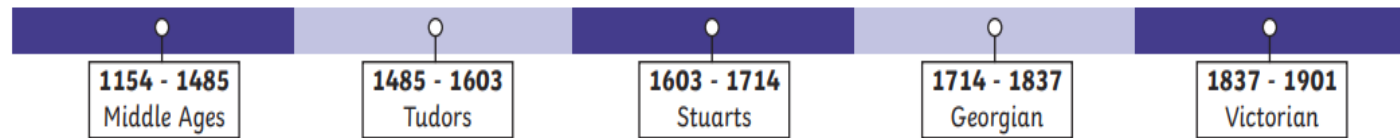


The Tudors - What is Henry VIII's Legacy?

Timeline



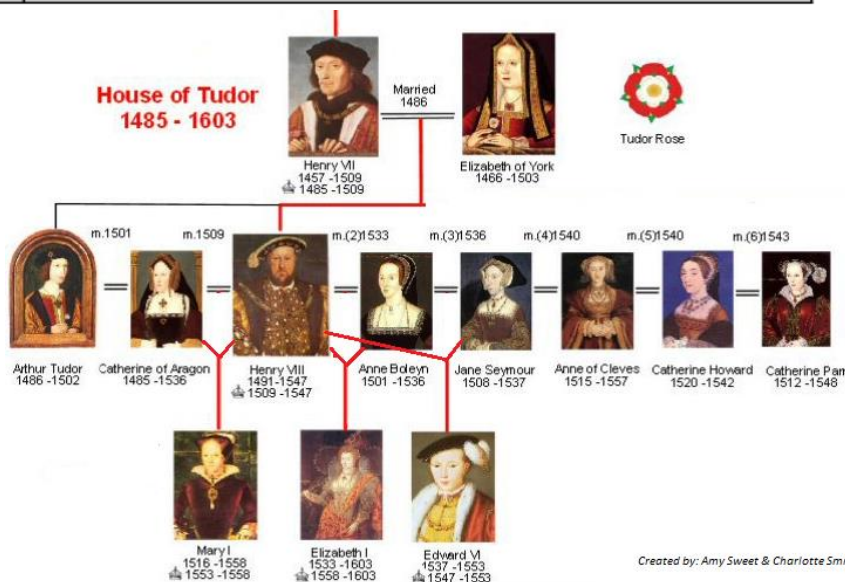
Key terms

Heir	1. A person who is next in line to the throne.
Protestant	2. A member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic Church. They broke away from the Church during the Reformation.
Catholic	3. A form of Christianity, followers of the Roman Catholic Church.
Reformation	4. Reformation, also called Protestant Reformation, the move of part of the church away from the authority of the Pope. Its greatest leaders undoubtedly were Martin Luther and John Calvin.
Renaissance	5. A revival of European Art and culture based upon the ideas of Greece and Rome. It included a new appreciation for learning.
Pope	6. The Spiritual leader of the Roman Catholic Church, he is based in Rome.
Dissolution of the Monasteries	7. The closure of English Monasteries by Henry VIII in 1536-1540. Monasteries were run by the catholic church and were homes for Monks and Nuns. They also provided hospital care and charity to the local people.
Act of Supremacy	This Act of Parliament, passed in 1534, made Henry VIII the 'Supreme Head of the Church'. All ministers, nobles and members of the Church had to accept this or be accused of treason.



Why did Henry VIII break from Rome?

- **Succession** - Henry desperately needed an heir to ensure a peaceful and stable succession. By the late 1520s he no longer believed that his wife, Catherine of Aragon, could provide him with a son.
- **Love** - Henry had fallen in love with one of his wife's ladies in waiting, Anne Boleyn. Anne did not want an affair, but marriage.
- **Power** - Henry's ministers had been unable to get the Pope to agree grant the divorce. This was humiliating. Henry believed that Kings should have power over the church in their own country.
- **Money** - the Church was extremely wealthy because of tithes, donations and the amount of land they owned. Henry was quite poor from his wars with France and needed money to fight future wars.
- **Religious beliefs** - Some people criticised the Catholic Church for being corrupt. These were known as Protestants. Many of the supporters of Anne Boleyn were Protestant.



Key Events:

1. The Reformation and establishment of the Church of England
2. Dissolution of monasteries
3. Marriage to six wives, including Anne Boleyn and Jane Seymour
4. Break with the Catholic Church and establishment of the Church of England