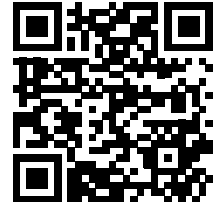


name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Dissolution of the Monasteries during the Reformation



During the reign of _____ VIII, a major event reshaped the religious landscape of England: the Dissolution of the Monasteries. This _____ began in 1536 and continued until 1541, targeting over 800 religious houses. The king's advisors, particularly Thomas _____, supported this move to break away from the Catholic Church's power and influence.

The _____ had profound economic and social impacts. Monasteries had been key economic _____, controlling vast lands and resources. Their closure transferred immense wealth to the _____, which Henry used to bolster his royal coffers and fund his military campaigns. Additionally, many local _____ benefited from purchasing these lands at reduced prices.

On a social level, the Dissolution altered _____ structures. Monasteries had provided spiritual guidance, education, and charity to the _____. Their closure left a void in social services, which the local parishes struggled to fill. This shift contributed to the rise of new Protestant _____ that offered different forms of community support and religious practice.

Culturally, the Dissolution marked a significant _____ from traditional medieval religious practices. It laid the groundwork for the spread of _____ in England, aligning more with the doctrines of reformers like _____ Luther and John Calvin. The monasteries had been centers of learning and _____ preservation; their loss meant that the intellectual and cultural heritage they held was scattered.

Despite these sweeping _____, the Dissolution also sparked resistance and unrest among the populace, leading to uprisings such as the Pilgrimage of _____. This widespread revolt in northern England underscored the deep divisions and dissatisfaction with Henry's religious _____.

Ultimately, the Dissolution of the Monasteries was not just an act of religious reform but a complex political _____ that reshaped English society in myriad ways. It helped consolidate royal authority and signaled a new _____ of religious and political independence from Rome.

Word bank: crown, maneuver, process, era, landowners, Protestantism, poor, manuscript, Grace, Dissolution, changes, policies, denominations, Martin, community, break, Henry, players, Cromwell