

# Guidance for Teachers

This presentation contains three 30-minute sessions based on the following objectives:

**2014 National Curriculum, KS3 History -**

**Pupils should be taught about the development of Church, state and society in Britain**

- **The English Reformation and Counter Reformation (Henry VIII to Mary I)**
- **The Elizabethan religious settlement and conflict with Catholics**



This symbol indicates that worksheets are provided separately for the activity.



This symbol indicates that the activity can be oral or written.

# Learning Objectives

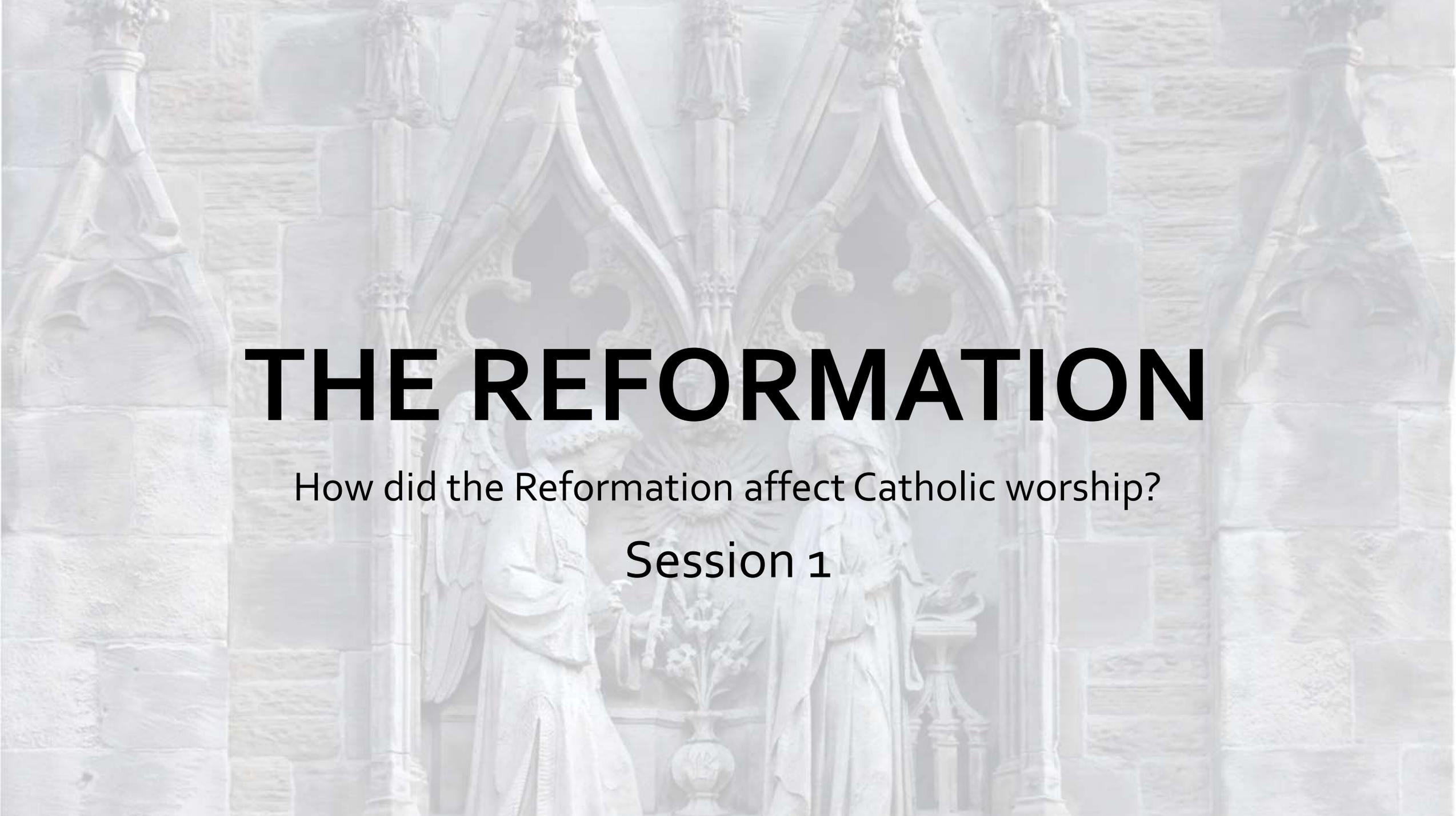
To know why the religion of England changed during the Tudor period.

To understand the terms 'Reformation' and 'Counter-Reformation'.

