The Reformation In England

SSWH9.F



Henry VIII

- As the Protestant
 Reformation raged on
 the continent of Europe
 the Pope did not have to
 worry about England.
- ▲In 1521 Henry VIII wrote in opposition to the Protestants. The Pope called Henry the "Defender of the Faith."

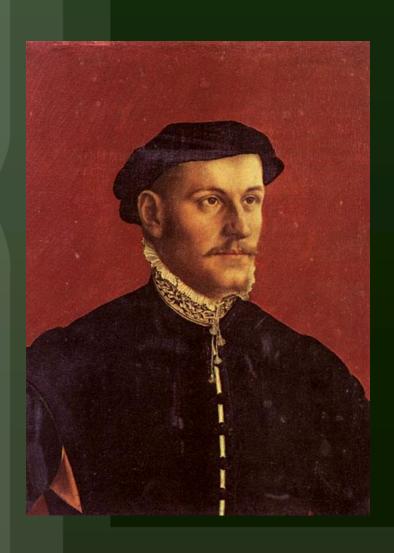
Henry VIII's Crisis of Faith

- King Henry had a daughter, but he had no son.
- No woman had ever ruled England, and Henry wanted a male heir.
- A Henry's wife Catherine was getting old, and Henry was convinced she would never have a son.
- ▲ Guess what Henry VIII wanted...

Royal Divorce

- Catholic law strictly prohibited divorce.
- A The Pope did have the power to annul the marriage, but when Henry asked him to he refused.
- Henry VIII decides to stop being such a good Catholic.
- ♠ In 1529 he summons a Parliament to make laws ending the Pope's authority in England.

Who runs the church now?



- AThe same Parliament that kicked the Pope out of England passed the Act of Supremacy.
- ◆Under this act, the people of England would have to sign an oath the recognized Henry VIII as the head of the church.
- A devout Catholic named Thomas More refused to sign the oath and was executed.

So, what's next for Henry VIII?



- The Immediate result of the English Reformation was that Henry VIII, not the Pope, was in charge of the Church of England.
- ▶ Henry VIII married again before his divorce was legal. His new wife, Anne Boleyn, also did not give Henry a son.
- ▲In 1536 she was beheaded.

The Children of Henry VIII

- Henry's third wife, Jane Seymour, gave birth to a son who was named Edward, but Seymour died shortly after he was born.
- Henry would marry three more times, but he never had any more children.
- All three of his children (Edward VI, Bloody Mary, and Elizabeth I) would rule England.
- Edward = Sickly
- Mary = Catholicism returns to England
- Elizabeth = The return of Protestantism and the creation of the Anglican Church (Church of England).