



THE REFORMATION

RELIGION REVIEW

Stained Glass Windows

Simple Churches

Personal connection with God

Bibles in English

Pastors should be married

Bibles in Latin

Christianity

Only God Rules

Priests Celibate

Extreme Protestants

Punishment for sinners

Not good to have fun

Work, work work

Sins forgiven during confession

Wine is Jesus' Blood

Don't celebrate Christmas

The Pope Rules



Expensive Cathedrals



Connect to God through Priests



Catholic

Protestant

Mostly Puritan



RELIGION REVIEW

Catholicism



Protestantism



Puritanism



Catholicism is part of which major religion ?

Protestantism is part of which major religion ?

Puritanism is part of which major religion ?

About Catholic Churches

About Protestant Churches

About Puritan Churches

About Catholic Priests

About Protestant Pastors

About Puritan Pastors

About Catholic Services

About Protestant Services

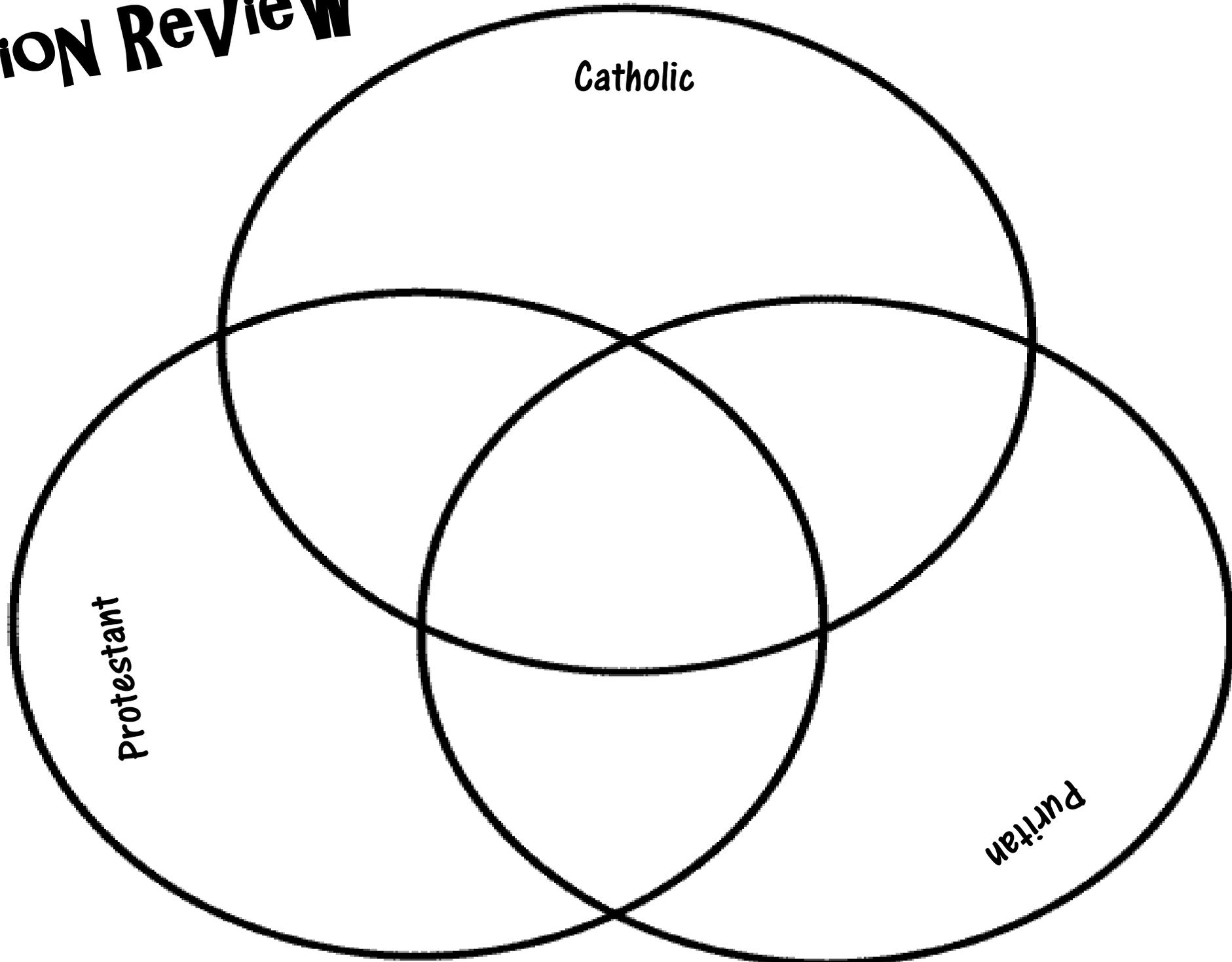
About Puritan Services

Other Catholic Beliefs or Behaviour

Other Protestant Beliefs or Behaviour

Other Puritan Beliefs or Behaviour

Religion Review



The Reformation Movement Begins : Martin Luther

 **Discover** : why Martin Luther is such an important person in history **Explore** : what Martin Luther believed **Skill** : vocab + language development, S.P.A.G.