To compare and contrast Catholic and Protestant places of worship.

To study the history of a Catholic Cathedral in the local area.

To consider and discuss individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs (SMSC)



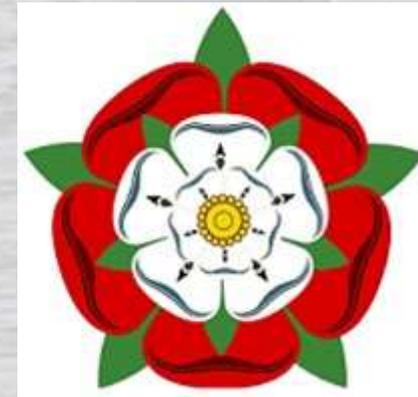
# THE REFORMATION

How did the Reformation affect Catholic worship?

Session 1



# Session Starter



What do you already know about the Tudors?

Write down 5 things you know.

Tell a friend.

Win a point for every piece of information they don't have written down or didn't know!

# Religion in the time of the Tudors



Religion was very important to people in Tudor times and affected many aspects of their lives.

Most people were Catholic and the Catholic Church played a central role in key events in people's lives, such as births, marriages and deaths.

Most people attended church regularly and people believed very strongly in the idea of Heaven and Hell. Also, following the Catholic tradition, the marriage vow of 'till death us do part' could not be broken – marriage was for life and could only be annulled in exceptional circumstances if the Church/Pope agreed.



# Henry VIII

Henry reigned from 1509 until his death in 1547. He was a Catholic and had been so devout that Pope Leo X titled him 'Defender of the Faith'.

However, in 1527 Henry petitioned Pope Clement VII for an annulment to his marriage with Katherine of Aragon. He argued that their marriage was unlawful, as Katherine had previously been married to his older brother, Arthur. Henry was also frustrated that Katharine had failed to give birth to a son and heir and had produced only a daughter, Mary.



# What was 'The Reformation'?

## **Reformation:**

A period of change

## **The English Reformation:**

The period when England changed from a Catholic to a Protestant country

## **Protestant:**

A member of the Christian Church which had separated from the Catholic Church of Rome.

The Pope refused to annul Henry's marriage to Katherine. In 1531, Katherine was banished from court and Henry married Anne Boleyn in a secret ceremony in 1532.

Henry decided to break with the Catholic Church in Rome. In 1534, Parliament recognised Henry as the head of the Church of England through the 'Acts of Supremacy'. Pope Clement excommunicated Henry from the Catholic Church.

A turbulent time in the religious life of England had begun...

# How did worship change for Catholics?

- Catholics were forced to acknowledge Henry, not the Pope, as the true head of the Church in England.
- Monasteries and religious houses were torn down and their wealth was confiscated by the Crown.

## HOWEVER

- Church services remained largely Catholic in style and Henry himself continued to hear Catholic Mass.
- In areas far from London, such as Yorkshire, many Catholics continued to worship quietly in their own way.

But more changes were to come when Henry VIII died...

# Edward VI

Edward, the son of Henry's third wife Jane Seymour, reigned from 1547 to 1553.

Edward had been raised as a devout Protestant.

