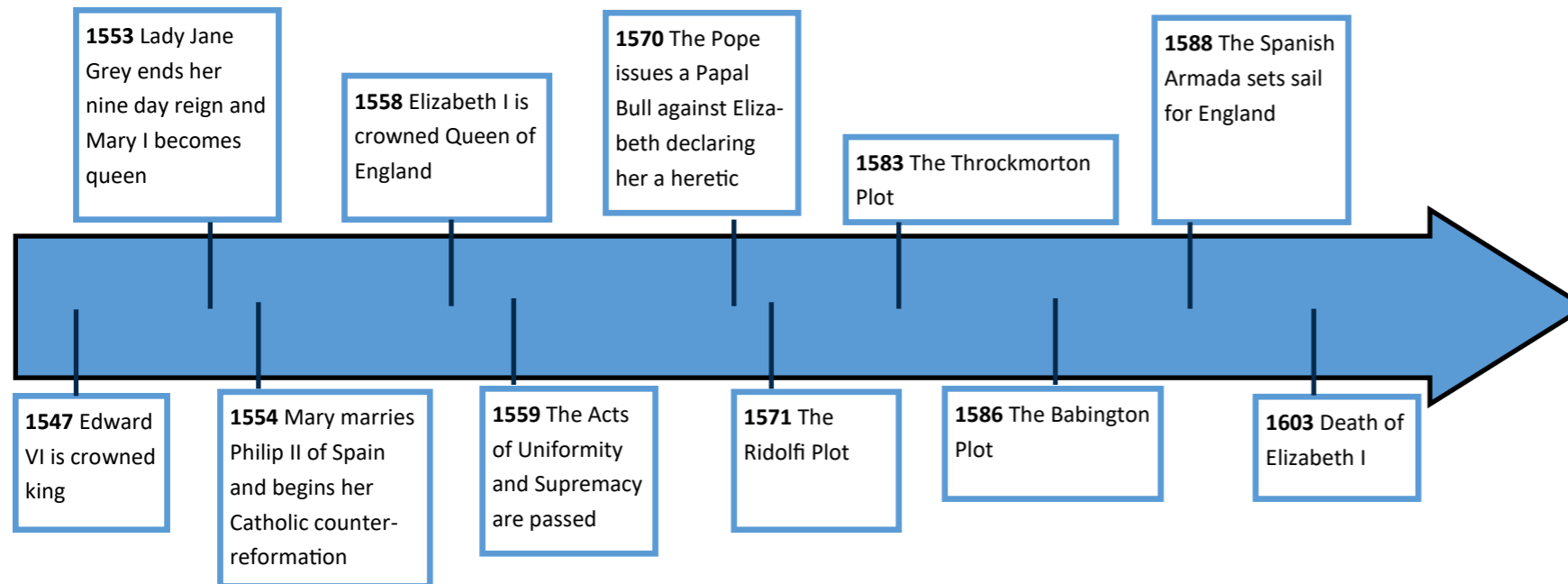


Unit 2: The religious rollercoaster

Topic Summary



Keywords	
Act of Supremacy Made Elizabeth supreme governor of the Church of England	Papal Bull A formal announcement made by the Pope
Act of Uniformity Established the appearance of churches and the form of services held	Priest Hole Secret hiding places in the homes of Catholics sheltering Catholic priests
Anglicanism The religion of the Church of England	Propaganda A piece of biased art or information used to promote a particular point of view
Armada Fleet of Spanish warships sent to invade England in 1588	Puritans – A group of radical Protestants who wore simple clothing and tried to live without sin
Book of Common Prayer A book of prayers written for Church of England services in English	Recusants – Catholics who were unwilling to attend church services laid down by the religious settlement
Counter-Reformation The Catholic fight back against the spread of Protestantism	Royal Injunctions Set of instructions enforcing the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity
Martyr A person who is killed for their beliefs	Turning Point A moment at which a decisive change in a situation occurs

Key concept: change and continuity	
Extent	How much change occurred under each monarch?
Rate	How quickly or slowly did change occur and what effect does that have? E.g. rapid change may not be particularly long lasting compared with gradual change.
Impact	How many people were affected and for how long? Was this large scale but short-term change?
How was change affected?	What means were used to make this change happen? Was it a government passing legislation, a monarch using arrest, torture or execution or did change happen because of the people i.e. a revolt?

