



Key event timeline	
Early 1500's	All of Europe were Catholic and the Catholic Church had a huge amount of power. Faith and belief in God was central to everyone's lives and they relied on the Catholic Church for their education, care and important occasions including birth, marriage and death. However, people were beginning to criticize the Catholic Church in particular over the issue of their huge wealth.
1517	Martin Luther printed a document criticising the Catholic Church. It was called <i>Ninety-Five Theses</i> . Martin Luther criticised indulgences. He also stated that the Bible was the only source of knowledge about God, this directly challenged the authority of the Pope. This began a wave of Protestantism across Europe as people moved away from the Catholic Church.
1533	Henry VIII broke with the Catholic Church in Rome and established the Church of England. This began the English Reformation – transforming the church in England from Catholic to Protestant. By doing this Henry VIII was able to divorce Catherine of Aragon and marry Anne Boleyn.
1534	Henry VIII made himself the Supreme Head of the Church of England. This meant that the people in England were not led by him and not the Pope.
1535-39	Dissolution of the Monasteries – Henry VIII ordered all monasteries to be closed down. 825 were closed and their wealth and land went to Henry VIII and the wealthy nobles.
1536-37	Pilgrimage of Grace – a rebellion against the religious changes in England. 20,000 involved including peasants, country gentlemen and barons. The rebellion was crushed and the leaders were executed.
1538	Henry VIII was excommunicated by Pope Clement VII.
1539	The Bible was translated into English. Before this it had always been written in Latin.
1547-53	During the rule of Edward VI there were further changes to make England more Protestant. This included a 'Book of Common Prayer' to make sure that everybody was praying in the same, Protestant way.
1553-58	Edward VI's sister Mary ruled. England was changed back to Catholicism and Protestants were brutally punished.
1558-1603	Mary died with no heirs. Her sister Elizabeth became Queen and restored England to Protestantism. She put in place the 'Middle Way' to try and keep both Protestants and Catholics happy with her version of the Church of England.



Key words and definitions	
Papacy	Having the Pope as the head of the church
Protestant	A Christian who does not follow the Roman Catholic Church
Tithe	Tax paid to the church (10% of a peasant's income)
Excommunication	Religious act to expel someone from the Catholic Church
Transubstantiation	The conversion of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ
Indulgences	Payments made to the church to reduce punishment for sins
Criticism	Pointing out the fault in something
Exploit	Using something or someone in an unfair way - to take advantage
Supremacy	Having power and authority over others
Heir	Someone who inherits or takes over when someone dies
Dissolution	Officially ending something so that it cannot come back or return
Martyr	A person who is killed for their religious beliefs
Heresy	A belief that goes against the accepted religion of a country or state