Appendix 1-J
Study Guide: The Tudor Period

1. The Christians in this time wanted to spread the message of the __________________________ to __________________________ Europe and other parts of the world.

Political Events
(pp. 116-18)

1. The Tudor monarchs felt it of the greatest importance to have __________________________ heirs to continue the Tudor line of kings.
2. Henry VIII had only one son, __________________________, with whose reign __________________________ reached a peak.
3. Catholic Queen __________________________ tried to quell __________________________ in England whereas __________________________ restored Protestantism.
4. Politically and culturally __________________________ proved to be a grand monarch uniting the English people.
5. England successfully claimed land in the __________________________ and weakened the __________________________ navy.
6. In 1588 the English fleet led by __________________________ destroyed the Spanish armada sent out by __________________________.
7. Besides being a victory of English courage and cleverness, it was also a victory showing __________________________ hand working for the Protestant English.

Social and Economic Conditions
(pp. 118-19)

1. The __________________________ trade of England benefited a large portion of the English society.
2. With the increase of __________________________, dealers now used money in transactions instead of bartering.
3. The term __________________________ describes England’s new interest in profit making.
4. The large Protestant __________________________ class became influential in the growing __________________________ society.

Religion
(pp. 119-22)

1. The increasing __________________________ class encouraged the growth of the __________________________.
2. __________________________ in England threatened the established Church of England.
3. During this time __________________________ produced the first English __________________________ from the Greek, and __________________________ translated the entire Scripture.
4. Henry VIII’s divorce from his wife __________________________ eventually led to England’s break with the Roman Catholic church.
5. Under Henry, Parliament ruled that all ________________ decisions had to have royal approval. With the ________________ the English king became the head of the ________________.

6. Nothing changed about the ____________________ or ____________________ of the Roman Catholic church except that ________________ was now the head of the English church.

7. Henry authorized the ____________________ Bible and the ____________________ Bible, both translations in the language of the people.

8. Edward VI ushered in the ____________________ Reformation, and ____________________ became the guidebook for the church.

9. The English church differed from the Roman Catholic church: the doctrine of ____________________ was no longer practiced, the ____________________ of the Scripture was emphasized, and the order of worship was in ____________________.

10. With the ascension of the Catholic "Mary" came the persecution and death of many Protestants. Coverdale and others who fled England produced the ____________________ Bible, a very accurate English translation for the public. ____________________ wrote his Book of Martyrs about the many people persecuted and killed at Mary's orders.

11. When ____________________ came to the throne, she reestablished Protestantism in England.

12. Elizabeth's attitude toward Protestant reform was one of ____________________ whereas Edward's was stronger.

13. Religiously and politically Elizabeth followed more of a ____________________ policy.

14. The Puritans wanted to ____________________ the English Protestant church of any signs of Catholicism.

Culture
(pp. 122-27)

1. Modern English began during the reign of the ____________________ family. The greatest change in the language was the pronunciation of the ____________________.

2. The ____________________ from the Middle English remained about the same.

3. One change occurred with the final unstressed ____________________ pronounced in the Middle Ages: it was now dropped.

4. The Early Modern English King James Version of the Bible used ____________________ forms for the second-person singular personal pronouns.

5. Finally, the word ____________________ replaced the th- forms (thou and thee).

6. Certain ____________________ endings also became obsolete.

7. The vocabulary continued to expand with borrowed words from Latin, ____________________, Spanish, and ____________________.

8. Through Oxford Reformers such as ____________________ and ____________________, a New Learning infiltrated England.

9. Just as Wycliffe and Chaucer had criticized the Catholic clergy, ____________________ did also.


11. Sir Thomas More wrote the sixteenth-century humanistic work ____________________.
12. Through ___________________ the humanists thought they could improve society spiritually and ___________________.

13. Different factors helped enhance the literary climate: more leisure ___________________ for cultural interests, the availability of ___________________, the social ___________________ of the people.

14. Tudor literature was eclectic, ___________________, and ___________________. Eclectic means the authors used many ___________________ sources.

15. The ___________________ language and the intricate ___________________ of the poetry made the literature hard to understand.

16. Tudor authors often used a pastoral mode with characters of ___________________ in a ___________________ setting.

17. The many ___________________ allusions in the Tudor literature makes the literature difficult for today’s reader.

18. Tudor writers purposed to have literature that ___________________ in order to ___________________.

19. Tudor ___________________ as well as prose writers taught moral precepts in their works.

20. Whether intended or not, the Tudor literature offers special ___________________ insights for the reader.

Answer Key: The Tudor Period

1. Bible / Catholic

Political Events

1. male
2. Edward VI / Protestantism
3. Mary / Protestantism / Elizabeth I
4. Elizabeth
5. New World / Spanish
6. Francis Drake / Philip II
7. God’s

Social and Economic Conditions

1. wool
2. gold
3. mercantilism
4. middle / industrial

Religion

1. middle / Protestant Reformation
2. Lutheranism
3. William Tyndale / New Testament / Miles Coverdale
4. Catherine
5. church / Act of Supremacy / church
6. doctrine / ritual / Henry
7. Great / Cranmer
8. Protestant / The Book of Common Prayer
9. transubstantiation / reading / English

11. Elizabeth I
12. moderation
13. middle
14. purify

Culture

1. Tudor / long vowels
2. spelling
3. e
4. th
5. you
6. tense
7. Greek / French
8. John Colet / Thomas Linacre
9. Colet
10. Erasmus
11. Utopia
12. education / morally
13. time / printing / mobility
14. difficult / didactic / different
15. artificial / structure
16. shepherds / rural
17. classical
18. delights / teach
19. poets
20. spiritual