Fix Errors

In early 16th-century Europe, some educated people were beginning to question the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church. 

1 : _____ 2 : _____ 3 : _____


Meaning

In protest, a German monk named _____ Luther nailed his '95 Theses' to the door of the Wittenberg Castle Church in 1517. 

Lex : Martin : Barry 

In his 95 Theses, Luther attacked the Catholic Church because it was selling _____ or certificates allowing people to _____ forgiveness for their _____.

Indulgences : Sell : Crimes : Ice Cream :
Pets : Sins : Buy : Selves : Trade 


Review

Luther said that the words in the Bible were more important than the words of the clergy. **could heaven decide went God Only who to.** _____

_____ 

Luther also wrote : *'Why does not the pope, whose wealth today is greater than the wealth of the richest Crassus, build the basilica of St. Peter with his own money rather than with the money of poor believers?'*

Simplify Luther's statement (left)


True : False

In 1520, Pope Leo X said that Luther's beliefs were **heretical** and gave Luther 120 days to **recant**. Heretics were often burned at the stake at this time. **Heretic** : _____

Recant : _____ 

In 1521, Luther appears before the Diet of Worms in Germany. He will not recant, Luther says ... *"Here I stand. God help me. I can do no other"*.

1 : _____ 2 : _____ 3 : _____ 

These words certainly meant death for Luther but he was protected a brave German prince. He returned to Wittenberg in 1521 and found that other leaders had taken up the reformation.

1 : _____ 2 : _____ 


Choose

In 1525 Luther married Katherine of Bora a former nun they had five children as he grew old he became even more radical he said the pope was the antichrist and believed the Jews should leave the parts of Europe Luther died in 1546

Number of punctuation errors = _____ 

Luther was originally a Protestant : _____

Luther helped start the Reformation : _____

Luther was brave : _____

Luther recanted his beliefs : _____

Luther helped sell indulgences : _____

The Pope executed Luther : _____

Luther's ideas were good : _____ 

Recap : 5 things Luther wrote, said or believed

1 : _____

2 : _____

3 : _____

4 : _____

5 : _____ 


Punctuate


Unscramble


Find Bias


Past Tense

The Break With Rome

Discover : why Henry VIII passed the Act of Supremacy

In 1501, a young Spanish princess, known as Catherine of Aragon, arrived in England. She married Arthur Tudor, the oldest ___ (1) of King Henry VII and heir to the English throne. Sadly, in 1502, Arthur d ___ (2) of the 'sweating sickness'. Rather than send Catherine back to Spain, it was arranged that she marry Arthur's younger brother, Henry. When King Henry VII died in 1509, his son was crowned King Henry ___ (3) and soon after Catherine became his Queen. Catherine soon gave b ___ (4) to a daughter, but the baby was stillborn. Catherine then gave birth to a second child, Henry, in 1511, but that baby also died. Over time, Catherine gave birth to six children, three boys and three girls with only one surviving to adulthood – their daughter, M ___ (5). Henry VIII became more desperate for a son, had become increasingly bored with Catherine and importantly was in love with lady-in-waiting , Anne Boleyn. Henry wanted to divorce Catherine.

As a Catholic, Henry had to ask the P ___ (6) for permission to end his marriage. Henry told the Pope he that his marriage was cursed - as a passage in the B ___ (7) said a man should not marry his brother's wife. However, Catherine fought for her rights and those of her daughter, Mary. The Pope would not g ___ (8) Henry the divorce he desperately wanted. By 1533, Anne was pregnant with Henry's child and he was certain it would be the male h ___ (9) he wanted. Unable to get a divorce, Henry created a new law called the A ___ (10) of Supremacy. This made Henry the head of the new Church of E ___ (11) . Henry appointed, Thomas Cranmer, a protestant as the Archbishop of Canterbury. Cranmer authorised the divorce and allowed Henry to marry Anne before she gave birth to ensure the child wasn't labelled a b ___ (12) . The baby was a girl, E ___ (13).

By passing the Act of ___ (14) , Henry changed the religion of the country. Some people were happy with the break from the Catholic Church as they felt it was corrupt, while dedicated Catholics were deeply a ___ (15) with this change. The effects were severe and long lasting.



Who am I ? : Clue = 1 / 3 of 21



Who am I ? : Clue = E G W A S T N I



Who am I ? : Clue = P S N A I



Who am I ? : Clue = The A B C



Who am I ? : Clue = L I W

Quick Questions

Give 3 reasons why Henry wanted a divorce.