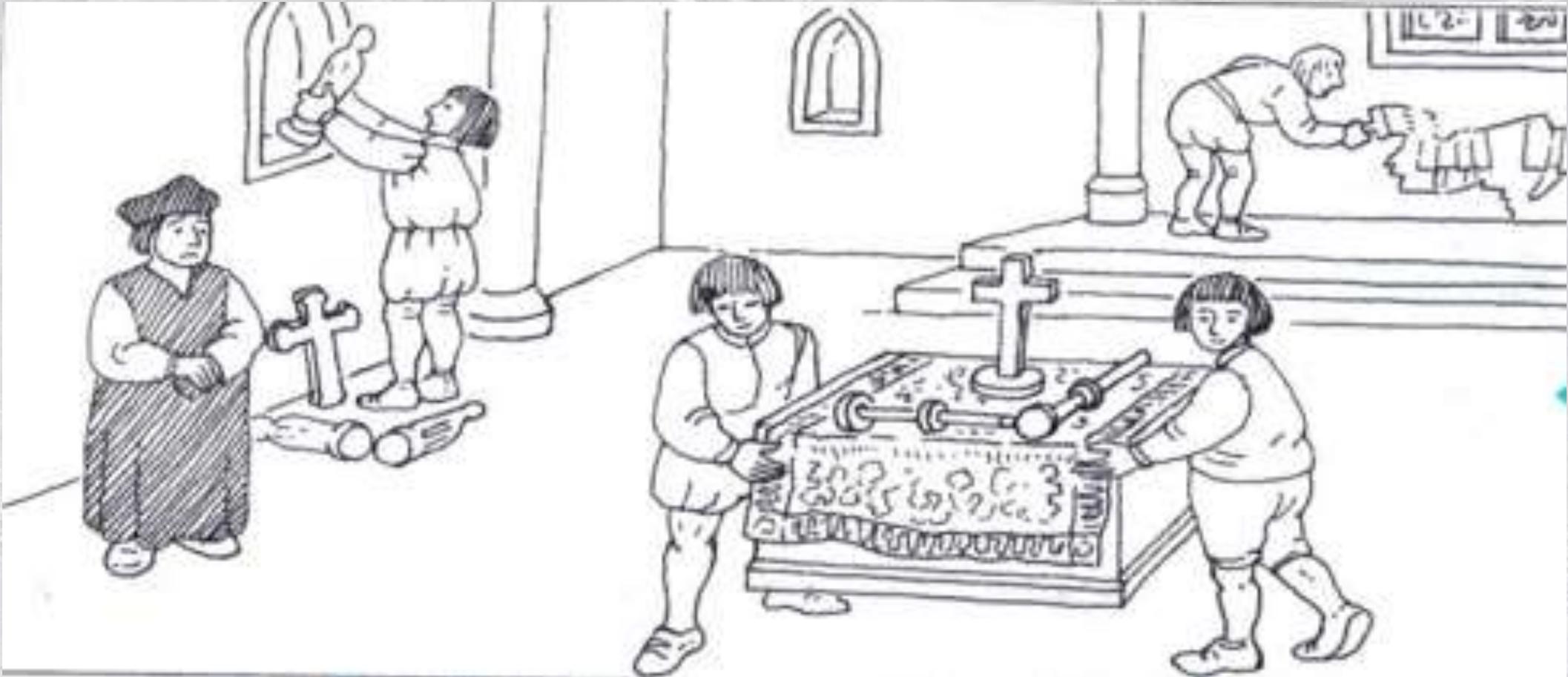
He and his advisers immediately started making drastic changes to the Church of England.





## Activity 1

What can you see happening in this picture?



# How did worship change for Catholics?

Edward and his advisers drastically changed the way that ordinary people in England worshipped:

- The Book of Common Prayer replaced the celebration of the Catholic Mass.
- The Prayer Book was written in English instead of Latin.
- All paintings, statues, pictures and stained glass windows showing Mary or any saint were destroyed.
- All altars were to be removed and replaced with a simple Communion table.
- Priests were now allowed to get married.
- The Monarch was to be recognised as the Supreme Head of the Church in England.

# Alabaster panels at St Marie's Cathedral

These alabaster panels date from the 15<sup>th</sup> century and are rare survivors of the English Reformation.

They show Biblical scenes from the life of Christ and the life of the Virgin Mary.

They were not originally associated with the Cathedral (which dates from a later period) but were assembled together as a set and used to decorate the altar of the Shrine of Our Lady.



'The Annunciation' showing the Virgin Mary and the Archangel Gabriel.

'The Betrayal' showing Christ and Judas.

