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Act of Supremacy and Tudor Power



In 1534, King Henry VIII made a historic decision that changed the _____ of England's religious and political landscape. With the passing of the Act of _____, he declared himself the Supreme Head of the Church of _____. This act was not just about religious authority; it was deeply intertwined with political _____ and personal vendettas. The King's desire to annul his marriage with Catherine of Aragon and marry Anne _____ was a key driver behind this move.

Prior to the Act, England was under the spiritual jurisdiction of the _____ in Rome. However, the Pope's refusal to annul Henry's marriage led the monarch to reject papal _____, setting the stage for religious reform and the establishment of a church governed by the _____. This move was met with mixed reactions; some saw it as a bold step towards national _____, while others viewed it as sacrilegious.

The Act of Supremacy also had profound effects on the _____ in England. In 1536, Henry launched the Dissolution of the Monasteries, which led to the _____ of church lands and wealth. This not only bolstered the royal treasury but also redistributed power away from the _____ and into the hands of loyal noblemen.

Education and literacy began to change during this _____ as well. With the new church's encouragement, the Bible was translated into _____, making it accessible to a broader audience. This shift was significant because it promoted literacy and religious _____ among the general population, fostering a more informed and potentially questioning _____.

Throughout the Tudor period, the effects of the Act of Supremacy resonated in every corner of English _____. It established a precedent for religious and political autonomy that would influence future _____. Henry's decision not only shaped his own reign but also set the _____ for the complex interplay of church and state that characterized the _____ era.

- period
- church
- Tudor
- England
- English
- power
- foundation
- Supremacy
- citizenry
- course
- sovereignty
- generations
- monasteries
- society
- Pope
- education
- crown
- confiscation
- Boleyn
- authority