**Revise Henry VIII 1529 – 1547 – the Henrician reformation**

(The questions below are from OCR text books and we will consider them in this revision session).

1. How far was the Church in England in need of reform in 1529?
2. Assess the reasons for the break with Rome.
3. Assess the reasons for opposition to the religious changes during the reign of Henry VIII.
4. How important was Thomas Cromwell in influencing religious policy in the 1530s?
5. How serious was opposition to Henry VIII’s religious charges?
6. How far did the religious changes in Henry VIII’s reign make England Protestant?
7. How effective was Henry VIII’s government at overcoming opposition to its religious changes?

**How far was the Church of England in need of reform in 1529? (slides 2 – 9)**

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| Seriously in need of reform | Still loved and thriving |
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**Assess the reasons for the break with Rome** (slides 10 – 19)

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| **Main Reasons** | **How important is this reason in causing the break with Rome** |
| 1. **Henry’s desire for a son** |  |
| 1. **Clerical abuses and the need for reform.** |  |
| 1. **The Pope was not willing to give Henry a divorce** |  |
| 1. **Henry realized he would have more control and therefore power if he became head of the church.** |  |
| 1. **The church was very rich and owned much land that Henry could take over and make himself very rich.** |  |
| 1. **Cromwell** |  |

**Reasons for opposition and why there wasn’t more.** (Slide 19)

Individual opposition (slide 20)

1. Bishop Fisher
2. The Carthusians
3. Mary Barton
4. Thomas More

**How Henry and Cromwell kept control**

**Oaths**

**Terror**

1. **How important was Thomas Cromwell in influencing religious policy in the 1530** Slides 22 – 27

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| **Explain that this action was** | **Impact** |
| 1. Cromwell’s role as Vicegerent in spirituals |  |
| 1. Valor Ecclesiasticus |  |
| 1. Visitations |  |
| 1. Act for dissolution of the smaller monasteries. |  |
| 1. Dissolution |  |
| 1. Cromwell’s injunctions |  |
| 1. Ten Articles (passed in 1536) |  |

1. **How far did the religious changes in Henry VIII’s reign make England Protestant?**

**After Cromwell’s fall there is seen to be a retreat from reform. Henry never regarded himself as a Protestant.**

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| Aspects of the Church that remained Catholic | Aspects that became more Protestant. |
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1. **How serious was opposition to Henry VIII’s religious charges? (slide 29 – 35)**

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| **Resistance posed a threat** | **There was limited threat from resistance** |
| The rebels in the PoG had supporters from the nobility including Lords Darcy and Hussey.  They believed they would get foreign aid from Charles V.  Between 30,000 and 40,000 rebels met up and Henry’s army only had 8,000 men.  There was some sympathy for the rebels in the south | The Pilgrimage of Grace was confined to Yorkshire.  The population at large and the rebels professed loyalty to the king (saying they wanted him to take on better advisers).  The Treason Act of 1534 stamped out most potential opposition.  Henry’s punishments including his readiness to enact the death penalty ensured that many potential rebels kept quiet. Treason could be spoken as well as acted upon. |