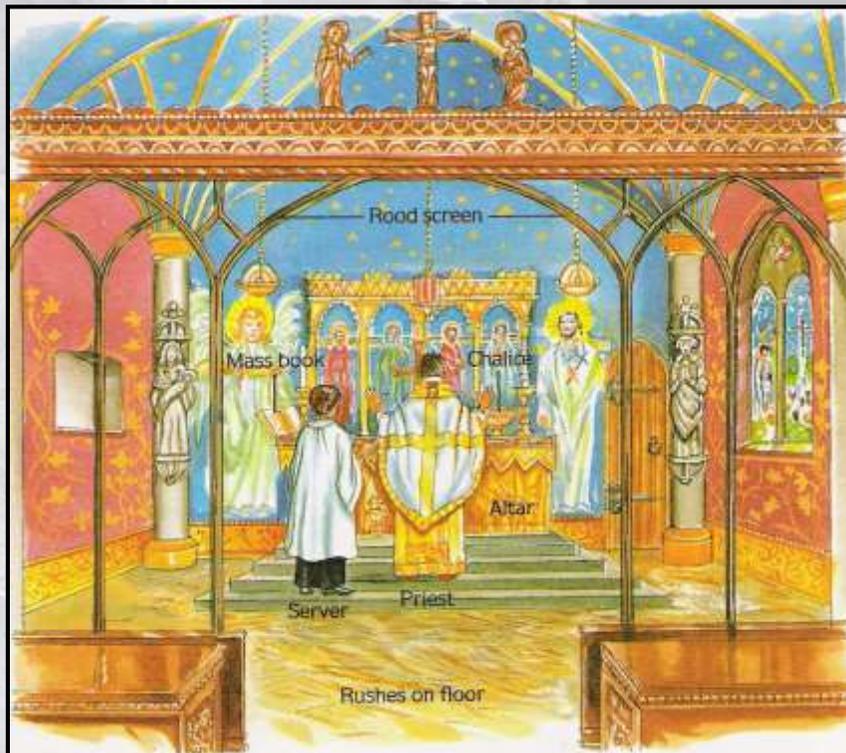


# Activity 2

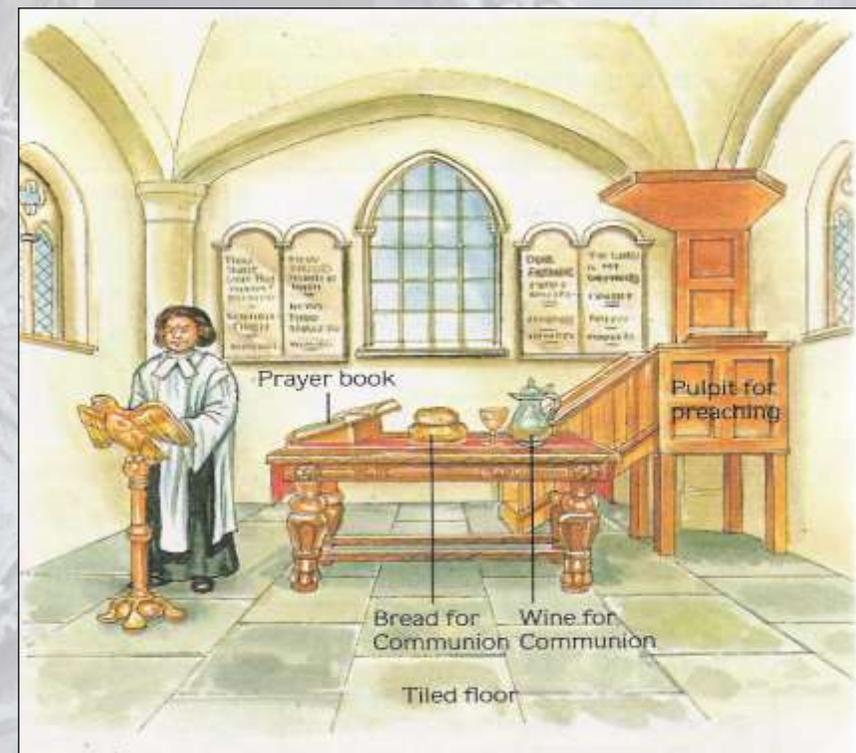
## Compare and Contrast Catholic and Protestant Churches



### Catholic Church



### Protestant Church



# How were Catholics in Sheffield affected?

Sheffield was a small town at this time.

A few travelling Catholic priests moved from safe house to safe house, celebrating Mass in secret.

Dotted around the countryside in Yorkshire were farms and homes where, from time to time, a priest may be sheltered to celebrate Mass.

These were often the homes of wealthy families who could afford to pay the fines if they were caught.

Sheffield in Tudor times





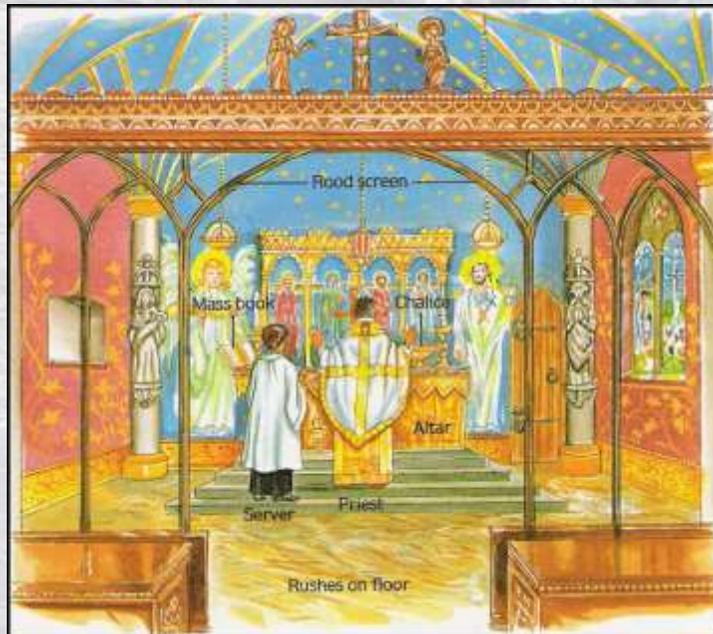
# THE COUNTER- REFORMATION

The Great Debate: Which religion should England be?

