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Anglicanism and the Reformation



During the 16th century, the Protestant	swept across Europe, challenging the
authority of the Catholic Church. In England	, this period was marked by unique
King Henry VIII	s desire for a male heir and his disputes with the Pope led to
the establishment of the Church of	, distinct from Roman Catholicism.
	the Church of England, initiating religious and
administrative 7	This act of supremacy marked the beginning of Anglicanism,
blending Protestant ideas with traditional Co	tholic practices. Under his, the
monasteries were dissolved, redistributing w the king's	ealth and land predominantly to the nobility and enhancing
Following Henry's death, his daughter Elizabe	th I ascended the throne and established the Elizabethan
Religious This co	ompromise was designed to appease both the Catholic and
Protestant factions by defining Anglican doc	trine and practices. The of
Common Prayer, revised under her reign, be	
The clergy were required to use the Book of	Common Prayer, and services were conducted in
	n, which made the religious experience more accessible to the
general population. This	was significant as it helped shape a distinct national
identity that distinguished England religious	ly and culturally from its European
Despite the adoption of Protestant principle	s, the Anglican Church retained hierarchical structures
similar to those in the Catholic	, including bishops and archbishops. Over
time, Anglicanism evolved into a broad churc	h, encompassing a range of theological
from High Churc	h Anglo-Catholics to more Evangelical Low Church members
The establishment of	had profound social, political, and religious implications
that extended far beyond the	period, influencing the development of
Christianity in the British Isles and the wide	r Anglican Communion around the
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Settlement Reformation rule Chu	urch Tudor English neighbors reforms world
Book identity change perspective	s authority Anglicanism developments England