Key People	
Edward VI King of England from 1547-1553. He was a devout Protestant who passed a string of reforms to make the church Protestant.	Philip II King of Spain and briefly of England after marrying Mary I in 1554. He was devoutly Catholic and fought against the spread of Protestantism.
Mary I Queen of England from 1554—1558. She was raised a Catholic and attempted a counter-reformation by marrying a Catholic king and reversing Henry and Edward's changes.	Mary Queen of Scots Fled Scotland in 1568 accused of murdering her husband. She was Henry VIII's granddaughter and had a legitimate claim to the throne. Catholics sought to replace Elizabeth with her.
Elizabeth I Queen of England 1558-1603. She sought a middle way with her religious settlement which led to discontent from both Puritans and Catholics. After a series of plots she became more intolerant towards Catholic and pursued an Anglican version of Protestantism.	

How do I use my knowledge organiser?

Have you learnt the key dates of this unit?

Can you put the dates into chronological order?

Have you mastered the keywords?

Can you spell them?

Can you define them?

Have you understood the key concept?

Can you identify how change was affected?

Can you measure the impact of change?

Knowledge Outcomes		
1	What Catholic church service was abolished under Edward VI?	The Mass.
2	What language were church services and bibles in during Edward's reign?	English.
3	Who was Mary I's husband?	King Phillip II of Spain.
4	Why were monastic lands a challenge to Mary's counter-reformation?	The Pope wanted the monastic land back but it had been sold to private landowners during Henry VIII's reign.
5	What happened to those Protestants who refused to accept the changes made by Mary's religious policy?	They were burned at the stake becoming Protestant martyrs.
6	Who was the head of the church during Mary's reign?	Mary remained head of the church (papal supremacy was never reinstated).
7	Which three pieces of legislation made up Elizabeth I's religious settlement?	The Act of Supremacy, the Act of Uniformity and the Royal Injunctions.
8	Why was Elizabeth's religious settlement known as the middle way?	She was attempting to keep everyone in the country happy, including Catholics and Puritans.
9	Why was Elizabeth concerned about France and Spain's reaction to her religious settlement?	Elizabeth was concerned that these Catholic countries might form an alliance against England .
10	What was the vestments controversy?	Puritans felt that priests should not wear any special clothing that set them apart from ordinary people. Puritans began to ignore this part of Elizabeth's settlement.
11	Why did Elizabeth initially avoid persecuting Catholics who were disobedient?	She thought this would create martyrs and increase support to their cause, leading to greater religious divide in the country .
12	Why did Mary Queen of Scots flee from Scotland?	She was accused of murdering her Protestant husband.
13	Why did many people see Mary Queen of Scots as a serious contender to the English throne?	She was Henry VIII's great granddaughter and had a legitimate claim to the throne she was also Catholic so many Catholics wanted to see her on the throne.
14	How did the Papal Bull in 1570 cast doubt over the loyalty of all Catholics in England?	The Papal Bull was a turning point for Elizabeth's relationship with her Catholic subjects as the Pope had ordered them to disobey their queen. She could no longer take for granted the loyalty of English Catholics, making her increasingly suspicious and intolerant.
15	Which foreign monarch was involved in the Ridolfi, Throckmorton and Babington plots?	King Phillip II of Spain
16	How did Elizabeth and her government respond to these plots against her?	Elizabeth and her advisors eventually decided to crush Catholicism in England, cracking down on the law and increasing the number of arrests against them .
17	What triggered Phillip's desire to invade England?	The execution of Mary Queen of Scots.
18	Who had the upper hand at the Battle of Gravelines and why?	The English – their smaller ships sailed circles around the larger Spanish ones. They sunk 5 galleons and destroyed many more.
19	Why did the English send burning ships into the Spanish Armada when they were moored in Calais?	To cause panic and confusion amongst the Spanish fleet.
20	How did the Armada strengthen Elizabeth's religious policy?	Elizabeth used propaganda to show that the turn of the weather against the Armada was God's will – that he wanted the Protestants to defeat the Catholic fleet