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Henry VIII Henry is known for his six marriages and his efforts to have his first marriage (to Catherine of Aragon) annulled. Vol. of England" . 13 (11th ed.). His disagreement with Pope Clement VII about such an annulment led Henry to initiate the English Reformation, separating the Church of England from papal authority.

"Henry VIII. pp. He appointed himself Supreme Head of the Church of England and dissolved convents and monasteries, for which he was excommunicated by the pope. Henry VIII and the English Reformation. 287-290. New Henry VIII (28 June 1491 - 28 January 1547) was King of England from 22 April 1509 until his death in 1547. Encyclopædia Britannica. Rex, Richard (1993) bfc3cfd633

Born in Greenwich, Henry brought radical changes to the Constitution of England,

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expanding royal power and ushering in the theory of the divine right of kings in opposition to papal supremacy. He frequently used charges of treason and heresy to quell dissent, and those... bfc3cfd633 Cromwell was one of the most powerful proponents of the English Reformation. As the King's chief secretary, he instituted new administrative procedures that transformed the workings of government. He helped to engineer an annulment of the King's marriage to Catherine of Aragon so that Henry could lawfully marry Anne Boleyn. Henry failed to obtain the approval of Pope Clement VII for the annulment in 1533, so Parliament endorsed the King's claim to be Supreme Head of the Church of England, giving him the authority to annul his own marriage. Cromwell subsequently... bfc3cfd633 Protestants follow the theological tenets of the Protestant Reformation, a movement that began in the 16th century with the goal of reforming the Catholic Church from perceived errors, abuses, and discrepancies. The Reformation began in the Holy Roman Empire in 1517, when Martin Luther published his Ninety-five Theses as a reaction against abuses in the sale of indulgences by the Catholic Church, which purported to offer the... bfc3cfd633 Henry of Monmouth, the eldest son of Henry IV, became heir apparent and Prince of Wales after his father seized the throne in 1399. During the reign of his father, the young Prince Henry gained early military experience in Wales during the Glyndŵr rebellion, and by fighting

against the powerful Percy family of Northumberland. He played a central part at the...
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Henry Billingsley It appeared only two years after his translation, from the Latin, of the compendious and seminal Commentary, by the leading Reformation theologian Pietro Martire Vermigli, on the Epistle of St Paul to the Romans, which had been dedicated. 1538 - 22 November 1606) was an English scholar and translator, merchant, chief Customs officer for the Port of London in the high age of late Elizabethan piracy, and moneylender, several times Master of the Haberdashers' Company, an alderman, Sheriff and Lord Mayor of London, and twice Member of Parliament for the City. His 1570 translation (with exemplifications) of Euclid's Geometry, the first from Greek into English, with a lengthy opening essay by Dr John Dee, was a classic of its time and a landmark in mathematical publishing. Henry Billingsley (c. 1538 - 22 November 1606) was an English scholar and translator, merchant, chief Customs officer for the Port of London in the high Sir Henry Billingsley (c bfc3cfd633

Henry V of England Despite his relatively short reign, Henry's outstanding military successes in the Hundred Years' War against France made England one of the

strongest military powers in Europe. Henry V is remembered Henry V (16 September 1386 – 31 August 1422), also called Henry of Monmouth, was King of England from 1413 until his death in 1422. century the monastery was demolished as a result of the growing movement of the English Reformation during the reign of King Henry VIII. Immortalised in Shakespeare's "Henriad" plays, Henry is known and celebrated as one of the greatest warrior-kings of medieval England bfc3cfd633

List of English inventions and discoveries 1535: First complete printed translation of the Bible English inventions and discoveries are objects, processes or techniques invented, innovated or discovered, partially or entirely, in England by a person from England. Furthermore, according to a Japanese research firm, over 40% of the world's inventions and discoveries were made in the UK, followed by France with 24% of the world's inventions and discoveries made in France and followed by the US with 20%. Nonetheless, science and technology in England continued to develop rapidly in absolute terms. patent by Henry VIII; continuous operation since makes it the world's oldest publisher and printer. Often, things discovered for the first time are also called inventions and in many cases, there is no clear line between the two bfc3cfd633

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More opposed the Protestant Reformation, directing polemics against the theology of Martin Luther, Huldrych Zwingli and William Tyndale. More also opposed Henry VIII's separation from the Catholic Church, refusing to acknowledge Henry as supreme head of the Church of England and the annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon. After refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy, he was convicted of treason...

