

Key Vocabulary

Instructions: For each term, use the word in a sentence that shows you understand its definition. Then create an image to represent the term. Be ready to explain the image.

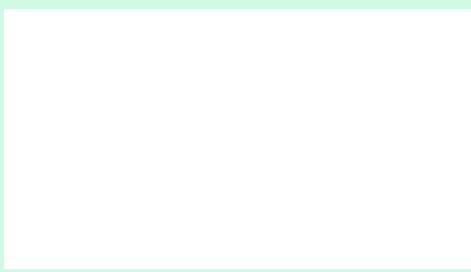
Vocabulary Term

Renaissance

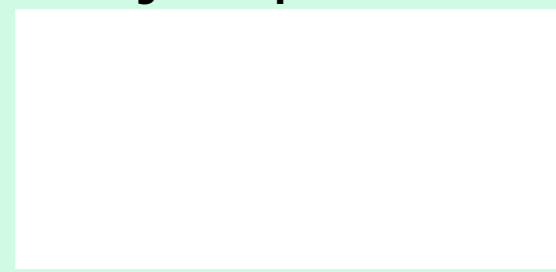
noun

A period of renewed interest in art, literature, and learning, especially in Europe during the 14th to 16th centuries.

Use It In A Sentence:



An Image to Represent It:



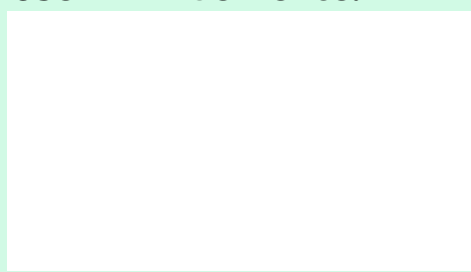
Vocabulary Term

ambitious

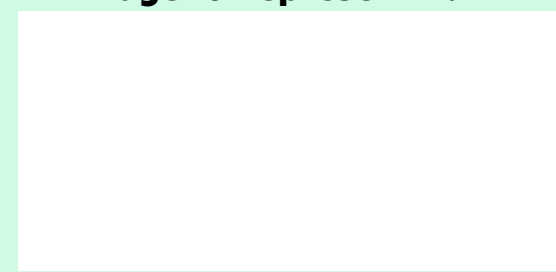
adjective

Having a strong desire for success or achievement.

Use It In A Sentence:



An Image to Represent It:



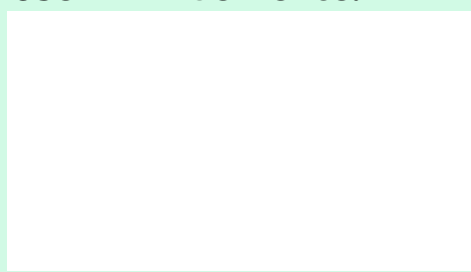
Vocabulary Term

devout

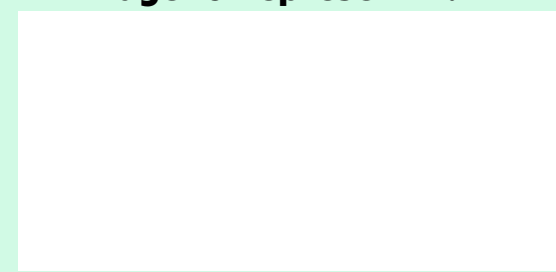
adjective

Having or showing deep religious feeling or commitment.

Use It In A Sentence:



An Image to Represent It:



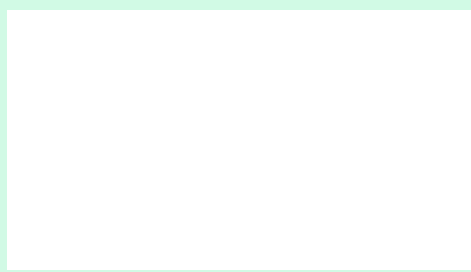
Vocabulary Term

profound

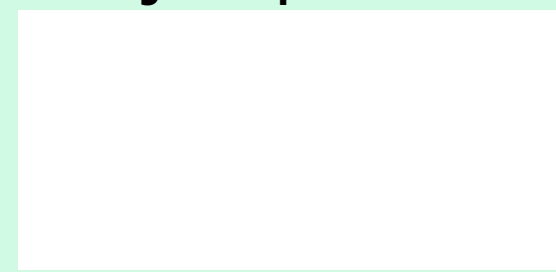
adjective

Very great or intense; having a strong effect on someone or something.

