

History Knowledge Organiser: The Tudors

The differences between Protestants and Catholics

Aspect	Catholic	Protestant
Organisation	Power structure- Pope, cardinals, archbishops, priests, monks, friars and nuns	No Pope. Less of a power structure. No monks, friars or nuns.
Church services	Priests wore rich, colourful and embroidered clothes. The mass was in Latin.	Ministers wore plain and simple clothes. Used long sermons to teach about the bible.
Buildings	Churches were full of ornaments to glorify God.	Churches had to be plain and without pictures.
Mass	Mass- a mystical experience. The bread and wine became the body and blood of Christ	Mass was a way to remember the last supper of Christ.
Getting to heaven	You must earn God's forgiveness by confession of sins, prayer and good works.	All you needed to get to heaven was faith.

Dissolution of the monasteries

Monastery- a place where monks live and work. Monks and nuns were meant to live very religious lives.

Henry began closing down the monasteries of England in 1536, starting with the smaller ones. These communities of monks were often both rich and powerful. Henry took their land and money for himself.

One reason Henry gave for closing the monasteries was he said monks and nuns were not keeping to their monastic rules. Henry had ordered inspections of monasteries to find evidence of this.

Henry VII

- For 30 years from 1455, the Houses of York and Lancaster fought over the throne in the 'Wars of the Roses'. It refers to the heraldic badges associated with two rival branches of the same royal house, the White Rose of York and the Red Rose of Lancaster.
- In 1483 the Yorkist Richard III was crowned King.
- In 1485 the Henry Tudor (House of Lancaster) fought against him for the crown at the Battle of Bosworth.
- Richard was killed and Henry was crowned King.
- He married Elizabeth of York on 1486. This united the houses of Lancaster and York. Henry VII was the first Tudor monarch.

Henry VIII and the Break with Rome- CAUSES

Love -Henry VIII wanted to divorce his wife Catherine because she had not given him a male heir AND he had fallen in love with Anne Boleyn. He hoped that she would give him a son.

Money- Henry VIII needed money for wars he was fighting. He was almost bankrupt. The Church was wealthy. The monasteries owned lots of land. People paid taxes to the Church. If Henry took over the Church he could have it all.

Faith- Henry knew he would be popular with Protestants if he changed church services in England. Protestants thought the Roman Catholic Church was corrupt. Also if Henry became head of the Church he could make the rules and get a divorce.

Power- If Henry became head of the Church then he would be more powerful (and richer) because he would be in charge of the Church and government.

In 'breaking with Rome' (which means breaking away from the Roman Catholic Church), Henry set up his own Protestant church- the Church of England.

Mary I (1553-1558)- When Mary succeeded Edward VI she made England a Catholic country again. Protestantism had only been the official religion in England for six years, Catholicism had been the official religion for hundreds of years before. This worked in Mary's favour.

The Catholic services and elaborate fixtures and fittings of churches taken away during Edward's reign were restored. In 1555, Parliament passed a set of Heresy laws that made it a crime to be Protestant in England. All Protestants who refused to convert to Catholicism were to be burnt. In all Mary was responsible for the burnings of 227 men and 56 women, mostly in the South East of England.

Elizabeth I (queen 1558-1603)

Problem	How Elizabeth dealt with it
Marriage	Elizabeth did not Marry Phillip II of Spain because she thought it was bad for her and England. In fact she did not marry anyone.
Religion	Elizabeth was a Protestant but she made a 'middle way' in religion- with ideas to please Catholics and Protestants. Everyone was expected to go to church.
Mary Queen of Scots	Elizabeth kept Mary queen of Scots prisoner for 19 years. Then, with evidence of Mary plotting against her, Mary was executed
Spanish Armada	Elizabeth made plans in case the Armada invaded. When the attacked happened the English defeated the Armada- this made Elizabeth and England look very strong.
Image	Elizabeth had portraits painted of her so that more people were able to 'see' her. These images all made Elizabeth look good.
Money	Elizabeth raised taxes and sold monopolies and land. She then gave up some monopolies so that she could get lots of money from parliament.
The poor	Introduced the Poor Law. The rich were taxed to help the deserving poor. BUT the poor were expected to work. Those who did not and were undeserving of help were punished.