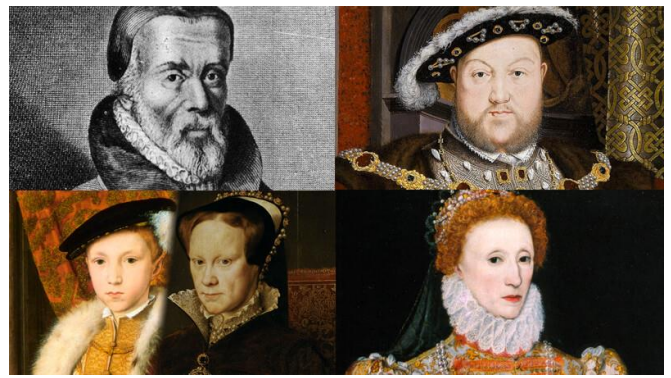


Year 7 Unit 3 Overview-History The Reformation.

Completion date:

You will learn about the religious changes during the Tudor period, including comparing the differences between Catholicism and Protestantism.

You will also learn the skills of explanation and essay writing.



Lesson Overview

- The beginnings of Protestantism. Differences in the churches.
- Why and how did Henry change the religion of England?
- Why and how did Edward VI change the religion of England?
- Why and how did Mary I change the religion of England?
- Local History - Dissolution of Glasney College in Penryn and the Prayer Book Rebellion.
- How did Elizabeth try to make a lasting peace?
- Religious rollercoaster- creative task
- Essay and Socratic fact test
- DIT

There might be enrichment opportunities in...

- The spread of Protestantism
- Why were the monasteries closed by Henry VIII?
- What has Pendennis castle got to do with the Reformation?

Suggested reading

- My Royal Story: Catherine of Aragon, by Alison Price
- Elizabeth, by Kathryn Lasky
- Traitor's Kiss, by Pauline Francis
- Treason, by Berlie Doherty
- Martin Luther: Reformation Fire (Trailblazers), by Catherine MacKenzie
- Lady Mary, by Lucy Worsley
- The Reformation, The History of Parliament
<http://www.histparl.ac.uk/schools/ks3/reformation>
- The Reformation, BBC Bitesize
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zrpcwmn/revision/3>

Key Words

Catholic - a person who is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Corrupt - act dishonestly in return for money or personal gain.

Dissolution – The formal end and destruction of the monasteries.

Extremists - someone who has extreme ideas about religion.

Heir - a person who has the right to claim a title when the person holding it dies.

Monarch – a king or queen.

Monastery – A building where monks live.

Papacy/Pope - the head of the Catholic Church; based in Rome.

Protector - People who helped Edward rule England when he was a child king.

Protestant - a Christian church that separated from the Roman Catholic Church in the 16th century.

Reformation - the 16th-century religious movement that led to the creation of the Protestant churches.

Tudor – The surname of the English monarchs from 1485 to 1603.

Cross curricular

SMSC: Learning about the difference between Catholic and Protestant religious beliefs and how the Reformation has shaped present day life.

Literacy: use a growing variety of key historical terms. Write detailed descriptions and write explanations.

Numeracy: Length of reigns. Family Trees. Roman numerals.