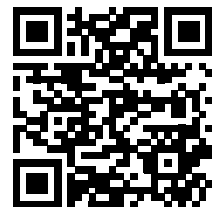


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Edward VI and the Reformation



When Henry VIII died in 1547, his son _____ VI became the king of England at the young age of nine. Under his reign, the Protestant _____ accelerated significantly in England. Although Edward was young, his regents and advisors, who were strongly _____, used his position to further their cause.

Edward's government issued a series of reforms. The _____ of Common Prayer, introduced in 1549 and revised in 1552, was a key element of these reforms. It standardized _____ across England and emphasized Protestant theology. The removal of _____ from churches was another major change, aligning with Protestant _____ which opposed religious images as forms of idolatry.

The young king's _____ also had a profound impact on his religious views and policies. Influential figures like _____ and later Northumberland guided Edward, often pushing for more radical _____ than had been seen under his father's rule. Under their guidance, the _____ were allowed to marry, further breaking away from Catholic traditions.

Edward's reign was marked by economic _____ and social unrest, partly caused by the rapid religious transformations. The rebellion known as the _____ Book Rebellion in 1549 was a direct response to the new liturgical changes and the imposition of the English _____ in services, replacing Latin.

Although Edward's rule was brief—he died at the age of 15 in 1553—his _____ on the English Reformation was lasting. His policies laid the groundwork for establishing Protestantism as a major religious force in _____, which was continued by his successors, especially Elizabeth I, who firmly established the Church of _____ as a Protestant institution.

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