Henry VIII:

- Opposed Luther's beliefs
- Named "Defender of Faith" by the Pope
- Was a reformer due to circumstances not personal beliefs
- Was a Roman Catholic, later broke with the Roman Catholic Church and the Pope
- Catholic Church did not grant a divorce from Catherine of Aragon

The Reformation in England
Henry needed a male heir to succeed him but he only had a daughter- Mary Tudor.

Henry asked the Pope for an annulment, so he could marry someone who would give him a male heir.

The Pope denied the annulment, so Henry created the Church of England, with him at its head (The Act of Supremacy).
Marriage to Anne Boleyn:

- Henry divorced Catherine of Aragon and married Anne Boleyn.
- He hoped for a male heir but Anne bore him another girl—Elizabeth Tudor.
- She was executed by Henry.
The Six Wives of Henry VIII

- Catalina de Aragón: Divorced
- Anne Boleyn: Beheaded
- Jane Seymour: Died
- Anne Von Cleves: Divorced
- Catherine Parr: Survived
- Catherine Howard: Beheaded
Edward VI:

- Son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour
- Came to the throne on the death of Henry VIII
- Kept England a Protestant nation
- Ruled for 6 years, died of tuberculosis
Mary I:

- Daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon
- Tried to return England to Catholicism but to no avail, she even married Prince Philip of Spain to bring back Catholicism
- During her reign she earned the nickname "Bloody Mary" because of all of the Protestants she burned at the stake
- She died bitter, alone, and childless

Mary and Elizabeth Tudor Catholic and Protestant Queens
Elizabeth I:

- Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn
- Returned England to the Protestant Faith after the death of Mary I
- Through compromises, Elizabeth found middle ground with Catholics and Protestants
- Made England a firmly Protestant Nation
- Little religious turmoil during her reign
- Defeated the Spanish Armada
Exit-slip:

- Explain the Act of Supremacy.
- Who initiated the English Reformation?
- What religion did England break away from?