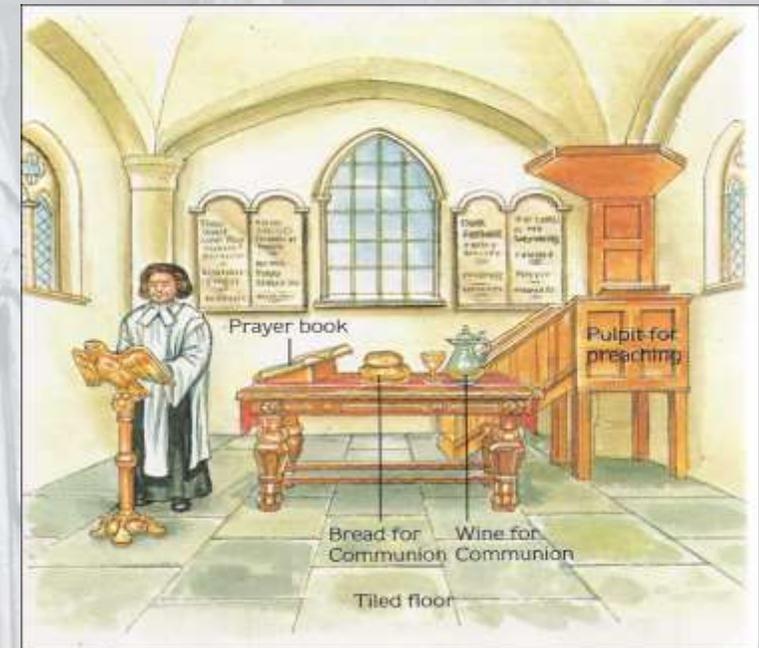
Session 2

# Session Starter

Using what you learned in the last session, can you write down 3 differences between worship in a Catholic and a Protestant church?



Prayer?  
Altar?  
Priests?  
Decoration?



# Religion in the time of the Tudors

By the mid-1550's, England had experienced an upheaval in religion.

Henry VIII had broken with the Catholic Church and the authority of the Pope in Rome almost 20 years earlier. At that time, very little had changed in the lives of ordinary Catholics and many continued to worship in the old ways.

However, by the mid 1550's, Henry's son, Edward, had used the Reformation started by his father to transform the Church of England into a Protestant church. The way people worshipped was revolutionised and Catholics were forced to worship in secret.

But things were about to change once again...



# Mary I

When her step-brother Edward died at the age of 15, Mary, the daughter of Katherine of Aragon, inherited the throne. She reigned from 1553 to 1558.

Mary was a devout Catholic.

She declared that England was once again to be a Catholic country and insisted that all of the churches reverse the changes made by her brother. This is known as the 'Counter-Reformation'.





## Activity 3

What can you see happening in this picture?



# How did worship change for Catholics?

Catholics were now able to worship freely as they had done in the early days of Henry VIII's reign:

