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# Thomas More and the Reformation



In the early 16th century, England was a \_\_\_\_\_ of intense religious conflict. Thomas More, a devout Catholic and close advisor to \_\_\_\_\_ Henry VIII, played a critical role during these tumultuous times. Known for his deep \_\_\_\_\_ and sharp intellect, More initially supported the King's policies, including the \_\_\_\_\_ that Henry VIII initiated against the Pope.

However, as the King's \_\_\_\_\_ grew more radical, More's relationship with Henry VIII began to sour. He was particularly opposed to the \_\_\_\_\_ of Supremacy, which declared the King the Supreme Head of the Church of \_\_\_\_\_. This act was a direct challenge to papal authority and contradicted More's strong Catholic beliefs.

Despite his high \_\_\_\_\_ as Lord Chancellor, More could not support the King's break from the Catholic Church. His \_\_\_\_\_ and moral convictions led him to resign in 1532, hoping to live quietly away from political \_\_\_\_\_. But this was not to be the case. His refusal to attend the coronation of Anne \_\_\_\_\_ as Queen, which was a symbol of the religious shift in England, marked him as a \_\_\_\_\_ in the eyes of the monarchy.

In 1534, More was arrested and charged with \_\_\_\_\_ for denying the legitimacy of the King's supremacy over the Church. His \_\_\_\_\_ was a significant event, showcasing the deep divides caused by the Protestant \_\_\_\_\_. Despite his eloquent defense, More was found guilty and was executed in 1535.

More's life and death highlight the complex \_\_\_\_\_ of politics, faith, and power during the Reformation. His story is a testament to the turbulent \_\_\_\_\_ that reshaped England's religious landscape, making him a key figure in both Catholic and English \_\_\_\_\_.

- Act
- treason
- period
- faith
- integrity
- position
- turmoil
- King
- realm
- England
- traitor
- Boleyn
- trial
- Reformation
- history
- Reformation
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