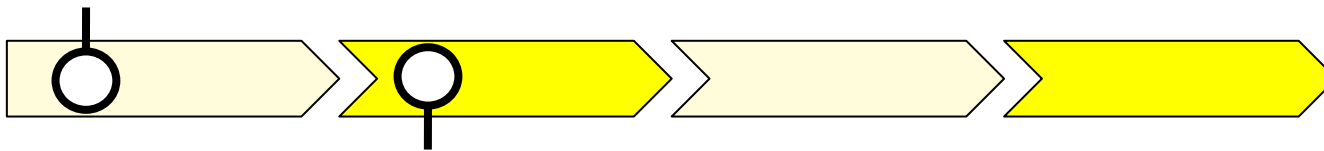


- Henry VIII established the Church of England, breaking away from the Catholic Church.
- He was known for his six marriages and the turmoil they caused.
- He closed the monasteries, centralised power and strengthened the monarchy.

What was the rule of Henry VIII like (1509 - 1547)?



What is the difference between Catholics & Protestants?

- Catholics follow the Pope, while Protestants don't. Catholics think both the Bible and tradition are important, while Protestants focus more on the Bible alone.
- Catholics believe faith and good deeds help you to reach heaven, while Protestants believe faith alone is enough. Catholics have structured rituals, while Protestants have more varied styles of worship.

catholic A follower of Catholicism, one of the main Christian religions.



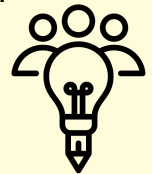
renaissance Literally meaning 'rebirth', a period of cultural and scientific growth in late medieval Europe.



divine right The idea that a monarch is appointed by God



revolution A significant change that impacts on society.



legitimate A person whose parents are married when they are born.



superstition A belief in something that is irrational.

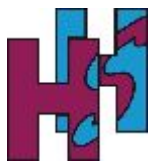


protestant A group of Christians who protested against the Catholic Church.



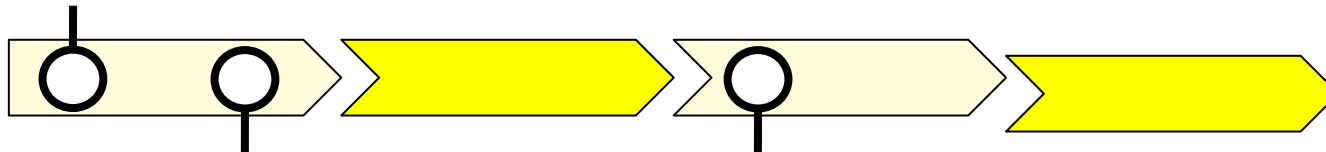
treason A crime against a king or queen.





- The renaissance saw the emergence of the scientific method, observation and experimentation. There were advancements in astronomy, anatomy, and physics and scientists challenged traditional views.
- The renaissance also saw the revival of classical knowledge, but superstitious beliefs continued alongside scientific progress, influencing medicine, agriculture, and social customs.
- Widespread fear of witchcraft led to witch hunts and trials across Europe.

What were the key features of the Renaissance (1500-1750)?



What was the rule of Suleiman the Magnificent like (1520-1566)?

- He expanded the Ottoman Empire to its peak, encompassing parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa.
- He was known for legal reforms, religious tolerance and promoting art and culture.
- He maintained a well-organized and efficient government, with a focus on rewarding and promoting individuals based on their abilities, talent, effort, and achievements.

What were the causes and consequences of the English Civil War (1642-51)?

- The Civil War was caused by political conflict between King Charles I and Parliament and additional religious and economic tensions.
- The Civil War resulted in the execution of King Charles I (1649) and also resulted in the temporary establishment of the Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell.

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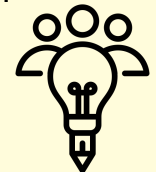
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