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## Tudor England and Henry VIII



Henry VIII was a	who ruled England from 1509 until his death in 1547. His				
reign marked a significant	in English history, characterized by dramatic				
	sire for a heir led to two of his				
most consequential actions: his numerous	and the eventual split from the				
Catholic Church.					
Henry married six	over the course of his life, a fact that has made him				
infamous. His first wife,	of Aragon, bore him a daughter, but not the				
desired son. This lack of a male heir led H	nry to seek a, setting off a				
chain of events that would lead to the establishment of the Church of					
This new church declared him the Suprem	Head, allowing him to annul his own marriage.				
After Catherine, he married Anne	, who also failed to provide a male heir				
and was subsequently executed. His third	ife, Jane, finally bore him a son,				
Edward, but she died shortly after	. His subsequent marriages to Anne of				
Cleves, Catherine Howard, and Catherine	arr were less impactful but				
continued to shape his legacy.					
Aside from his complex marital history, H	enry VIII is also known for his role in the				
of the monaster	es. Seeking to increase royal revenue and assert greater				
control over religious	, Henry dissolved hundreds of monasteries,				
redistributing their wealth and lands, which of	n significantly altered the social and economic landscape				
Henry's health and physical condition dete	riorated in later years, which affected his leadership.				
Once a vigorous and charismatic	, he became obese and plagued by health				
issues, which made him increasingly	in his rule. His death in 1547 marked				
the end of a reign that had irrevocably ch	nged the course of English				
divorce women Seymour Englo	nd youth tyrannical marriages transition				
institutions Catherine politically	king Boleyn dissolution history England				
[childbirth] [male]					