

Knowledge Organiser: Tudors and the Reformation

The Catholic Church faced criticism in the 16th century, leading to the Reformation. Some rulers left it and set up their own churches, causing plots, revolts and wars.		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words	
		1517	Martin Luther pins his '95 theses' to the church door in Wittenberg.	Indulgence	A promise to reduce time spent in purgatory.
Summarise your learning		1534	Henry VIII declares himself head of the Church of England.	Reformation	A movement that divided the Christian Church in Europe.
Criticisms of the Catholic Church	The quality and practices of the Church were criticised by Martin Luther.	1536	The process of dissolving England's monasteries begins.	Heretic	A person that disagrees with the official Church.
		1547	Edward VI becomes king and begins to accelerate the Reformation in England.	Protestant	A group of Christians, who broke away from the Catholic Church.
The Reformation	The Reformation spread across Europe, weakening the position of the Catholic Church.	1553	Mary I becomes queen and tries to reverse the Reformation in England.	Transubstantiation	The belief that Jesus Christ is physically present in the bread and wine during mass.
		1559	Elizabeth I succeeds Mary and sets up her own Religious Settlement.	Annulment	Declaration that a marriage is invalid.
Henry's 'Great Matter'	Henry VIII wanted a divorce and had to break from Rome to get one.	Who were these people? What were these events?		Dissolution	The closure and sale of England's monasteries.
		Martin Luther	A former monk, who started the Protestant Reformation in Europe.		
Impact of the Reformation	In England, the monasteries were dissolved and the Church adopted Protestant features.	Mary, Queen of Scots	A rival to the English throne, who fled there after her nobles revolted.		
		Guy Fawkes	A mercenary and explosives expert, who tried to blow up parliament.	Communion	A Protestant religious ceremony, in which Christ is present symbolically.
Mary I and Elizabeth I	Mary persecuted Protestants in an attempt to reverse the Reformation, but Elizabeth found a middle way.	The Babington Plot (1586)	An unsuccessful plot to kill Elizabeth I and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots.	Counter-Reformation	The Catholic Church's response to the Reformation.
		The Spanish Armada (1588)	A failed invasion attempt, organised by Philip II of Spain, to restore Catholicism in England.	Jesuit	A new monastic order, set up to convert people to Catholicism.
The Catholic reaction	The Catholic Church started a Counter-Reformation, attempting to reconvert Europe.	The Gunpowder Plot (1605)	A Catholic plot to blow up parliament, kill James I and place his daughter on the throne, which ended in failure.	Regent	A person who rules on behalf of the lawful leader, while they are ill or too young.