Use It In A Sentence:



An Image to Represent It:



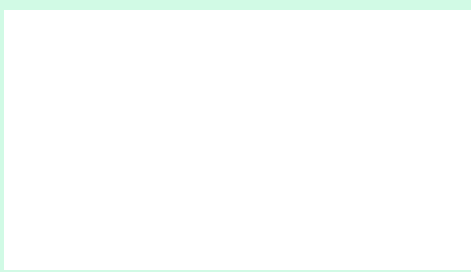
Vocabulary Term

pivotal

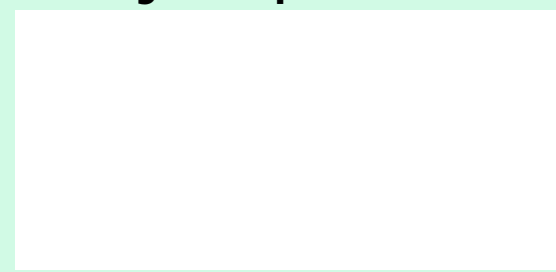
adjective

Of crucial importance in relation to the development or success of something else.

Use It In A Sentence:



An Image to Represent It:



Read & Take Notes

Instructions: Read the passage below. Take notes in the space provided.

England in the 16th century was a land of change and excitement. The Renaissance, a period of renewed interest in art, literature, and learning, was sweeping across Europe, and England was no exception. This time of rebirth brought with it new ideas and a spirit of exploration. Artists like Hans Holbein the Younger were painting stunning portraits, and writers like William Shakespeare were crafting plays that would be performed for centuries to come. The world was opening up, and England was eager to be a part of it.

At the heart of this exciting era was King Henry VIII, a powerful and ambitious ruler. He was a man of many talents, a skilled athlete, and a lover of music and art. He was also a devout Catholic, and he believed in the importance of a strong and unified church. However, Henry's desire for a male heir and his growing frustration with the Catholic Church would lead to a dramatic change in England's history.

Henry's first wife, Catherine of Aragon, had given him only one surviving child, a daughter named Mary. Desperate for a son, Henry sought a divorce from Catherine, but the Pope refused. This refusal sparked a major conflict between Henry and the Catholic Church. In a bold move, Henry declared himself the head of the Church of England, breaking away from the authority of the Pope. This act, known as the English Reformation, had a profound impact on England's religious and political landscape.

The English Reformation led to a period of upheaval and change. Monasteries were dissolved, and their wealth was seized by the crown. The Church of England became more Protestant, and religious practices were reformed. Henry's new wife, Anne Boleyn, gave him a daughter, Elizabeth, but still no son. Henry went on to marry five more times in his quest for a male heir, but he never achieved his goal.

Despite the turmoil, the Renaissance continued to flourish in England. New universities were founded, and scientific discoveries were made. The English language was developing, and new forms of literature were emerging. The reign of Henry VIII, though marked by upheaval and change, was a pivotal moment in English history, laying the foundation for the future of England as a powerful and influential nation.

Take Notes Here

Bubble Map Graphic Organizer

Instructions: The center of the bubble map has an image that represents the reading to help get you started. Fill in the connecting bubbles with concepts, ideas, questions, and details that connect the image to the reading. Example: "This image connects to the reading because_____"

Reading Summary:

England in the 16th century was a time of great change and excitement, with the Renaissance bringing new ideas and a spirit of exploration.

King Henry VIII, a powerful ruler, wanted a male heir and broke away from the Catholic Church, creating the Church of England, which led to major changes in England's religion and politics.

Despite the upheaval, the Renaissance continued to flourish in England, with new universities, scientific discoveries, and a developing English language.



Answer and Explain

Instructions: For each question, answer the question and then explain why you picked the answer you did using specific evidence from the text.

Question:

1. What was the main reason King Henry VIII wanted to divorce his first wife, Catherine of Aragon?

Pick the Answer

- A) He wanted to marry Anne Boleyn.
- B) He wanted to break away from the Catholic Church.
- C) He wanted to become the head of the Church of England.
- D) He wanted a son to inherit the throne.

Explain: Why did you pick that answer?

Question:

2. What major event happened in England as a result of King Henry VIII's decision to divorce Catherine of Aragon?

Pick the Answer

- A) The English Reformation began.
- B) The Renaissance ended.
- C) The Catholic Church became more powerful.
- D) The English language changed.

Explain: Why did you pick that answer?

Question:

3. What was one of the major impacts of the English Reformation on England?

Pick the Answer

- A) The English language became more complex.
- B) The English people became more Catholic.
- C) Monasteries were dissolved and their wealth was taken by the crown.
- D) The English people were forced to leave the country.

Explain: Why did you pick that answer?

Short Answer Questions

Question

1. What was the Renaissance and how did it impact England?

Question

2. What was one of the major changes that happened in England during the English Reformation?

Question

3. What was the main reason for King Henry VIII's desire to break away from the Catholic Church?