

**given the title “Defender of the Faith”  
by the Pope**

**Henry VIII**

**had one living child - a daughter,  
Mary**

**Catherine of Aragon**

**British legislature that passed a set of  
laws that ended the pope's power in  
England**

**the Reformation Parliament**

**called on people to take an oath  
recognizing the divorce and accepting  
Henry, not the pope, as the official  
head of England's Church**

**the Act of Supremacy**

**arrested, imprisoned in the Tower of London, and executed in 1535 for refusing to accept the King as the head of the Church of England**

**Thomas More**

**Henry VIII's second wife; had a daughter, Elizabeth, in 1533; charged with treason, imprisoned in the Tower of London, found guilty, and beheaded in 1536**

**Anne Boleyn**

**Henry VIII's third wife; had a son  
named Edward in 1537; died just two  
weeks after his birth**

**Jane Seymour**

**became King of England when he was  
just nine years old; only reigned for  
just six years before his death**

**Edward**

**“The Virgin Queen,” “Good Queen  
Bess,” and “Gloriana”**

**other names for Queen Elizabeth I**

**another name for the reign of Queen  
Elizabeth I**

**The Golden Age**

**at one time they were both declared  
illegitimate and deprived of their place  
in the line of succession**

**Elizabeth and her half-sister, Mary**

**Henry VIII's constant bride changing  
the tragic fates of Anne Boleyn and  
Catherine Howard  
fear of childbirth**

**possible reasons for Elizabeth's  
apparent refusal to marry**

**became Protector of England when Edward VI was too young to rule alone; a devout Protestant who introduced Protestant reforms to the English Church**

**Edward Seymour**

**attempted to overthrow his brother who was ruling as Edward's Protector; wanted to marry Elizabeth, who became implicated in his attempt to kidnap Edward**

**Thomas Seymour**

**as Queen, she returned the English Church to the rule of the pope and had many Protestants executed, earning her an unflattering nickname; arrested Elizabeth and had her sent to the Tower of London as a prisoner under suspicion of conspiring with Thomas Wyatt and his men to seize the throne (she didn't)**

**Mary**

**name given to the fun early years of her reign**

**“Age of Splendor”**



**allowed Catholics to practice as they wished as long as they recognized the Queen as the head of the Church instead of the pope; set up the Church of England, or Anglican Church, with Elizabeth as its head, as the only legal church in England**

**Thirty-Nine Articles**

**proclaimed the Book of Common Prayer as the official book of worship in all of England**

**Act of Uniformity**

**declared work a social and moral duty  
and required people to live and work  
where they were born; controlled the  
movement (and possible emigration)  
of English labor and fixed wages and  
regulated apprenticeships to make  
them profitable**

**1563 Statute of Apprentices**

**the most serious contender to marry  
Elizabeth; had known Elizabeth for years  
and had been imprisoned in the Tower of  
London at the same time; was unpopular as  
he was the son of the traitor  
Northumberland, and was loathed even  
more after his wife was found dead in  
mysterious circumstances**

**Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester**

**heir to the French throne and a  
serious contender to marry Elizabeth;**

**Francis, Duke of Alencon/Anjou**

**the rightful Queen of England in the eyes of  
Catholics; abdicated her throne in favor of  
her son; fled to England, seeking  
Elizabeth's help in restoring her to her  
kingdom; imprisoned for almost twenty  
years both to protect her and to minimize  
the threat she posed to Elizabeth's reign;  
executed for treason**

**Mary, Queen of Scots**

**husband of Queen Mary; asked that Elizabeth be allowed to leave the Tower and return to her childhood home, as he wanted to gain her friendship to ensure peaceable relations between England and Spain should his wife die and Elizabeth succeed to the throne; later became enemies with Elizabeth and spoke of invading England and dethroning Elizabeth; sent his mighty fleet against England in the summer of 1588 but the English defeated them**

**Philip of Spain**

**made local areas responsible for their own homeless and unemployed; created Town Farms on which the poor and indigent could live and work; included means to raise money for charity**

**Poor Laws**