



“Is changing the world, worth the side-effects?” (History)



What I can remember

- ✓ How has politics affected who we are today? (Y5)

Vocabulary:

- Catholics** also known as Roman Catholic. A denomination of Christianity, with the Pope as the leader.
- mercy** compassion or forgiveness shown towards someone whom it is within one's power to punish or harm.
- monarch** the head of state – a King, Queen or Emperor
- Papist** Roman Catholic.
- persecuted** subject (someone) to ill-treatment, especially because of their race or political or religious beliefs
- Protestants** a denomination of Christianity, that is separate to the Roman Catholic Church.
- reformation** a religious movement that happened in the 1500s, where leaders disagreed with the religious issues of the Catholic Church

Big Ws:

- The **Tudor era** witnessed the most sweeping **religious changes** in England since the arrival of Christianity.
- In **1553** when the **Pope** refused to allow **Henry VIII to divorce Katherine of Aragon**, Henry declared himself “**Supreme Head of the Church in England**”. With this came his many attacks on the religion, including monasteries – the **Reformation**.
- The **Reformation** eventually transformed an entirely **Catholic** nation into a mainly **Protestant** one. Remaining Catholics were **persecuted** as a result. It became the basis for the founding of **Protestantism**, one of the three major branches of Christianity.
- Communities in parts of the world and the UK today continue to struggle with **understanding and accepting the differences in religious beliefs**.

Important People

Henry VIII (1509 – 1547)

Henry VIII was the King of England. The **reformation** of the churches was led by Henry VIII because he wanted to divorce his wife. This led to the **Church of England** being born.



Lady Jane Grey

She became the first Queen of England but only reigned for 9 days!