

name: _____

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The Protestant Reformation in England



The Protestant Reformation was a major _____ in European history that fundamentally changed the religious landscape. In England, it began in the 16th _____ under King Henry VIII. Henry's desire to annul his marriage with Catherine of _____ was a key catalyst. The Pope's refusal to grant the annulment led Henry to challenge the authority of the _____. He declared himself the Supreme Head of the Church of _____, marking the start of the English Reformation.

This shift had profound effects on _____. Monasteries were dissolved, and their wealth transferred to the _____. The Church's lands and properties were also taken by the _____. This redistribution of wealth and power significantly altered England's _____ landscape.

The Reformation introduced new religious _____ and beliefs. The Bible was translated into _____, making it accessible to ordinary people. This encouraged literacy and a personal connection to _____. The new Anglican Church, though initially similar to the _____ Church, gradually adopted a more distinctly Protestant _____.

The impact of the Reformation was far-reaching. It led to conflicts and divisions both within England and with other European _____. The religious turmoil of this era set the stage for future political and religious _____ in England and beyond.

political	scripture	Papacy	English	state	Crown	Catholic	event
England	changes	Aragon	century	identity	practices	nations	society