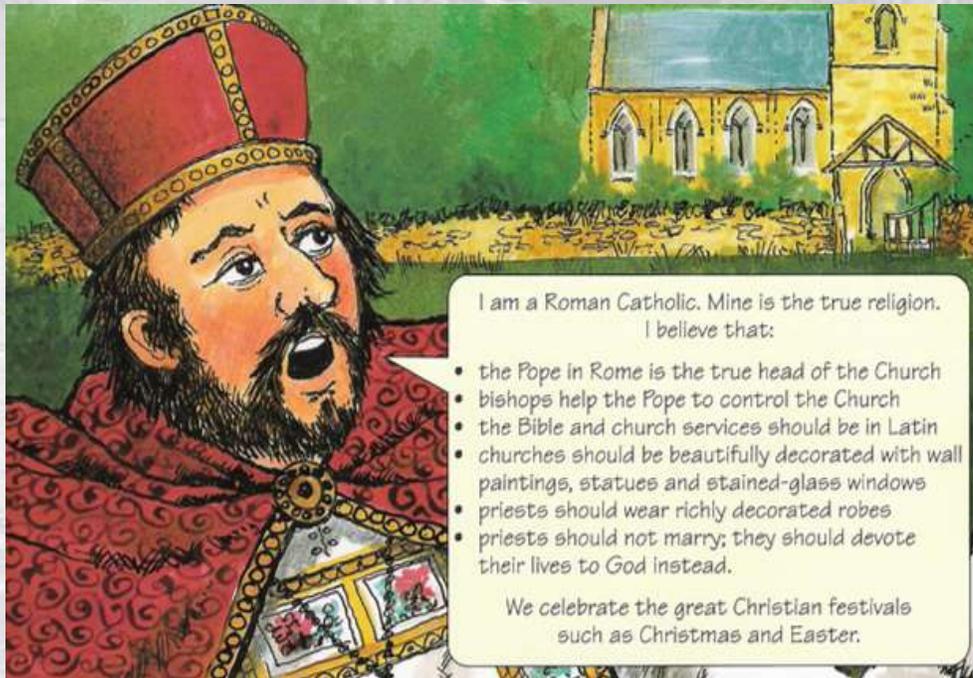
- The Catholic Mass was celebrated again.
- All paintings, statues, pictures and stained glass windows were restored to Catholic churches.
- The Catholic altar was reinstated.
- The Prayer Book in English was banned and prayers were once again in Latin.
- Priests were no longer allowed to marry.
- The Pope was recognised as the head of the Church.

**HOWEVER**

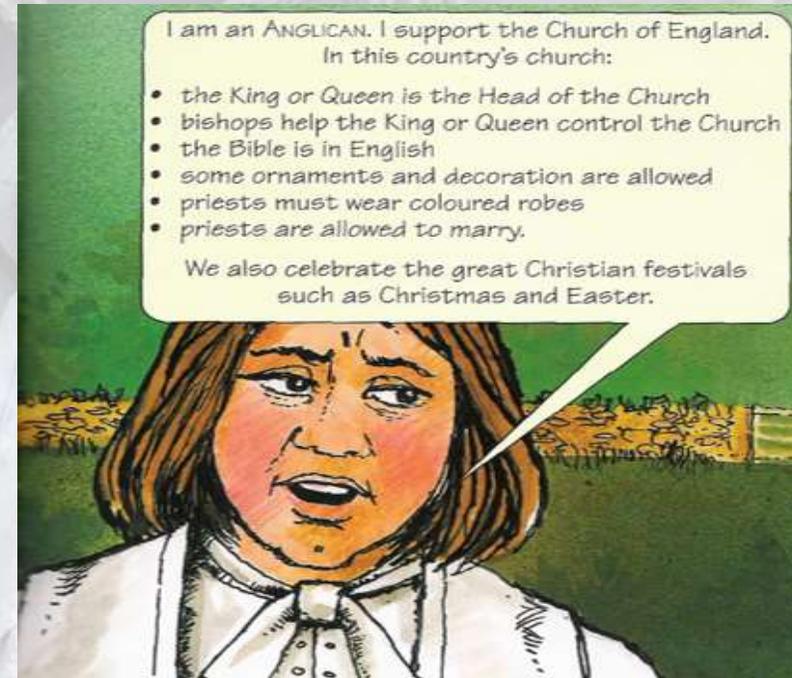
Life wasn't so good for Protestants...many of those who publicly refused to go back to being Catholic were burned at the stake!

# The Great Debate: Which religion should England be?

## Catholic



## Protestant/Church of England



# Activity 4

## The Great Debate



- Imagine that you are a Catholic priest.

*When has been the best time to be a Catholic between 1509 and 1558? Why?*

- Imagine that you are an Protestant priest.

*When was the best time to be a Protestant between 1509 and 1558? Why?*

- Elizabeth I is about to succeed her sister Mary to the throne. You are her religious advisers and wish to promote tolerance and peace between the two religions.

