

name: _____

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date: _____

Pilgrimage of Grace and Reformation



In 1536, a large rebellion known as the _____ of Grace occurred in northern England. It was primarily a protest against King _____ VIII's break with the Roman Catholic Church and the dissolution of the _____. Many people were unhappy with the rapid religious _____ and the economic hardships that followed. The _____ was named the Pilgrimage of Grace to emphasize its peaceful intentions and religious _____. The leader of this movement was a lawyer named _____ Aske, who rallied about 30,000 people. These rebels were a mix of peasants, clergy, and _____, all united by their desire for the restoration of the monasteries and preservation of the Catholic _____. They marched to York, gaining support along the way and presenting their demands in a document called the "Pilgrims' _____". King Henry initially negotiated with the rebels, promising to pardon them and to consider their _____. However, once the immediate threat to his authority was over, he _____ brutally. Leaders of the rebellion, including Aske, were executed, and further uprisings were suppressed with force. This _____ by the king demonstrated his determination to implement Protestant reforms and consolidate his _____. The Pilgrimage of Grace highlighted the strong opposition among the common people to the religious _____ being imposed from above. Despite its failure to change the king's policies, the rebellion had a lasting _____ on the religious landscape of England, emphasizing the deep divides caused by the _____.

- changes
- impact
- changes
- demands
- monasteries
- Henry
- faith
- Reformation
- nobility
- Articles
- Robert
- retaliated
- response
- motivations
- Pilgrimage
- power
- rebellion