

# Year 7 Revision guide: summer term





You MUST use this revision guide alongside the Autumn and Spring guides. The assessment is an end of year test and will include topics from across the year.

# Topics on the exam:

- Challenging the crown
- The Black Death
- The Crusades
- The Reformation

# KEY WORDS

→ Match the words with the correct definition

<b>Reformation</b>	
<b>The Pope</b>	
<b>The Church of England</b>	
<b>Divorce</b>	
<b>Subjects</b>	
<b>Monasteries</b>	

The boss of the Catholic Church. He lives in Rome.
When the Church of England separated from Rome and became Protestant.
To end a marriage.
A place where monks or nuns live. They were rich and powerful in the Medieval period.
The Church that most English people belonged to in the Medieval period.
The people who are ruled over by a king or queen.

## Extension

Q1. What do you already know about the importance and power of the Church at this time?

Q2. Can you write a sentence using all of the key words?

## → Literacy Task: What was Henry VIII's problem?

Henry came to the throne in 1509 following the death of his father, Henry VII. He married his brother's widow (he had died), Catherine of Aragon. She was a Spanish princess and it was a good match of two Catholic royal families.

Henry was a good Catholic and was even given the title 'Defender of the Faith' by the Pope. However, by 1533, Henry and Catherine of Aragon had been married for over 20 years but they had only one child, a daughter (Mary I). Kings were expected to have a male HEIR to take over as king after their death.

Henry had fallen in love with the beautiful Anne Boleyn, and she was now pregnant. But Henry was still married, and Anne's child could not be his heir unless he divorced his wife and married Anne. But Pope Clement would not allow such a thing. Henry grew impatient with the Pope telling him what to do. He also needed money for his wars and knew the Catholic MONASTERIES had lots of it. With the help of his advisor, Thomas Cromwell, came up with a radical plan.

## WHAT WERE THE ADVANTAGES OF BREAKING WITH ROME?

→ Colour code the reasons into advantages 😊 and disadvantages ☹️

His subjects might rebel against his decision.	Henry would be the only person who could make decisions about religion in England.	Queen Catherine's powerful Spanish relatives would be very angry.	God might see Henry's divorce as a sin and punish him.
The monasteries and churches were very rich. They owned lots of land in England.	Catholic countries might attack England.	Anne might give birth to a son who could be the next King	People in England would be loyal to Henry, not to the Pope.
<i>Read the extension reading and add a different reason in each box</i>	<i>Read the extension reading and add a different reason in each box</i>	<i>Read the extension reading and add a different reason in each box</i>	<i>Read the extension reading and add a different reason in each box</i>

→ Answer these questions in your book:

1. What do you think Henry's **biggest advantage** was?
2. What do you Henry **feared** the most?

## ***EXTENSION READING FROM BBC HISTORY WEBSITE.***

King since 1509, Henry VIII lacked but one thing in his life - a son. Catherine of Aragon had produced six children but only a daughter, Mary, survived. Henry had become convinced that God was punishing him for marrying the wife of his dead brother, Arthur. He had also become infatuated with Anne Boleyn, daughter of a well-connected London merchant whose family he knew well: her sister had been one of his mistresses. No beauty but no fool, Anne insisted that she be Queen or nothing. Henry was keen. He was also married. It was his search for a solution that triggered the break from Rome.

In 1527 he asked Pope Clement VII for a divorce on Scriptural (what it says in the bible) grounds. But unfortunately for both Clement and Henry, Rome was surrounded by the Emperor Charles V of Spain, Catherine's nephew. Unsurprisingly, Charles was unsympathetic to Henry's requests, which meant the Pope had to be as well. Henry had to find another way.

It was Thomas Cranmer who in 1530 suggested a legal approach. The Collectanea (a series of documents) argued that Kings of England were as powerful as the first Christian Roman Emperors. This meant that the Pope's authority was illegal: if Henry wanted a divorce, he could have it, as long as the Archbishop of Canterbury agreed. But William Warham did not agree. Henry applied some pressure, charging the clergy with betrayal. In 1532 they gave up, and the next year a new Act asserted England's legal independence. By now, matters were pressing: Anne was pregnant. Henry had to marry for the child to be legitimate. Luckily, Warham had just died. Henry replaced him with Cranmer and the divorce came through within months.

The Act of Supremacy (1534) confirmed the break from Rome, declaring Henry to be the Supreme Head of the Church of England. But the Reformation was far from over. The Protestant Anne Boleyn had the motivation, the power and the intelligence to push reform as far as it would go. She also had the means: Cranmer and Cromwell. Thomas Cromwell was ruthless. In the years up to 1540 his hit squads travelled the country, assessing the church's wealth. Once he knew how much to take, he took.

The Dissolution of the Monasteries lasted four years to 1540. Two thirds of all the land was sold to the laity (non-clergy) and the money wasted in wars against France. With the destruction of priceless religious treasures it was possibly the greatest act of vandalism in English history but also an act of political genius, creating a vested interest in the Reformation: those now owning monastic lands were unlikely to embrace a return to Catholicism. But for all the work carried out in his name, Henry was never a Protestant.