*How would you try to achieve this? How do you think that ordinary people should be allowed to worship? Would you make any further changes to the churches in England?*

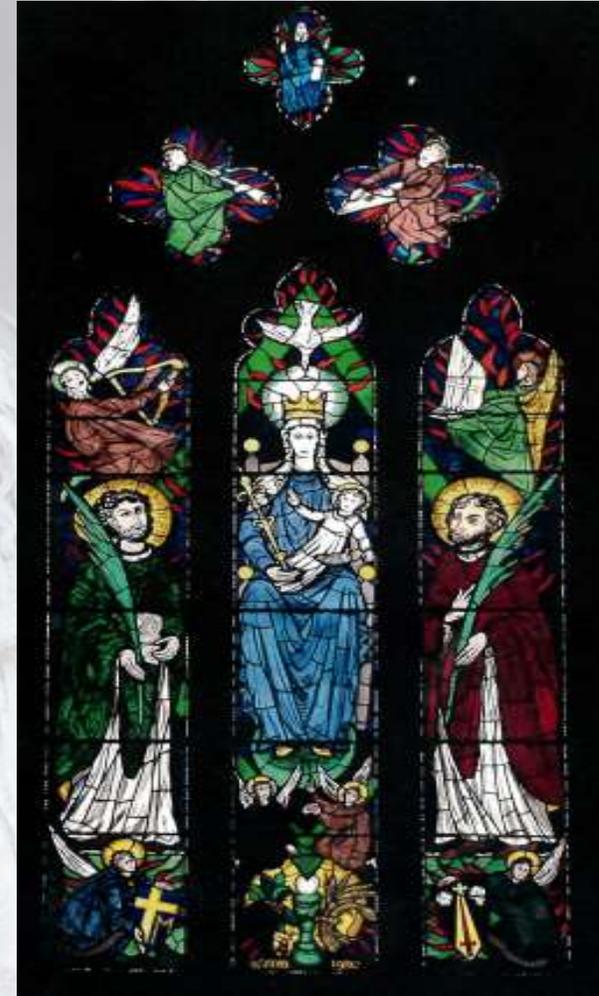
# How were Catholics in Sheffield affected?

The opportunities for Catholics to worship freely was short lived.

Following the death of Mary I, her sister Elizabeth I returned England to Protestantism. Catholic priests were persecuted once again.

In 1588, Fathers Nicholas Garlick and Robert Ludlam were captured in a Catholic household in Padley, Derbyshire and hanged.

The Padley Martyrs' Window in St Marie's Cathedral





# HOW DO WE WORSHIP TODAY?

Case Study: St Marie's Cathedral, Sheffield

Session 3



# Session Starter

Which religion did each of these Tudor monarchs follow?

Henry VIII – a tricky one!

Edward VI

Mary I

Elizabeth I

How many did you remember?

# Catholic worship in Sheffield

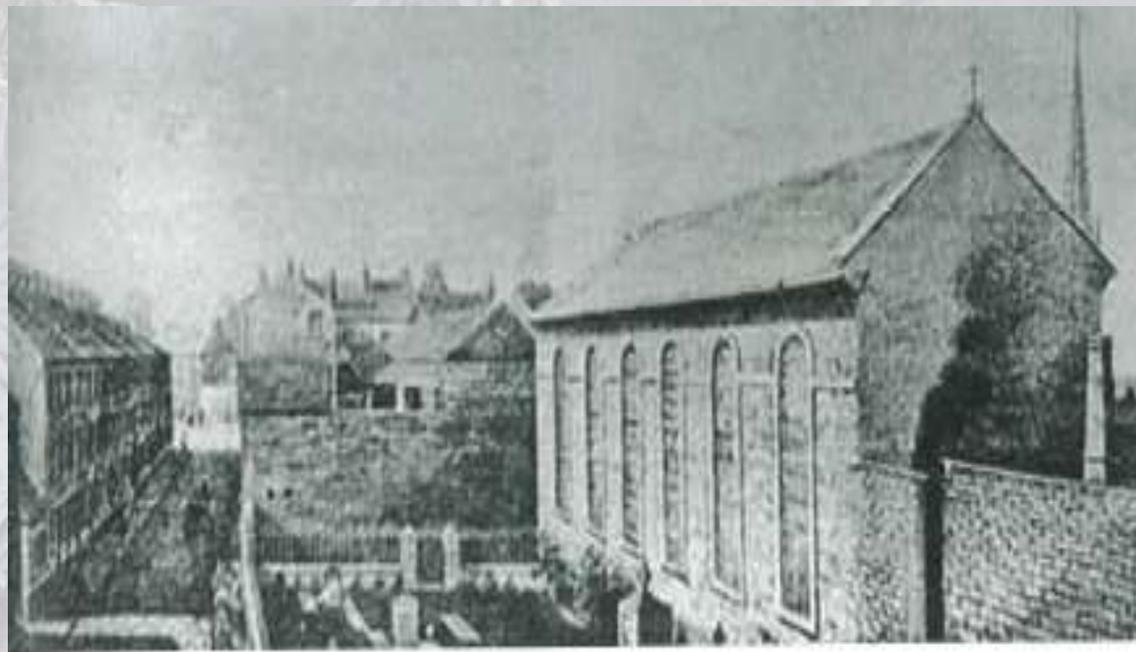
It wasn't until 1816 - nearly 300 years after Henry VIII broke with the Catholic Church in Rome - that the Catholics of Sheffield finally had a visible place to worship.

