

Year 3/4 History - Lessons 1 & 2

Complete this learning over two sessions

LO: To understand the repercussions Henry VIII's divorce had on England.

Direct Instruction

In this lesson, we will be continuing our learning on Henry VIII. Thomas Wolsey, who was Lord Chancellor to Henry VIII in the early years of his reign, failed to secure Henry's divorce to Catherine of Aragon. Following this, Henry decided to take matters into his own hands and proceed without the Pope - he selected two men to help him: Thomas Cranmer and Thomas Cromwell.

Guided practice

Key words and concepts:

Answers:

1. Divorce = the end of a marriage
2. Dynasty = a line of hereditary rulers of a country
3. Vivacious = lively
4. Valid = reasonable or legally binding
5. Smitten = in love
6. Null and void = having no legal force.



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Answers:

1. At the Blackfriars court, Henry claimed that his marriage to Catherine had never been valid and should be annulled on religious grounds. Henry quoted a passage from the Bible which said it was unlawful for a man to marry his brother's widow. Catherine bravely defended herself and the validity of her marriage, citing another passage from the Bible, which said that a man could, and indeed should, marry his brother's widow.
2. Henry blamed Thomas Wolsey for the failure of the court to reach a conclusion.
3. Thomas Cranmer became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1533.



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Key People

1.



2.



3.



Key People

4.



5.



6.



1. **Henry VIII:** King of England (reigned 1509 – 47) who had six wives.
2. **Catherine of Aragon:** First wife of Henry VIII. Mother of Mary Tudor.
3. **Anne Boleyn:** Second wife of Henry VIII. Mother of Elizabeth I.

4. **Clement VII:** Pope who refused to grant Henry VIII a divorce from Catherine of Aragon.

5. **Thomas Wolsey:** Lord Chancellor to Henry VIII in the early years of his reign. Failed to secure Henry's divorce from Catherine of Aragon.

6. **Thomas Cranmer:** Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury who played a key role in the English Reformation.

Comprehension Questions (answer in full sentences):

1. Who led the Reformation Parliament?
2. What was the 1534 Act of Supremacy?

Answers:

1. Thomas Cromwell led the Reformation Parliament.
2. The 1534 Act of Supremacy was the law passed by the Reformation Parliament by which Henry VIII became the Supreme Head of the Church of England.

