

(1) Key Vocabulary

Crown	Represents the monarchy, an institution that is led by a King or Queen.
Church	Represents the institution of the Catholic Church.
Crusade	A military expedition against a group considered by the papacy to be an enemy of the Church.
Excommunicated	To be expelled from the Catholic Church by the Pope.
Reformation	16th century movement calling for the reform (improvement) of the Church.
Monasteries	A building where a community of monks or nuns live.
Pilgrimage	A journey to a place of religious significance.
Martyr	Someone who dies for their beliefs.

(2) Why was the Church so powerful in Medieval England?

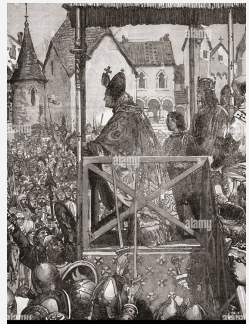
- The Normans:** After 1066, William the Conqueror had order the construction of large cathedrals and churches to establish his power and also to thank the Church, and the Pope, for supporting his invasion of England.
- Illiteracy:** Peasants needed the Church and local priests to teach them the lessons in the Bible. They believed without this they would not reach Heaven.
- Economic:** Taking of Tithes, **10%** of someone's earnings and indulgences made the Church very wealthy. Owned about **1/3** of all land in England.
- Law and Order:** Churches acted as criminal courts, Trial by Ordeal.
- Healthcare:** Between **1000 and 15000** over **700** Church hospitals were built, providing care for the sick, the elderly and paupers. **St Giles' 1215.**
- Education:** Ran educational institutions meaning they controlled what was being taught. **Oxford University 1096.**



(3) Power of the Church– The Crusades, 1096

- The power of the Church in Medieval England is reflected by The Crusades. These were religious wars ordered by **Pope Urban II** in 1096.
- The Crusades lasted for over 200 years. They were fought over Jerusalem, which was known as the Holy Land. It was a place of religious significance to three religions: **Judaism, Christianity and Islam.**
- In Clermont, France, Pope Urban II promised that those who 'took up the cross' would be rewarded with a place in Heaven.

"the assurance of the reward of imperishable glory in the kingdom of heaven.."



(4) Challenge to Church Power

1. Henry II an Thomas Beckett., 1170.

- Henry II wanted to limit the power of the Church, e.g An end to the clergy being trialled in separate Church Courts.
- He appointed **Thomas Beckett** to be Archbishop of Canterbury. And tried to pass the **Constitutions of Clarendon**. Thomas Beckett stopped him doing this.
- Thomas Beckett was consequently murdered by 4 knights at **Canterbury Cathedral** in 1170.
- Thomas Beckett became a **martyr**, St Thomas Beckett.



2. Martin Luther,1517

- Published his **95 Point Theses**, criticising the Catholic Church in **1517**.
- This caused many to question the Church. Leading to the establishment of **Protestantism** and the first **English Bible**.

(5) The English Reformation and Pilgrimage of Grace

The English Reformation:

- At the start of his reign Henry VIII was a devoted Catholic and had the title '**Defender of the Faith**' from the Pope.
- However, he desired a son and heir and so wanted to divorce his catholic first wife Catherine of Aragon. This was called his **Great Matter**.
- In **1534** Henry broke from the Catholic Church and declared himself **Supreme Head of the Church of England**. This made England a protestant country and began years of religious tension and change.



- 1535 and 1539 Suppression of Religious Houses Act** closed monasteries.

The Pilgrimage of Grace

- Many English people were unhappy with the changes being made to religion by Henry VIII.
- In **1536**, **30,000** Northern people led by **Robert Aske** peacefully marched to protest these changes.
- 178** people, including Aske were killed for taking part.

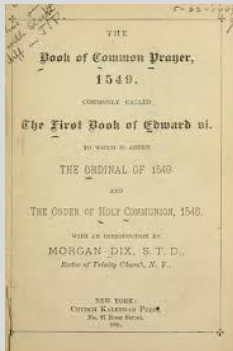


(6) What was the impact of the English Reformation?

England entered a period of religious tension, the religion of England changed 3 more times during the Tudor dynasty and remained a cause of tension for centuries.

Edward VI– Protestant:

- 1549**, the Book of English Prayer is published in England.
- Edward appoints **Lady Jane Grey** as queen of England to prevent his catholic sister, Mary, becoming queen.



Mary I– Catholic:

- 1553**, Mary I becomes queen and restores Catholicism .
- Marries the catholic king of Spain, Phillip II.
- The **Wyatt Rebellion** to remove Mary fails in **1554**.
- Mary I had **300 protestant** martyrs burnt at the stake for heresy.

Elizabeth I -Protestant:

- In **1559** parliament published the Religious Settlement, which aims to ease religious tension in England.



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