In that year, the New Chapel opened on Norfolk Row in Sheffield. It was dedicated to St Mary.

In 1829 The Catholic Emancipation Act finally allowed Catholics to run their own schools, go to university and stand for election.

Sheffield's Catholic congregation kept growing and Catholics decided to build a new church.

The New Chapel and graveyard, 1829



# St Marie's Cathedral

St Marie's church was built on the site of the New Chapel in 1850. However, it would not become a Cathedral until 1980, when the new Diocese of Hallam was created to serve the Catholics of South Yorkshire.

Which features used in Catholic worship can you spot in this picture? Think back to sessions 1 and 2!





# Activity 5

## Worship at St Marie's Cathedral

All of these objects are used in Catholic ceremonies at St Marie's today. What do you think they are used for?



# Activity 5

## Worship at St Marie's Cathedral



The main altar is designed in solid stone and used to celebrate Mass. The bishop's chair behind it is inscribed 'The Bishop of Hallam'. The altar contains relics enclosed behind the hexagonal symbol of a pelican, representing the Eucharist.



The baptismal font is also made of sandstone. The Latin words read 'I baptise you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit'.



The organ is used for music during worship. The 1875 organ is currently being restored.

# Who worships at St Marie's Cathedral today?

Over 1000 people attend services at St Marie's every week – that's around 52,000 people per year. St Marie's community has always been enormously enriched by people from many different ethnic backgrounds. Actually, the contribution of Italian and Irish people was really important right from the beginning.

However, it is also true that in the last decade or so, it has been bolstered by an important influx of people from Africa and Eastern Europe. In addition, the Spanish-speaking community is also thriving.

Parishioners come from all seven continents and speak around seventy languages, so St Marie's community perfectly reflects Sheffield's beautifully diverse population! For example, we have people from countries including: Eritrea, Angola, Cameron, Congo, Nigeria, Mexico, Argentina, Spain and Colombia.

Thanks to the expansion of the European Union, we also have people coming from Poland, Slovakia, Lithuania, and Romania.

# St Marie's Cathedral Today



# The Cathedrals of Sheffield

Today, Sheffield has two Cathedrals: St Marie's Cathedral (Catholic) and The Cathedral Church of St Peter and St Paul (Church of England).

## St Marie's Cathedral

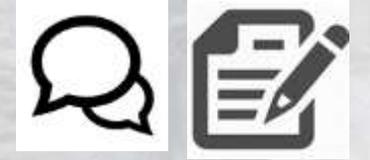


Website: <http://stmariecathedral.org>

## The Cathedral Church of St Peter and St Paul and St Paul



Website: <http://www.sheffieldcathedral.org>



# Activity 6

## Freedom to worship

Today, Sheffield has two Cathedrals: St Marie's Cathedral (Catholic) and The Cathedral Church of St Peter and St Paul (Church of England).

We have the freedom to visit both religious houses and to choose freely where we worship.

*Imagine that either a Protestant or a Catholic from the reign of one of the Tudor monarchs visits Sheffield in the present day. They are amazed to see two Cathedrals!*

*What would you tell them about our freedom to worship in Sheffield today?*

*Why is religious tolerance important?*

*How can we show respect for the beliefs of others?*

# Glossary

- Annulment – to officially announce that a law, agreement or marriage no longer exists
- Baptism – ceremony in which a person becomes a member of the Church
- Catholic – a member of the Roman Catholic Church
- Devout – believing strongly in a religion and following all its rules and principles
- Eucharist – Christian ceremony commemorating Jesus' Last Supper, using consecrated bread and wine
- Excommunicate – to be refused Communion and excluded from the Church
- Martyr – a person who suffers or is killed for their religious beliefs
- Mass – Christian ceremony commemorating Jesus' Last Supper, using consecrated bread and wine
- Monarch – the King or Queen
- Pope – the title of the leader of the Roman Catholic Church
- Protestant – a member of the Christian Church which separated from the Roman Catholic Church
- Relic – a part of the body or item belonging to a holy person

# Contact Us

Please visit our website at <http://stmariecathedral.org>

Visit the Secondary schools section of our website for further details on school sessions and how to book a visit.

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