

The English Reformation

- Henry VIII: was married to Catherine of Aragon but no male heir; only one child Mary Tudor...asked the Pope to annul his marriage



Act of Supremacy

- Acting through Parliament, laws were passed to put the church under Henry's rule
- Henry then wed Anne Boleyn



The Wives of Henry VIII



Edward VI

- 10 year old son takes over; turmoil
- Edward dies in his teens and his half sister Mary Tudor inherits...a Catholic



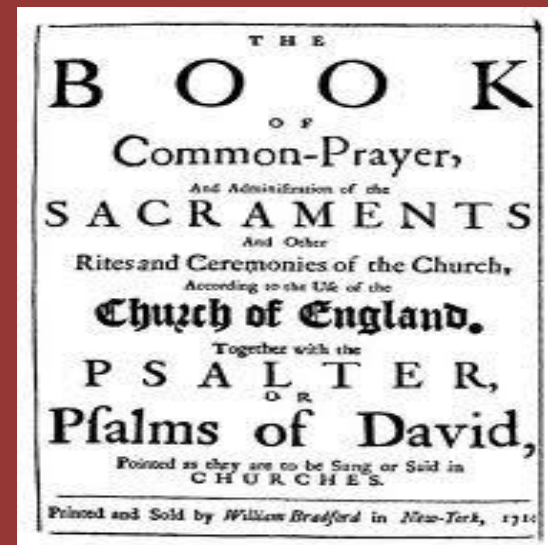
Mary Tudor

- Catholic...tried to return Roman church to English...many died at the stake
- Becomes jealous of her sister Elizabeth; imprisoned; sent to the country
- Elizabeth, her half sister (Anne Boleyn); Protestant, becomes Queen



Elizabeth: Religious Compromise

- Enforced moderate reforms
- English replaced Latin
- The Book of Common Prayer
- Bishops, archbishops were kept; Monarch was head of the church



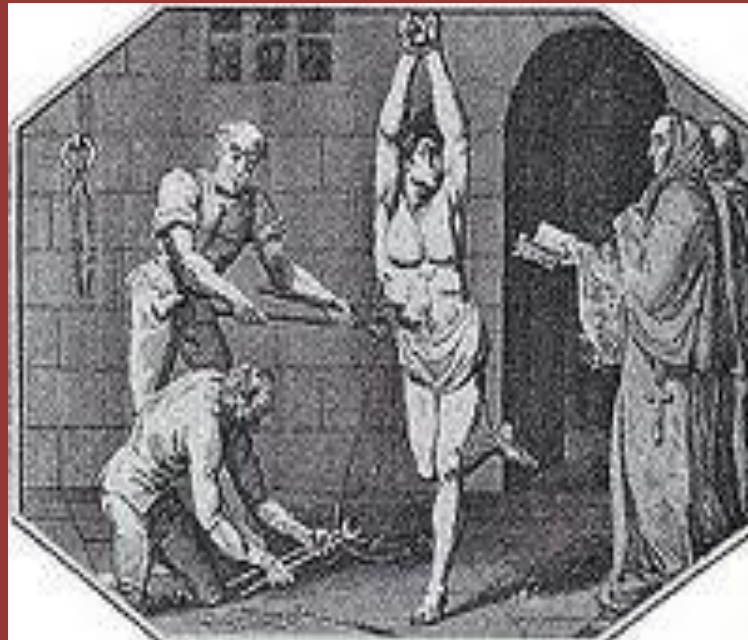
The Catholic Reformation

- The Council of Trent: reform in the Catholic church
- Reaffirmed traditional Catholic views
- Faith and good works=salvation



The Inquisition

- A Church court to rid church of unbelievers
- Used secret testimony, torture and execution



The Jesuits

- Religious order; Ignatius of Loyola; to combat heresy and spread the faith; set up schools; missionaries



Results of Reforms

- Rome returned to its pious roots; charity and religious art flourished
- Europe remain divided between Protestants and RC



Persecution

- Both sides fostered intolerance
- Witch hunts; focused on women
- 1450-1750 tens of thousands died



Impact on Jews

- Brought hard times; after the Renaissance they were pressured to convert
- 1516 Jews in Venice lived in ghettos
- Many Jews moved to Poland and to Ottoman Empire

