

| Week 1 : Life in Early Modern England | Week 2: Early Modern Reformation | Week 3: Who was Henry VIII |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Modern—The period from around 1450 CE to 1750 CE. • Government- The people who make the political decisions for a country. • Catholic— Roman Catholic Church—the main religion in England during the Medieval period • Mass - An important church service in the Catholic religion. • Pilgrimages—A religious visit to a holy site. • The Pope- The head of the Roman Catholic Church. • Tudor - The name of the family who were on the English throne from 1485 to 1603. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faith- A strong belief in religion. • Indulgence- Forgiveness for sin that was given to people in exchange for money. • Martin Luther- A monk (holy man) who led the Protestant Reformation • Protestant-A member of the Christian faith who follows the teachings of the Reformation. • Reformation - The reform (change) in the ways that people worshipped across Europe in the 16th Century. • Sect A group of people with different religious beliefs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annulment- To say something is wrong or invalid. • Betrothed- To be engaged to marry someone. • Catherine of Aragon—Henry VIII's first wife. • Dispensation- Permission to not follow rules. • Dynasty- A line of rulers of a country, who inherit the throne after one another. • Heir- The person who is next in line for the throne. • Monastery- A religious building where monks (holy men) live. • Succeed- To take over after someone. |
| Week 4 : The Break from Rome | Week 5: The English Reformation | Week 6: Consequences of the Reformation |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anne Boleyn- Henry VIII's second wife. • Cardinal- A leader of the Catholic Church, they were chosen by the Pope. • Clergy- A group of people who perform religious duties in the church. • Corrupt- To act dishonestly for money or personal gain. • Leviticus- The book in the bible which states it is a sin and therefore forbidden to marry your dead brother's wife. • Papal Dispensation- The rules were made by the Pope at the time. • Supremacy- Having power or control over something or someone. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court of Augmentations- A group of courts set up to oversee the selling and buying of monasteries in Reformation England. • Dissolution- To close something down or dismiss a group of people. • Gentry- People who were born into wealth in England. • Monks- Holy men who live religious lives. • Relic- A part of a deceased (dead) holy person or one of their possessions kept for religious purposes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic- To do with money. • Intellectualism- The belief that knowledge is important. • Implement- To put decisions into effect. • Rebellion- An uprising against people who have power. • Vernacular- The language spoken by ordinary people in a particular country. For example, English in England. |