

The Tudor Reformation

During the 1500s, England went through a huge change in religion known as the Reformation. It began because King Henry VIII wanted to divorce his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, as she had not given him a son. The Pope, who led the Catholic Church, refused to allow it.

Henry decided to break away from the Catholic Church entirely. In 1534, he passed a law called the Act of Supremacy, which made him the Supreme Head of the Church of England. This meant the Pope no longer had any power in England.

Henry then ordered the closure of the monasteries — places where monks and nuns lived religious lives. He took their wealth and land, sharing some with wealthy nobles to gain their support.

Not all Tudor rulers kept the same religion. After Henry died, his son Edward VI made the Church of England more Protestant. Then his daughter Mary I tried to bring Catholicism back. Finally, Elizabeth I settled on a Protestant Church of England for good.

Questions

1. In which century did the Tudor Reformation take place?
2. Who was Henry VIII's first wife?
3. Why did Henry want to divorce Catherine of Aragon?
4. Who refused to grant Henry a divorce?
5. What was the Act of Supremacy?
6. What title did the Act of Supremacy give to Henry VIII?
7. What happened to the monasteries during the Reformation?
8. What did Henry do with the wealth and land taken from the monasteries?
9. Which Tudor ruler tried to bring Catholicism back to England?
10. Why do you think Henry shared the monastery lands with wealthy nobles?



Text B Quiz



Read and Retrieve