

Knowledge Organiser – Year 8: Reformation and Religious Turmoil

Timeline



1517 Martin Luther nails his 95 Theses to the door of a church in Germany. His criticisms will split the Catholic Church into Catholic and Protestant

1547 Edward VI is crowned king

1558 Elizabeth I crowned Queen

1588 Spanish Armada attempt to invade England and are defeated.

1605 The Gunpowder Plot



1509 Henry VIII comes to the throne

1534 The Act of Supremacy is passed. Monarch becomes Head of the Church.

1553 Mary I crowned Queen

1559 Elizabeth's Religious Settlement – makes her the Supreme Governor of the Church of England

1603 James I crowned King of England



Key Events of the Reformation in England

Before the Reformation	1534	After	1559 onwards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • England is Catholic. • Pope Head of the Church • Bible and services in Latin. Churches brightly decorated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act of Supremacy passed. The Reformation begins. • Monarch becomes Head of the Church not the Pope. • Henry remains Catholic but allows some Protestant ideas in his church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1547 – Edward VI makes the Church fully Protestant. Bible in English. • 1553 – Mary returns England to the <u>Catholic Church</u> • 1558 – Elizabeth changes back to Protestant Church 	<p>Elizabeth's Religious Settlement passed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elizabeth now 'Supreme Governor' of the Church of England. • England is now Protestant • Bible and services in English. • Attempts made to allow parts of Catholicism in Elizabeth's new Church e.g. some decorations to unite England.

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Key vocabulary

1	Puritan	A strict Protestant
2	Salvation	Being free from sin and its consequences
3	Indulgences	A document purchased from the Catholic Church to reduce the amount of sin someone has.
4	Catholic	A follower of the Roman Catholic Church where the Pope is Head of the church.
5	Protestant	A Christian who does not believe the Pope is Head of the Church
6	Reformation	A period of massive religious change from Catholic to Protestant Christianity.
7	Heir	A person next in line to the throne
8	Treason	A crime against the authority of a monarch
9	Heresy	The 'crime' of being the 'wrong' religion – i.e. different from the monarch at the time.

10	The Act of Supremacy 1534	Henry VIII became the Head of the Church of England, breaking away from the Catholic Church and the Pope.
11	The Religious Settlement 1559	Made England a Protestant country with the monarch Supreme Governor of the Church.
12	Pope	Head of the Roman Catholic Church

Key People

Henry VIII	Passed the act of Supremacy making himself head of the Church of England.
Martin Luther	The German monk who began the Reformation in Europe
Elizabeth I	The last Tudor monarch. Her religious settlement in 1559 returned England to being a Protestant country
James I	The first Stuart monarch crowned King in 1603
Guy Fawkes	Part of a group of Catholic plotters who attempted to blow up Parliament on 5 th November 1605 and kill the Protestant James I

Monarchs

