Latin into English. His son Edward VI continued this, Mary I changed this back to Latin.
13. Act of Uniformity	Part of the Elizabethan Reformation, when Elizabeth brought back the English Prayer Book into English when her sister Mary I changed it to Latin during her reign.
14. Act of Supremacy	During the Elizabethan Reformation, when Elizabeth tried to create a compromise between Catholics and Protestants and gave herself the title 'Supreme Governor' of the Church of England.