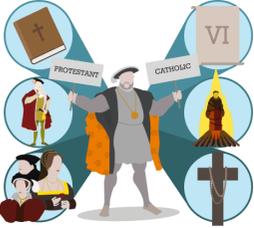


<b>H8: Religion &amp; Break with Rome</b> 	<b>Lutheranism</b> 	<b>H8's Religion</b>	<b>Break with Rome 1531-4</b>	<b>Anne &amp; Annulment</b>	<b>Evangelical Ascendancy</b>
<b>Key Dates</b> 1529-36 Reformation Parliament 1534 Royal Supremacy 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus 1536 Cromwell appointed vice regent in spirituals 1536 Dissolution of the Lesser monasteries 1536 Lincolnshire Uprising & Pilgrimage of Grace 1536 Act of Ten Articles 1536 Bishop's Book 1536 Execution of Boleyn 1538 Royal Injunctions 1538 Act for Dissolution of the Greater Monasteries 1538 Henry VIII excommunicated 1539 Act of Six Articles 1540 Cromwell's Death 1543 King's Book	<b>Act of Ten Articles 1536</b> 1536. Only 3 sacraments – Baptism, Penance and the Eucharist. Transubstantiation was NOT mentioned by name BUT the real presence of Christ was reaffirmed. Eucharist central. Lutheran concept of justification by faith alone was outlined but only moderately. Change to sacraments' status overtly Protestant. It did NOT condemn Mass or the Catholic call for good works to attain salvation BUT emphasised the authority of scripture. Ambiguous.	<b>Dissolutions</b> Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1535 had seen Cromwell send commissioners to take a survey of their wealth and status. Act for Lesser Monasteries began the dissolution in 1536 as Abbots surrendered their houses to Crown Officials. Great Monasteries dissolved 1538 onwards. By 1540, the last monastery was dissolved.	<b>Bishop's book 1543</b> A statement of faith. Admitted the validity of the four sacraments but deemed them lesser sacraments. Administration of the sacraments secondary to preaching which was the primary function of the priesthood. Mass only mentioned twice. Emphasised justification did not dispense with the need for good works. Confirmed Transubstantiation. A definite shift towards Lutheranism in the doctrine of the Church. However, again there was ambiguity as many Catholic doctrines remained. Reformers would be somewhat disappointed.	<b>Royal Injunctions 1536/38</b> 1536 Injunctions took a moderate stand against images, pilgrimages and saints' days. The injunctions of 1538 required each parish church to acquire an English bible In 1538 pilgrimages and veneration of relics and images were condemned. Shrines and images were being destroyed at this time. Clergy who had upheld virtues of pilgrimages, relics and images were required to publicly recant.	<b>Act of Six Articles 1539</b> Henry felt reform had gone too far. Confirmed transubstantiation, private masses and confession Banned clerical marriage (archbishop Cranmer was married) and taking of communion in both kinds by the laity. Upheld vows of chastity. Called the whip of six strings by Protestants. Heresy laws were enforced and many radical reformers, sensing the dissolution of Cromwell's power, fled to the continent. Also saw the resignation of Latimer and Shaxton; Cranmer's allies amongst the bishops.
<b>Key People</b> Thomas Cranmer Thomas Cromwell Anne Boleyn Thomas More Bishop Fisher Simon Fish John Colet Desiderus Erasmus	<b>King's Book</b> A statement of faith from Henry and the ascendancy of the Conservative faction. All traces of Lutheranism removed. In the same year the Act for the Advancement of the True Religion limited Bible reading to clerics, noblemen, merchants, and gentlewomen. Henry's last wife, Katherine Parr, was interested in reform but encouraged the education of Prince Edward and Princess Elizabeth by Protestant scholars such as Richard Coxe and John Cheke.	<b>Henry VIII's Death</b> At time of Henry's death the Reformation was in stalemate. Doctrine and practices were basically Catholic, but without Papal authority. Bishops had to maintain this divide BUT use the teachings of the Pope. Henry widely accepted as Head of the Church, but acceptance of Protestant belief was much slower.	<b>Opposition</b> Holy Maid of Kent stirred popular dissatisfaction with her visions and prophecies which were against the Boleyn marriage. Thomas More refused to swear the oath of Succession, he and Bishop Fisher were executed in 1535. Most bishops accepted the changes, however, and the Break with Rome saw surprisingly little opposition. The Pilgrimage of Grace was a widespread rebellion mostly motivated by religious changes but there were other causes. The Pope excommunicated H8 in 1538 – Catholics no longer had to obey H8.	<b>Humanism</b> H8 encouraged thinkers such as More and Erasmus. John Colet most significant humanist. Appointed members from a city guild as the school's governors rather than clergymen. Erasmus was received with enthusiasm in English intellectual circles. However, the scope of humanism was quite limited and much of the change that took place stemmed from the influence of new religious thinking rather than simply scholarly Renaissance humanism.	<b>Arts &amp; Learning</b> Renaissance ideas began to flourish, partly due to H8 himself. Knowledge of classical learning increased amongst the elite groups in society a growing number of schools became influenced by humanist approaches to education. There was a continuous taste for gothic architecture. Music had a distinctive influence from Flemish, particularly in cathedrals. H8 encouraged the arts particularly the effigies on his parents tomb, showed the influence artistic trends which had arrived in England from Italy.

