

**Chronology, events and people.**

For over a thousand years England had been a **Catholic** country. Then in the 1500's things began to change. There was a choice! There was the Catholic way and the **Protestant** way. When **Henry VIII** first heard about Luther's Protestant ideas he wrote a book defending the Catholic faith. The pope thought Henry was such a good Catholic that he gave him the title 'Defender of the Faith'. Twenty years later, however, he replaced the Pope as the Head of the Church in England. Henry VIII is most famous for having six wives and the phrase 'Divorced, beheaded, died, divorced, beheaded, survived.' He also had three children; Mary, Elizabeth and Edward. **Edward VI** became King of England at just 9 years old after the death of his father. As you would expect, his advisers told him what to do, think and say. They were Protestant and encouraged him to make many changes to religion. Edward died in 1553 and his sister **Mary I** became queen of England. Mary was a **devout** Catholic and married **Phillip II** of Spain in 1554. Spain was the most powerful Catholic country in Europe. Mary made England a Catholic country again. One of her methods involved the burning Protestants to death. This act earned her the nickname 'Bloody Mary'. When Mary died in 1558, her sister **Elizabeth I** became queen she tried to solve the religious problems in England by introducing a Religious Settlement. Her reign is often referred to as the '**Golden Age**' and Elizabeth is seen as a strong, successful queen.

**Key Words**

**Act of Supremacy** – the Act of Parliament in 1534, which declared that Henry was the supreme ruler of the Church of England.

**Martyr** – someone who dies for their faith.

**Mass** – a service in the Roman Catholic church, in memory of the Last Supper, when the body and blood of Christ, in the form of bread and wine.

**Protestants** – Christians who objected to the practices of the Catholic Church after Luther's initial protest in 1517.

**Puritans** – extreme Protestants, who wanted a very 'pure' religion, free from all the practices of the Roman Catholic faith.

**Reformation** – (from the word reform.) The growth of the Protestant religion after 1517, and the changes made by the Protestants in the churches.

**Roman Catholics** – Christians who believe that the Pope is Head of the Church and who worship according to the practices of the Catholic Church.

**Tudors** – the royal family and monarchs descended from Henry Tudor (Henry VII) who took the throne in 1485.

**Worship** – the adoration, praise and service of God. It comes from the medieval word 'worthship' – giving God the respect he is worth.

**Key dates and events**

**21 April 1509** – Henry VII died and was succeeded by Henry VIII.

**11 June 1509** – Henry VIII marries Catherine of Aragon

**24<sup>th</sup> December 1515** – Thomas Wolsey becomes Chancellor

**18<sup>th</sup> February 1516** – Mary I is born

**11<sup>th</sup> October 1521** – Henry is given the title 'Defender of the Faith'

**25<sup>th</sup> January 1533** – Henry marries Anne Boleyn

**8<sup>th</sup> June 1536** – The dissolution of the monasteries

**28<sup>th</sup> January 1547** – Henry VIII died and Edward VI became king of England.

**19<sup>th</sup> July 1553** – Edward VI died and Mary I became Queen of England.

**17<sup>th</sup> November 1558** – Mary I died and Elizabeth I became Queen of England.

**8<sup>th</sup> February 1587** – Mary Queen of Scots is executed.

**24<sup>th</sup> March 1603** – Elizabeth I died and James I becomes King of England.