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Thomas Cromwell (1485 – 28 July 1540) was an English statesman and lawyer who served as chief minister to King Henry VIII from 1534 to 1540, when he was beheaded on orders of the King, who later blamed false charges for the execution. was an English statesman and lawyer who served as chief minister to King Henry VIII from 1534 to 1540, when he was beheaded on orders of the King, who Thomas Cromwell (;

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The following is a list of inventions, innovations or discoveries known or generally recognised to be English. bfc3cfd633

Protestantism From 1517 onward, religious pamphlets flooded Protestantism is a

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branch of Christianity that emphasizes justification of sinners through faith alone, the teaching that salvation comes by unmerited divine grace, the priesthood of all believers, and the Bible as the sole infallible source of authority for Christian faith and practice. The five solae summarize the basic theological beliefs of mainstream Protestantism. the spread of literacy, and stimulated as well the printing and distribution of religious books and pamphlets bfc3cfd633

Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury She was one of just two women in 16th-century England to be a peeress in her own right (suo jure) without a husband in the House of Lords. (2005). and Leadership, University of Wales Press, ISBN 0-7083-1783-9 Bernard, George W. The King's Reformation: Henry VIII and the remaking of the English Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury (14 August 1473 – 27 May 1541), was the only surviving daughter of George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence (a brother of Kings Edward IV and Richard III), and his wife Isabel Neville. As a result of Margaret's marriage to Richard Pole, she was also known as Margaret Pole bfc3cfd633

Tudor period The Tudor period coincides with the dynasty of the House of Tudor in England, which began with the reign of Henry VII. A. 500-01. Scarisbrick, Henry VIII

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(1968), pp. J. Historian John Guy (1988) argued that "England was economically healthier, more expensive, and more optimistic under the Tudors" than at any time since the ancient Roman occupation. Under the Tudor dynasty, art, architecture, trade, exploration, and commerce flourished. Pollard, Henry VIII (1902) In England and Wales, the Tudor period occurred between 1485 and 1603, including the Elizabethan era during the reign of Elizabeth I (1558–1603) and during the disputed nine days reign (10 July – 19 July 1553) of Lady Jane Grey. J. F. Rex, Henry VIII and the English reformation (Palgrave Macmillan, 2006) bfc3cfd633

One of the few members of the House of Plantagenet to have survived the Wars of the Roses, Margaret was executed in 1541 at the command of King Henry VIII, the second monarch of the House of Tudor, who was the son of her first cousin, Elizabeth of York. Pope Leo XIII beatified her as a martyr for the Catholic Church on 29 December 1886. One of her... bfc3cfd633 Anne was the daughter of Thomas Boleyn (later Earl of Wiltshire), and his wife, Elizabeth Howard, and was educated in the Netherlands and France. Anne returned to England in early 1522, to marry her cousin James Butler, 9th Earl of Ormond; the marriage plans were broken off, and instead, she secured a post at court as maid of honour to Henry VIII's wife, Catherine of Aragon. Early in 1523,

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Anne was secretly betrothed to Henry Percy, son of Henry Percy, 5th Earl of Northumberland, but... bfc3cfd633

Thomas More He wrote Utopia, published in 1516, which describes the political system of an imaginary island state. He also served Henry VIII as Lord Chancellor from October 1529 to May 1532. the Protestant Reformation, directing polemics against the theology of Martin Luther, Huldrych Zwingli and William Tyndale. More also opposed Henry VIII's Sir Thomas More (7 February 1478 – 6 July 1535), venerated in the Catholic Church as Saint Thomas More, was an English lawyer, judge, social philosopher, author, statesman, theologian, and noted Renaissance humanist bfc3cfd633

Anne Boleyn The circumstances of her marriage and execution, by beheading for treason, made her a key figure in the political Anne Boleyn (; c. as the second wife of King Henry VIII. 1501 or 1507 – 19 May 1536) was Queen of England from 1533 to 1536, as the second wife of King Henry VIII. The circumstances of her marriage and execution, by beheading for treason, made her a key figure in the political and religious upheaval that marked the start of the English Reformation bfc3cfd633

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