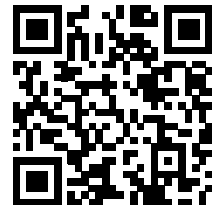


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# Act of Supremacy and Reformation



In 1534, King \_\_\_\_\_ VIII made a pivotal decision that forever changed the religious landscape of England. He enacted the Act of \_\_\_\_\_, declaring himself the Supreme Head of the Church of England. This move was largely fueled by his \_\_\_\_\_ to divorce his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, after she failed to produce a male heir. The Pope, residing in \_\_\_\_\_, had denied Henry's request for an annulment, prompting the king to break away from the Catholic Church.

With the Act of Supremacy, the \_\_\_\_\_ assumed religious as well as political power, challenging the longstanding authority of the \_\_\_\_\_. This act did not just affect the king and his marriage but also led to the \_\_\_\_\_ in England, a period marked by religious transformation and turmoil. Many \_\_\_\_\_ were dissolved, their wealth and lands seized by the crown. This redistribution of wealth significantly altered the social and economic \_\_\_\_\_ of the nation.

The new church established by Henry maintained many traditional Catholic practices but with a distinctly English \_\_\_\_\_. Over time, more radical Protestant ideas began to influence the church, leading to further reforms under subsequent \_\_\_\_\_ like Edward VI and Elizabeth I.

One significant consequence of the Act of Supremacy was the increase in \_\_\_\_\_, as the Bible was translated into English, making it accessible to the common \_\_\_\_\_ for the first time. This empowerment through scripture led to increased \_\_\_\_\_ of traditional authority figures and laid a foundation for broader educational and philosophical \_\_\_\_\_ in society.

The Act of Supremacy remains a cornerstone in British \_\_\_\_\_, symbolizing the intersection of political ambition and religious reform. It marked the beginning of a series of \_\_\_\_\_ that would lead to the establishment of a predominantly Protestant nation, setting England on a distinct \_\_\_\_\_ separate from much of Europe, which remained largely Catholic.

identity monarchy rulers landscape desire history path Henry  
Supremacy Rome literacy Pope Reformation questioning people  
monasteries changes events