

Year: 7
Term: 2b
Subject: History
Topic: Henry VIII

Key Words (Week 1)

The Renaissance	A period of time which saw the birth of new ideas. End of the Medieval period.
Renaissance Prince	The perfect example of a good ruler who embraced changes in culture.
Defender of the Faith	A title given by the Pope to those that support Catholicism.
The 'Church'	Everyone that believes in and worships God. There are many different parts of the Church.
The Catholic Church	A branch of the Christian Church, controlled by the Pope in Rome.
The Protestant Church	A branch of the Christian Church which began in protest against the Catholic Church.

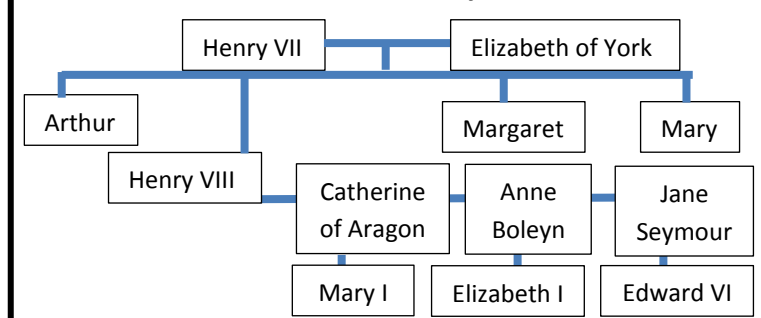
Key Words (Week 2)

Reformation	The process of the church changing, reducing the power of the Pope and becoming more Protestant.
Act of Supremacy	A law which made Henry head of the English Church.
Act of Succession	A law which made any children Anne Boleyn might have the heirs to the throne instead of Catherine of Aragon's daughter, Mary.
Annulment	Catholics do not allow divorce, but they can have an annulment, meaning that the marriage 'never happened' according to God.
Dissolution of the Monasteries	The destruction of monasteries (places where nuns and monks live and worship). Their wealth was given to the king.
The Pilgrimage of Grace	A rebellion against Henry and his advisors, protesting against the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

Key dates

1491	Henry VIII born at Greenwich Palace on 28 th June.
1501	Prince Arthur marries Catherine of Aragon, but dies the following year.
1509	Henry VII dies and Henry VIII becomes king. He marries his brother's widow.
1516	Mary I, the only surviving child of Henry's first marriage, is born.
1520	Field of Cloth Gold, where the English and French kings meet to demonstrate their wealth and power.
1521	Henry VIII declared 'Defender of the Faith' by the Pope.
1529	Henry dismisses Wolsey for failing to obtain the Pope's consent for a divorce for Henry.
1533	Henry is excommunicated by the Pope and marries Anne Boleyn. Elizabeth I born.
1534	Henry becomes Head of the Church of England.
1535	Thomas Moore is executed for failing to accept Henry's position as head of the church.
1536	Anne Boleyn is executed, Henry marries Jane Seymour.
1537	Jane Seymour dies, Edward VI is born.
1540	Henry marries Anne of Cleves, but quickly divorces her. Henry marries Katherine Howard.
1542	Katherine Howard beheaded by Henry after being accused of adultery.
1543	Catherine Parr becomes Queen.
1547	Henry VIII dies on 28 th January. His son Edward succeeds him as king.

The Tudor Family tree



Key Individuals (Week 3)

Henry VII	The first Tudor king, descended from Edward III. Known for his high taxation.
Henry VIII	King of England and head of the church of England after 1534.
Thomas Wolsey	Henry's chief advisor and chancellor for the first 20 years of his reign.
Thomas Moore	Henry's friend and tutor who later refused to accept the break from Rome.
Catherine of Aragon	Henry's first wife, a strong Catholic and mother of Mary I, divorced by Henry.
Anne Boleyn	Henry's second wife, mother of Elizabeth I. Executed for witchcraft and treason.
Pope Clement VII	The Head of the Catholic Church who refused Henry's annulment in 1527.

Key Individuals (Week 4)

Thomas Cromwell	Henry's chief advisor after Wolsey's death, executed after the failure of the marriage to Anne of Cleves.
Thomas Cranmer	Made Archbishop of Canterbury by Henry and helped to reform the English Church.
Jane Seymour	Henry's third wife, mother of Edward VI. Died in childbirth.
Anne of Cleves	Henry's fourth wife, described by Henry as the 'Flanders Mare'. Divorced.
Katherine Howard	Henry's fifth wife, only a teenager when she married him. Executed for adultery.
Catherine Parr	Henry's last wife, a strong Protestant. Outlived the king, but died soon after.
Elizabeth Barton	Known as the Maid of Kent, a religious fanatic who criticised Henry's second marriage to Anne Boleyn.