

name: _____

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Dissolution of Monasteries in Tudor England



In the early 16th century, England was under the rule of _____ VIII. Known for his drastic decisions, the king initiated the Dissolution of the _____ between 1536 and 1541. This move was primarily motivated by his desire to increase royal _____ and assert greater control over the church in England.

The _____ of the Monasteries led to the closure of over 800 religious houses, _____, and monasteries across the country. Many people who depended on these institutions for _____ and medical care were left without support. The monks and nuns were displaced, and the _____ were either destroyed or repurposed.

This period also marked a significant shift in _____ ownership. Lands that once belonged to the monasteries were sold off to _____ and wealthy merchants. This helped to create a new class of landowners and altered the social and economic _____ of Tudor England.

Additionally, the Dissolution had a profound impact on _____ and culture. Many religious artifacts were lost or destroyed. _____ that had been maintained by the monasteries were dispersed, and countless _____ and books were lost to history.

Despite these losses, the Dissolution also led to the redistribution of _____ and helped to fund Henry VIII's military campaigns. It was a pivotal moment that paved the _____ for the English Reformation and the establishment of the Church of England, separate from the _____ Church.

While the immediate effects were largely destructive, the long-term outcomes contributed to the rise of the modern British _____. The shift in land and wealth had lasting effects on the power dynamics within England and set the _____ for future economic and political developments.

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