**LeeNa.. =)**

Civilization 6

Henry VIII wrote a treatise entitled "A **Defense of the Seven Sacraments**". It was against whatever Martin Luther called for, and for that the pope gave him the title "**Defender of the Faith**". This title was engraved on the coins until the end of the 18th century.

Henry VIII was in desperate need of a legitimate male heir to succeed him Catherine of Aragon was already in her 40s. She bore him many children but none of them lived but for their daughter Mary. He sent Wolsey to Italy to discuss with the pope the annulment of his marriage with Catherine. His excuses were that his marriage to Catherine was invalid and the sign of its invalidity is that all the children she bore with him died at birth or miscarried. At that time the pope was **Clement VII**.

In 1524 England withdrew from the Holy League.

In 1527 the Spanish troops invaded Italy, slaughtered the French armies ad ruled Italy. The Pope became a virtual prisoner to Charles V of Spain (Catherine's nephew). When Wolsey came to the Pope to get permission for the annulment of Henry VIII's marriage, the pope couldn't answer him because it wouldn't please Charles V. In 1528 Wolsey allied England with France in order to put pressure on the pope, before the Pope being a prisoner, he sent his agreement and waited to try and the hearings, but after the defeat he adjourned that to the sake of Charles V.

Henry VIII was very passionate. He was angry at the pope rejecting his plea and he blamed Wolsey for it. He stripped Wolsey off all his offices and Wolsey left London to the north where he tried again to negotiate with France. When Henry VIII heard of that he summoned Wolsey back to London with the intention of executing him (1530) but Wolsey died on his way to London.

**Henry VIII's act against the Pope**:

in 1529 Henry VIII summoned a parliament and it lasted till 1536. It was the longest Parliament ever in England. It was held to change the faith of England and by the time the parliament ended England was Protestant. It took a long span of time for this process to be completed.

Henry VIII convinced the parliament to pass an Act condemning the practices of church in England both houses of lords and of commons (?) welcomed this act because they also have resented the practices of the church in England and they also hated their money going to Rome.

At that time Henry VIII's advisor was **Cranmer**. He was one of Erasmus's students (Erasmus after translating the New Testament moved to England and taught at Cambridge). On the advice of Cranmer, Henry VIII sent his case to scholars and universities all over Europe to hear their say.

Again he passed an Act called the **Act of Annette**. This act was to pressure the pope financially because the act stated that only 5% of the ……..MISSING….. Will be sent to Rome.

**Anne Boleyn** was pregnant and Henry VIII desperately needed to marry her before she gives birth. He married her secretly in 1532. At that same time he passed a third act which forbade the appeals of church cases inside England to be sent to Rome. In the same year the archbishop of Canterbury died and Cranmer took his place and the pope approved on this.

Henry VIII summoned Cranmer and he annulled his marriage to Catherine of Aragon and blessed and crowned Ann Boleyn as the wife and queen. He restricted the line of succession only to Ann Boleyn's children, which means Mary was excluded. But Ann Boleyn gave birth to girl.

**The reaction of the pope:**

He excommunicated both Cranmer and Henry VIII. In reaction to the excommunication Henry passed an act I 1534. **The Act of Supremacy**. It stated that the king is the supreme head of the English church and cut all the relations with the Church of Rome.

Cromwell was a merchant who toured the world; he was also a member of the House of Commons. He helped Henry VIII a great deal throughout the process of conversion. Cromwell advised that … he convinced the parliament by the king wishes. Crown and parliament are Cooprate. He was a member of House of Communes … MISSING

4 monks were hanged because the apposed the king's supremacy. He also executed Bishop John Fisher, Thomas Moore after Wolsey. That execution was very known in Europe, Fish and Moore refused to take the auth of:

1- Annulment of Catherine married.

2- Ann Boleyn’s marriage.

3- The new succession line.

He took certain actions of breaking off from Rome:

1. Dissolution of Monasteries:

He chose monasteries because of the bond between people and that monasteries. It relate to the public through the agriculture and almsgiving. Monasteries have lands and needs peasants to work in it. So they give poor jobs. This called charities.

***Why did he chose monasteries?***

1. ***The allegiance of monasteries is to the Pope rather the king.***
2. ***Wealth that monasteries possessed (forfeit)***
3. ***The corruption of the church, most of the clergymen were idol and worldly.***

In 1535 Cromwell set commissioners to investigate the situations of the monasteries and its corruption. Conducted by these commissioners and 400 monasteries were demolished and their wealth forfeit to the crown. Even the public participate in the demolishing of the monasteries.

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