Term 2 – History - How did Britain change c1500 to c1600? Beliefs

Week 1 - Key Individuals

Martin Luther	Former monk who publicly criticised the Catholic Church leading to the Protestant movement.
Henry VIII	Breaks from the Catholic church and establishes the monarch as Head of the Church of England
Edward VI	Inherits throne from Henry VIII, introduces Protestant reforms to England.
Mary I	Inherits throne from Edward VI, reintroduces Catholicism and punishes Protestant heretics.
Elizabeth I	Inherits throne from Mary I, initially promotes 'middle way' tolerating Catholics and Protestants. Becomes increasingly Protestant in response to Catholic threats.
James I	Inherits throne from Elizabeth I uniting the thrones of England and Scotland. Protestant.

Key Words/Terms

Week 2 - Key words

Abbot	The head of an abbey
Relic	Part of the body or clothing of a holy person.
Heretic	A person with religious views that disagree with official Church teaching.
Reformation	A movement in the 16th century which led to the founding of Protestantism.
Protestant	A type of Christian whose beliefs are different from those of the Catholic Church.
Salvation	Deliverance from sin and its consequences.
Absolution	The forgiving of a person's sins.
Excommunicated	Cut off or banished from a religious group.
Transubstantiation	Catholic belief that when a Priest blesses the bread and wine during mass, they transform into physical body and blood of Christ.

Week 4 - Key words

Annulment	Declaration that something is invalid.
Litany	A long prayer, usually led by a Priest but also involving responses from worshippers.
Counter-Reformation	Reforms to Catholic Church in response to Protestant Reformation. Involved attempts to enforce Catholic practices and convert Protestants back to Catholicism.
Regent	A person appointed to rule, normally while a monarch is abroad, ill or too young to rule.
Heir	The next in line to the throne, usually a blood relative of the monarch.
Monarch	Head of a nation state, usually a King or Queen.
Confession	To admit to and ask forgiveness for your sins.
Conspiracy	A secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful.

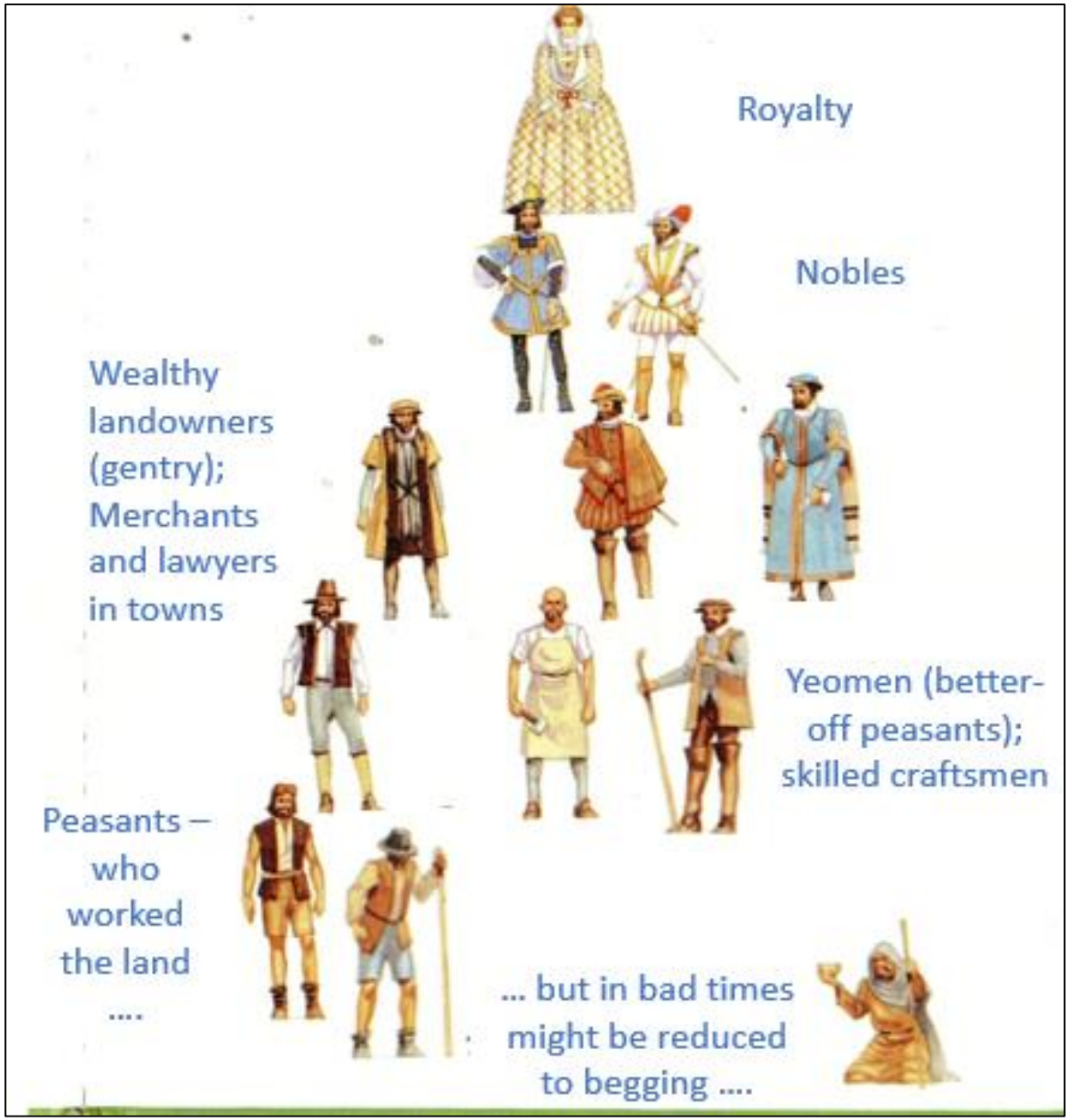
Week 3 Command words

Command Word	What the examiner wants you to do	Connectives to use
Describe	Say what happened during an event using detail.	One key feature was… This is because… This meant that
Explain	To give a reason and justify it using details and information.	Because… This means that… This led to…
Write an account	You need to explain how events led to an outcome. This means you need to explain how one event led to another.	Therefore… Due to… Consequently… One consequence of this was… This caused… This led to… This resulted in… This meant that

Week 5
Timeline

1507	Henry VIII becomes King.
1524	Luther publishes his '95 theses' criticizing the Catholic Church.
1533	Henry divorces Catherine of Aragon.
1534	Act of Supremacy – Henry VIII breaks from Catholic church and become new Head of the Church of England.
1536	Dissolution (closing down) of the Monasteries begins.
1547-52	Edward VI makes several changes to make England more Protestant.
1553-58	Mary I reintroduces Catholicism to England.
1558-59	Elizabethan Religious Settlement introduces 'middle way' keeping some Catholic and Protestant traditions.
1587	Mary, Queen of Scots executed.
1588	Spanish Armada – attempt to invade England fails.
1605	Gunpowder Plot – Catholic attempt to kill James I fails.

Extension
Historians

Ronald Hutton, Miranda Kaufmann and David Olusoga

Week6
Tudor Society