Thomas More and the Tudors

name:



In the Tudor period, ______ was under the rule of a dynamic and sometimes ruthless royal family. Thomas More, a prominent figure during this served as an advisor to King Henry VIII. Born in 1478, More was not only a politician but also a , philosopher, and lawyer. His most famous work, "Utopia," celebrated describes an ideal society and critiques the social, political, and economic of his day. As a lawyer, More became known for his honesty and integrity, qualities that caught the attention of the . Initially, Henry VIII admired More's intellect and moral stance, leading to his appointment as ______. In this role, More worked on legal reforms and represented the king's interests in court. However, his ______ was marked by complex challenges, especially concerning the king's desire to annul his marriage to Catherine of More's opposition to the king's plan was rooted in his strong Catholic beliefs. He refused to endorse the ______ and the establishment of the Church of England, which would allow Henry VIII to marry Anne _____. This decision put More in a dangerous position, as Henry was known for eliminating those who opposed him. _____, More stood by his convictions, a stance that ultimately led Despite the to his arrest in 1534. He was charged with treason for not recognizing qs the Supreme Head of the Church of England. After a trial that many observed as unfair, was found quilty and executed in 1535. More's life and death highlight the tensions between personal and political loyalty during the Tudor period. His legacy continues to be celebrated for his to his principles and his contributions to literature and political thought. , Thomas More remains a symbol of integrity and Despite the tragic intellectual courage in the face of royal England | | Aragon | | morality | | writer | | time | | career | issues || Henry | king end risks Chancellor | More annulment Boleyn commitment power