-
-
-

What was the Act of Supremacy?

What happened to Catherine of Aragon after the divorce?



' Myne awne Sweetheart, this shall be to advertise you of the great ellingness that I find here since your departing, for I ensure you, me thinketh the Tyme longer since your departing now last than I was wont to do a whole Fortnight; I think your Kindness and my Fervence of Love causeth it, for otherwise I wolde not thought it possible, that for so little a while it should have grieved me, but now that I am comeing toward you, me thinketh my Pains by half released, and also I am right well comforted, insomuch that my Book maketh substantially for my Matter, in writing where of I have spent above IIII Hours this Day, which caused me now to write the shorter Letter to you at this Tyme, because some Payne in my Head, wishing my self (specially an Evening) in my Sweethearts Armes whose pritty Duckys I trust shortly to kysse. Writne with the Hand of him that was, is, and shall be yours by his will'

Henry VIII to Anne, 1533. Ellingness = Loneliness Duckys = Breasts

Who created this source: _____ their job, role or position: _____

Who is it for / audience: _____

When was it created : Year: _____ Century: _____ BCE CE Primary Secondary Tertiary

Where is the person who created the source from ? _____

What type of source is it: Letter / Speech / Diary / Other :

What is the content of the source. Summarise this in your own words rather than just copy out lines.

The MAIN point of the source is : _____

Furthermore it reveals : _____

Additionally it illustrates : _____

Finally it shows us : _____

Use the 5W indicators below to help decide if the source is reliable or unreliable / biased.

Consider 1: Content 2: Provenance 3: Motive 4: Corroboration

C O N T E N T	Unreliable	What	Reliable	P R O V E N A N C E	Who	When	Where	M O T I V E	Why
	Uses opinions One sided Strong Language Emotional Confused Boastful Exaggerates Subjective Disrespectful	Uses facts Balanced Softer Language Calm Clear Modest Understates Objective Respectful	Could the person know things others do not? Does the person have an important job or role? Is the person trustworthy or of good standing? Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written?		Primary sources from a good eyewitness may be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details. Secondary sources may get changed over time. The person was not there, <u>but</u> they can be written with less emotion and using more information not available at the time..	Where a person comes from may influence the reliability of a source. For example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person. Think national or regional bias!	Does the person have motive or a reason to lie? Does the person have a reason to tell the truth? Could it be propaganda and / or persuasion?		

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

1: The source content (what) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

Example : ' _____ ,

2 : The source provenance (origins) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

Example from the source : ' _____ ,

3: The source motive (why) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

4 : Any other ideas why the source may or may not be reliable. Is the source supported / corroborated?

Why Did Henry VIII Close the Monasteries?

Task : compare, evaluate and analyse the sources to understand why Henry closed the monasteries.



A

A monastery is a building where Catholic monks and nuns lived and gave their life to the Pope and to God. Monasteries were usually built in remote country areas. There were once thousands of monasteries around the country. Monks and nuns were supposed to live good lives and have no money but the monasteries were very wealthy because they would receive donations from local people. The buildings and the land they were built on were also very valuable. **Source unknown.**

B

'Henry VIII's foolish wars in France had emptied his treasury. If Henry had not been bankrupt, he might never have dissolved the monasteries at all'.

Trevelyan, English Social History (1942)

C

'The prior is frequently drunk... The brothers of the monastery, especially the older ones, play dice and other games for money'. **Monastery Report : 1517**

D

The dissolution of the monasteries happened during the rule of Henry VIII. The monasteries were seen as being there to serve the Pope and Catholicism in England and Wales. New laws were introduced into England to close the monasteries and end the Pope's influence. The monasteries became the focal point of the king's attack as it was assumed that they would remain loyal to the Pope. However, whether the attack on the monasteries – known as the dissolution of the monasteries – was for spiritual (religion) or financial (money) reasons is open to debate.

History Learning Site : Edited

E

'I will tell you my Grace something about the monks in my monastery and how little notice is taken of King Henry's command that any mention of the Pope should be crossed out of all our books. The monks drink and play bowls after breakfast until ten o'clock or midday. They come to morning service drunk. They do nothing for the love of God. They have many other faults which I have no time to tell you about.'

A monk, Richard Beereley's letter to Thomas Cromwell in 1535.

H



A Painting Showing the Closing of a Monastery

'Some of the monks lived good lives and did good work in teaching and helping the poor... there were others who lived bad lives, and spent their money upon themselves... When Henry made up his mind to destroy the monasteries and nunneries, it was not hard for him to find out many bad things which could truly be said of the monks and nuns, and which he could use as an excuse for taking away their property'.

