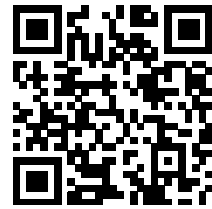


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Thomas Cranmer and the Reformation



Thomas Cranmer was a significant figure during the _____ Reformation in England. Appointed as the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1533, he was a close _____ of King Henry VIII. Cranmer supported Henry's desire to annul his marriage to Catherine of _____, which ultimately led to England's break with the Catholic Church.

This _____ established the Church of England, with the monarch at its head. Cranmer's work included composing the _____ of Common Prayer, a central text for the new church. His efforts to reform the liturgy introduced _____ as the language of worship, replacing Latin and making services accessible to ordinary _____.

Cranmer's theological stance was initially moderate, but over time he adopted more radical _____ views. He supported the translation of the Bible into English, allowing people to read the _____ for themselves. This was a revolutionary change that diminished the clerical power that had been based on interpreting the Latin _____ for the laity.

Despite his contributions to religious reform, Cranmer's life ended tragically. After Henry's _____, shifts in power and a resurgence of Catholic influence under Queen Mary I led to his _____. Accused of heresy, Cranmer was forced to recant his Protestant beliefs. However, he withdrew his recantations and reaffirmed his _____ in Protestantism before his execution in 1556. His legacy is marked by his role in shaping the Anglican _____ and influencing the course of English religious history.

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