

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
14	13	15	12	16	11	17	10	18	9	19	8	20	7

O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
21	6	22	5	23	4	24	3	25	2	26	1

10, 16, 7, 5, 26      4, 10, 16      16, 18, 17, 10, 4, 10      12, 18, 12, 7, 4  
 8, 18, 19, 16      4, 10, 16      15, 14, 4, 10, 21, 8, 18, 15      15, 10, 24, 5, 15, 10.  
 4, 10, 16      6, 16, 21, 6, 8, 16      25, 16, 5, 16      14, 7, 7, 21, 26, 16, 12  
 25, 18, 4, 10      4, 10, 16, 20      4, 21, 21.





# Henry VIII and religion

Aim

To know why Henry began to  
REFORM the Catholic religion in  
England.



# Why else did Henry VIII fall out with the Catholic Church?

They were more powerful than him

They were richer than him

They were corrupt (Indulgences, purgatory)

The monks would drink, gamble and other things they preached against

Ordinary people were struggling to understand

The Pope wouldn't give him a divorce from wife 1

This led to the REFORMATION – What do you think REFORMATION means?



Originally, all Christians were Catholics. In the 16<sup>th</sup> Century a number of Protestant churches began breaking away from Catholicism – for reasons similar to Henry's frustrations.

**Learning trouble spot** – Catholics and Protestants are BOTH Christians with the same beliefs, just different denominations of Christianity. They do both however think the other one is wrong and will send you to hell!

What do you already know about the importance of religion throughout the Middle Ages?

(Make a list, remember things related to illness, behaviour, punishment etc)





Who do you think this man is?

Martin Luther



In 1517, Martin Luther nailed his '**95 Theses**' to a church door Wittenberg, in the Holy Roman Empire (modern day Germany).

This Theses was essentially a list of grievances and criticisms of the Catholic Church.

It was quickly reprinted and translated and spread around Europe due to the invention of the **PRINTING PRESS**

By 1529, Martin Luther had many followers, they became known as **PROTESTANTS**.

# Protestant

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## So what did Henry VIII do to reform the Church in England?

Copy these events into your books and place a P or a C next to those you think would please the Catholics (C) and those that would please the Protestants (P)

1534 - Act of Supremacy: A new law stating that “Henry justly and righty is ...Supreme Head of the Church of England”

1534 – All church taxes now go to the King

1535 – Beheading of Thomas More (one of Henry’s closest advisors) for opposing the Break with Rome

1536 – New law denied the existence of purgatory.

1536 - Lord ’s Prayer and the 10 commandments now said in English

1538 - English Bibles placed in all churches and saints’ relics were removed from Churches (Thomas Becket’s shrine in Canterbury was dismantled)

1539 – New law confirming the belief in **transubstantiation** (the bread and wine in communion literally becoming the body and blood of Christ) as well as banning marriage of priests. A denial of transubstantiation led to automatic burning at the stake.

1539 - All monasteries dissolved (destroyed) and the land passed to the King

1546 - Anne Askew (a Protestant) burned for denying transubstantiation







## So, Was Henry Catholic or Protestant?

Henry's religion is tricky. He was neither Protestant, although four of his wives were and his son AND HEIR was raised very strict Protestant, or Catholic after the break with Rome.

One way of looking at it is that Henry largely wanted to keep Catholic beliefs except one – Henry wanted to be head of the Church.

Henry wanted two things:

An annulment

Money