Forster, A History of England (1898)

J



G

'The lord abbot does not choose studious brothers but looks for lazy ones.. He sells wood and has kept the money for himself... He had in his chamber a certain maiden named Joan Turner... The monastery has no beds and other things for receiving guests.'

Report; Monastery in Peterborough (1518)

K

Monks should be deprived of their wealth for the benefit of the King and Kingdom, and made to work like other men.

A Supplementation for Beggars - 1528
Simon Fish

L

Quick Questions

What is a monastery ?

Problems in the monasteries

1 -

2 -

3 -

4 -

How far does source E support B

Point of support / corroboration

P1 :

P2 :

Point not supported / corroborated

P1 :

P2 :

Mostly supports Does not support

How reliable is source H ?

The content (what) is / is not reliable because ..

The provenance (who) is / is not reliable

Mostly reliable Mostly unreliable

Why Henry Closed the Monasteries

1 -

2 -

3 -

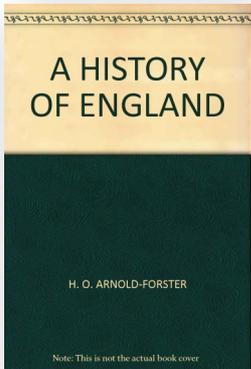
4 -

Most reliable source :

Least reliable source

Most useful source:

Least useful source:



'Some of the monks lived good lives and did good work in teaching and helping the poor... there were others who lived bad lives, and spent their money upon themselves... When Henry made up his mind to destroy the monasteries and nunneries, it was not hard for him to find out many bad things which could truly be said of the monks and nuns, and which he could use as an excuse for taking away their property.'

Arnold Forster, A History of England (1898)

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Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 **Reliable**

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What was the Pilgrimage of Grace ?

 **Task** : place the text in the correct order by inserting the letters into the boxes at the bottom of the page.

K ... Cromwell, Henry's advisor and not about the king himself. The rebels carried badges, banners and religious symbols to show they were defenders of the church and the poor, not as rebels against the....

D ...fight. The rebels stood against the royal troops, and a battle seemed certain. Before the battle started a rainstorm caused a river between the armies to deepen so much that neither army could

S ...of York. In addition to the attacks on the Church they were angry with high rents and taxes faced by the poor. The rebels, up to 40,000 complained about Thomas ...

H Many English people agreed with Henry VIII's attacks on the Catholic Church. But some, especially in the North were unhappy with the break-up of the monasteries, attacks on the Pope and their

F ...cross. The rebels then accepted the duke's offer of pardon for the leaders, in exchange for a promise that the king would hear their complaints and hold a parliament at York within a

R ...started. Robert Aske was invited to London and treated well by the king. However, a few months later another Yorkshire landowner, Sir Francis Bigod, led a new uprising. Even though Aske, asked Bigod to end the ...

O ...year. Aske, thinking the king would keep his promise asked the rebels to go home. The revolt was over as almost as suddenly as it had ...

E ...Catholic beliefs. The first signs of anger began in October, 1536, when a large group of rebels took over the northern city of Lincoln. Once the king showed his anger the rebels gave up and went....

T ...hanged. The terrible treatment of Aske and other leaders of the **Pilgrimage of Grace** ended any further resistance to Henry. The **Dissolution of the Monasteries** continued without further conflict.

E ... king. Henry sent an army led by Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk to fight the "pilgrims". Howard played for time, negotiating while he brought more soldiers into position to...

I ...revolt. Aske and his friends were blamed and arrested, tried for treason then executed in 1537. The entire north of the country was placed under martial law and roughly 250 people were

A ...home. A new, more serious outbreak started almost immediately in Yorkshire, led by lawyer Robert Aske. He was supported by Henry Lee, the Archbishop ...

Order text by putting the letters in to chronological order ..

H E A S K E D F O R I T

The Pilgrimage of Grace : review.

 **Task :** the images represent different elements of the Pilgrimage of Grace . Number them in the order which they happened.



The Pilgrimage of Grace : review.

 **Task :** write a short summary sentence to match the numbered images from the previous page.

The Pilgrimage of Grace, 1536 - 37



What is happening here?



The Pilgrimage of Grace : review.

 **Understand:** the causes, process and consequences of the Pilgrimage of Grace **Skill :** interpretations and chronology.

Causes



1

2

3

Process



1

2

3

Effects



1

2

3

An interview with: Robert Aske

Agenda: The Pilgrimage of Grace.

Interviewed by :

Date: July 12th, 1537.



Mr Aske, you are being hanged later today. How do you feel ?

You are being executed for treason Robert, is this fair ?

Do you think you were the leader of a revolt or a pilgrimage?

Why did you decide to lead this revolt?

Robert, what are your thoughts about King Henry's actions?

Mr Aske, who do you think is to blame for all of this ?

I have another question for you Robert ..

Thank you for your honest answers, I have just one final thing to ask you...

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