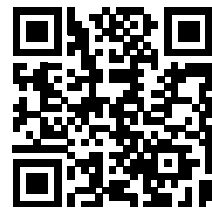


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English Reformation Parliament



In the early 16th century, the English _____ Parliament played a pivotal role in transforming the religious landscape of _____. It was during the reign of King Henry VIII that this legislative body began to enact _____ that fundamentally altered the church's structure and its relation to Rome. The most significant act, the _____ of Supremacy in 1534, declared the king as the Supreme Head of the Church of England. This decision effectively severed ties with the _____ and marked the beginning of state control over religious matters.

The Parliament did not stop there. It passed several other _____ that diminished the power of the Catholic Church and established a new Protestant _____. Among these was the Dissolution of the Monasteries, which led to the confiscation of church _____ and wealth. This move not only weakened the Catholic Church's _____ but also enriched the royal treasury and redistributed economic power across the _____ and emerging gentry.

These legislative changes were accompanied by the publication of the _____ in English, which was a significant shift from Latin and made religious texts accessible to the general _____. This democratization of religious knowledge empowered ordinary _____ to interpret the scriptures for themselves, fostering a personal connection to Protestant _____.

Educational reforms were also part of this transformation. Schools and colleges were established to promote Protestant _____ and train a new generation of leaders who would support the Reformation's _____. This was crucial in ensuring the sustainability and spread of Protestantism throughout _____.

The role of the English Reformation Parliament was, therefore, instrumental not just in changing religious _____ but in shaping a new social and political order that emphasized sovereignty, the spread of literacy, and a more _____ approach to faith. These changes had lasting impacts, echoing through the _____ as England moved towards a more modern, democratic, and secular _____.

individualistic laws affiliations society lands populace teachings beliefs acts state
doctrine Reformation England Bible centuries influence Pope Act ideals people
aristocracy