

Year 7 Unit 3 Overview - To what extent did the Catholic church lose control of Europe as a result of the Protestant Reformation?

You will learn about: The power of the Catholic Church and its influence in Europe in the 1500s, such as in England, Spain, France and Scotland. You will assess how much this power changed due to the Protestant Reformation and the changes this caused.

You will develop the skills of: Investigating and analysing sources, understanding the concept of change and continuity in History.

<p>Lesson Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ What was Martin Luther’s impact on the Catholic Church’s power?❑ Was Henry VIII a ‘Defender of the Faith’ for the Catholic Church?❑ Did Edward VI weaken the Catholic religion in England?❑ To what extent did Spain promote and spread the interests of the Catholic Church?❑ Why did Elizabeth face Catholic challenges to her reign?❑ Why was there religious conflict in France and the Netherlands?❑ To what extent did the Catholic church lose control of Europe as a result of the Protestant Reformation? Summary lesson	<p>Key Words</p> <p>Catholic - a person who is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.</p> <p>Corrupt - act dishonestly in return for money or personal gain.</p> <p>Counter-Reformation – when the Catholic Church fought back against the Protestant Reformation</p> <p>Dissolution – The formal end and destruction of the monasteries.</p> <p>Extremists - someone who has extreme ideas about religion.</p> <p>Heir - someone that will take over when someone else dies</p> <p>Heretic – a person with religious views that are different from the Church’s teachings</p> <p>Huguenots – French Protestants</p> <p>Inquisition – intense questioning of someone</p> <p>Monarch – a King or Queen.</p> <p>Monastery – A building where monks live.</p> <p>Papacy/Pope - the head of the Catholic Church; based in Rome.</p> <p>Plot – a plan made in secret to do something harmful or illegal.</p> <p>Protestant - a Christian church that separated from the Roman Catholic Church in the 16th century.</p> <p>Rebellion – when a group of people goes against something, often using violence</p> <p>Recusant – Someone who refused to attend Church of England and stayed loyal to the Catholic Church.</p> <p>Reformation – a time of major religious changes in Europe from Catholic to Protestant</p> <p>Tudor – The surname of the English monarchs from 1485 to 1603.</p>
<p>Suggested reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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• Pendennis Castle, Tudors: War https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/story-of-england/tudors/war/• English Heritage, An Introduction to Tudor England (1485-1603) https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/story-of-england/tudors/	