Year 7 History – HT6
How did Henry VIII's divorce divide a nation?

Keywords	
Act of Supremacy 1534	A law passed by Parliament that made Henry VIII head of the Church of England
Catholic	The older type of Christianity, led by the Pope in Rome
Church of England	Protestant Church established in England with the monarch as leader
Dissolution of the Monasteries	When Henry VIII closed monasteries across England and confiscated their land and wealth
Protestant	Newer Christians who disliked the practices of Catholicism.
Reformation	A period of major religious change and conflict across Europe in the 1500s
Tudor dynasty 1485-1603	The royal family of England from Henry VII - Elizabeth I

1. Henry's personality

Henry VIII became king in 1509. He would go on to have six wives and 3 children – Mary, Elizabeth + Edward.
His personality changed over time, especially after a bad jousting accident.

Positive	Negative
Good looking Intelligent Spoke four languages Loved jousting/athletic Played musical instruments	Cruel Responsible for killing 72,000 over 38 years Beheaded two of his wives Argumentative

2. Why did Henry break from Rome?

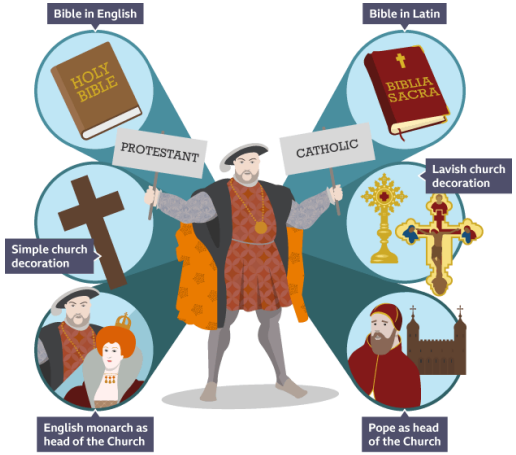
In **1517 Martin Luther** nailed his 95 thesis (arguments) to a Church door in Germany.

- His anger at the Catholic Church led to a new group of Christians known as **Protestants**.
- This type of Christianity spread across Europe quickly.
- Henry used this as an excuse to split from Rome and give himself a divorce.
- Reasons = **Religion, money and power**
- The **Act of Supremacy 1534** made Henry VIII head of the Church of England (Protestant)

3. Dissolution of the Monasteries

- Henry and Thomas Cromwell sent men to strip the monasteries of their treasures.
- They established a new part of the government called the **Court of Augmentations**. Its job was to organise the selling of the monasteries and their land to noblemen and the gentry.
- **The profits went to the king**. It was one of the largest changes of land ownership in English history.
- Henry gained immense wealth, and his nobles bought up monasteries and their lands, converting them into grand homes.

4. Long term effects of the Reformation



5. Religious see-saw

- ❖ **Protestant**
- ❖ First Protestant raised King
- ❖ Only ruled for 6 years -he was an ill child

Edward VI

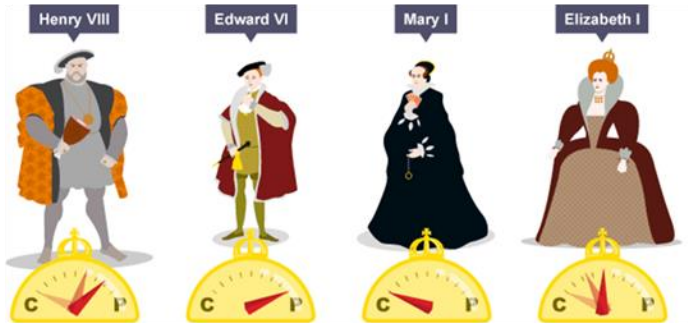
- ❖ Very strict **Catholic**
- ❖ Returned England to Catholicism
- ❖ Had 286 Protestants executed
- ❖ Nick name – **'Bloody Mary'**

Mary I

- ❖ Developed the **'Middle Way'**- officially England was Protestant but Catholics were tolerated
- ❖ Defeated the Spanish Armada – where the Catholic Spanish King tried to invade Protestant England

Elizabeth I

Religious beliefs of each Tudor monarch



C = Catholic P = Protestant

Year 7 History at BCA

	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
	1	2	1	2	1	2
Year 7	**Local History & Key skills**	**Medieval Europe**	**Islamic empire**		**Miserable monarchs**	**Henry VIII and the Church**
Links to	Bringing all up to standard	KS3 Miserable monarchs + P1 KS4	KS4 Medicine	KS3 King vs Church, culture capital, context/contrast with medieval Europe	KS3 Civil War & Islamic empire	KS3 Rights of republic + KS4 Medicine
TC	All TC/intro	Change and continuity	Significance		Cause and effect	Source skill

Understanding the curriculum	
Why are we studying this topic?	Students can understand why there are two main Christian denominations in Britain today and the historical problems caused by this religious split e.g. The Spanish Armada and Gunpowder Plot
How does it link to previous learning?	In the Medieval Europe scheme of work, we studied the importance of the Catholic faith in medieval life. We also focused on life in a monastery.
How will it link to future work?	The Reformation and Dissolution of the monasteries had an impact on the medical care provided by hospitals as free religious hospitals were replaced by more treatment-based charity hospitals. (GCSE medicine through time)

Threshold concept this term

Good historians are skilful at using <u>evidence</u> and conducting <u>historical enquiries</u>

They can use evidence to make suggestions about

what the past was like. They can compare different sources and decide on the most useful ones to find out about a topic. They are also careful to think about how reliable evidence is. They know how to ask questions, suggest possible answers, refine their claims and support them with evidence.