

Why did Henry VIII break with the Catholic Church?



Key Word	Definition
Catholic	Belief that the Pope should be head of the church
Communion	Part of the service that involves the bread & wine
Dissolution	To end something
Heresy	To speak against the official faith
Latin	Ancient Roman language used by Catholics
Monarch	A King or Queen
Monastery	A religious building where monks live
Protestant	Belief that the King should be head of the church

Henry has become a caricature of his former self, with the real man submerged beneath the popular image of the bloated, self-willed monster who changed wives and chopped off heads with gleeful alacrity. Thanks to a wealth of modern research, however, the genuine Henry has been allowed to emerge once more, imperious and autocratic as ever, magnificent in his person, yet all too human in the minutiae of his daily life.
Alison Weir



What do I need to know?	
	Henry wanted to marry Anne Boleyn but the Pope would not allow him to divorce his first wife, Katherine of Aragon. The only way he could marry Anne Boleyn was to change the Church, make himself of the Church and grant himself a divorce. This is what he did in 1533.
	The Church owned ¼ of all the land in England. When Henry decided to close down the monasteries in 1535 he gained all of the wealth of the monastic housing. This made him a multi-millionaire in modern terms.
	Protestant beliefs were growing during this period due to the work of Martin Luther. Some of those around Henry were committed Protestants, including Anne Boleyn, Thomas Cranmer and Thomas Cromwell. It is possible that Henry embraced some of these ideas.
	Henry was a powerful King and a brutal man. He was responsible for the deaths of two of his wives and two friends. He was used to getting his own way and doing what he wanted.



If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.

READ
<https://www.historyextra.com/period/tudor/starkey-on-the-reformation-2/>

SCAN ME

WATCH
<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=QIHWZw36FAM>

SCAN ME

LISTEN
<http://www.versushistory.com/podcasts.html>
Episode #51

SCAN ME

Writing good History: Key skills

Chronology

The order in which events happen. The big "story".

Change/ Continuity

Whether things have changed or remained the same over time.

Similarity/Difference

What events or situations have in common, and how they are different.

Cause

The reasons that something happens- long term or trigger cause.

Consequence

Things that happen as a result of an event. Can be good or bad.

Significance

Whether an event is important or not. The impact it has had on people. How it has changed the world.






Sources

Information that comes from the time studied, or that was produced by someone who was there at the time.

Interpretations

The views of people who were not there at the time but have researched the event.





EXTENDED WRITING: What do I need to know?

	Make sure you include more than once cause when asked to explain WHY something happened.
	If asked if you AGREE you need to include arguments for why you do agree (SUPPORT the statement) and arguments for why you disagree (CHALLENGE the statement). This called having a BALANCED ARGUMENT.
	Try to use the PEE structure- make a POINT that answers the question, add DETAILED EVIDENCE (examples) to support your point, and then EXPLAIN how these are linked.
	Include ANALYSIS that measures the importance of each reason- are they long/short term? Which impacts more people? Are the reasons/points connected?
	Say which reason is most important, or whether you agree or disagree with the statement. This can be done as a conclusion.

Suggested Vocabulary: What do I need to know?





To show importance	To agree/disagree	Linking points
The primary reason...	The evidence supports the view that...	This meant that...
The most significant cause...	This view is convincing because...	The impact of this was...
A crucial role was played by...	One reason to agree is...	In addition to this...
Of lesser importance was...	An alternative view is...	This acted as a catalyst for...
A key factor was...	A less supported view is...	This led to...
The fundamental cause...	A less convincing argument is...	An immediate consequence was...
A less significant reason...	It is clear that...	Long term this was significant because...

USING SOURCES: What do I need to know?

	Inferences- to make an inference you need to state what you can learn, or work out from a source. Make sure you take note of the focus of the question!
	Utility- when looking at how USEFUL a source is, you first must state what information the source gives you about the topic in the question. This is the CONTENT of the source. Does the source SUPPORT or CHALLENGE your own knowledge?
	Utility- You next need to look at the PROVENANCE of the source. This means looking at who wrote the source, when it was written, what type of source it is and why it might have been produced. Do these things make the source RELIABLE?
	If answering a "how useful" question you need to make a judgement- How useful is it? Extremely? Quite? Not very? Not at all? You can do this in a CONCLUSION
"..."	Whenever you use written sources you must QUOTE from the source, if using a picture source you must mention something you can SEE in the picture.



USING INTERPRETATIONS: What do I need to know?

	When looking at the similarities or differences between interpretations make sure you mention the point of view given in BOTH interpretations.
	If you are asked to suggest reasons WHY the interpretations have different views think about whether they FOCUS on different things, or whether one is POSITIVE and the other NEGATIVE, might the authors have done different RESEARCH?
	To decide how far you AGREE with an interpretation, use your own knowledge- does this SUPPORT or CHALLENGE the view given in the interpretation?
	You can also use sources to help you decide whether an interpretation is VALID- do the sources support or challenge the view in the interpretation? Are the sources RELIABLE?
	Remember to always include QUOTES from the interpretations, and include a JUDGEMENT in the conclusion- do you agree?