

Quiz. Answer True (T) or False (F) and submit by end of class period (12:15, 15 Sept.), 2751 Coleman (GA Amanda Lempera will be there to collect quizzes and return EEBO assignments). You may work on the exam with other classmates, but submit one filled in exam per student. (If your name ends A-H complete the even number questions; K-W complete odd number questions.) Otherwise, no class Tuesday, 15 Sept.

1. ___ Prince Arthur was the son of Queen Matilda, who died in 1502.
2. ___ King Henry VIII justified his divorce/annulment by referring to Deuteronomy 25:5, which urges marriage in the case of the first husband's/brother's death.
3. ___ King Henry VIII did not need a divorce/annulment in order to have an affair with "the Boleyn girl."
4. ___ The King's Great Matter seemed closer to success when, in 1527, the Imperial army sacked Rome and overthrew the Pope.
5. ___ Cardinal Wolsey was charged, under the old Statute of Praemunire, acknowledging the pope's authority beyond that of the king.
6. ___ When Wolsey fell, Henry VIII turned to lord chancellor, Sir Thomas More, a loyal and committed Protestant.
7. ___ Seeking to advance Protestantism/reform the Church: the Boleyn family, Thomas Cranmer, Thomas Cromwell. Seeking to slow reform/maintain the traditional (perhaps even Catholic) Church: the Norfolk family and Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester.
8. ___ Historian A.G. Dickens discovered a vibrant, popular Catholic culture remaining during the Henrician Reformation in England and afterwards.
9. ___ Cardinal Wolsey attacked clerical pluralism in the Church.
10. ___ In Henry VIII's reign the English Church had to worry more about Lutherans than Lollards.
11. ___ Annates, the first year's revenue of an ecclesiastical office paid to the papacy, were limited by the Act in Restraint of Annates in 1532.
12. ___ Henry VIII, he could rely on the Convocation's mistrust of the clergy to keep the Church in line.
13. ___ Thomas More became archbishop of Canterbury in 1533 and helped move the Church away from Rome.
14. ___ The Act in Restraint of Appeals not only made Henry VIII's divorce from Catherine of Aragon possible; it may have established a modern conception of royal and national sovereignty in England.
15. ___ Once Henry VIII obtained a divorce, he quickly married Anne Boleyn: a year later was born Princess Elizabeth.
16. ___ The Pilgrimage of Grace began in 1536 in part to push the Henrician government to further Protestant Reformation.
17. ___ In order to remain popular, Henry VIII gave in to most of the demands of the Pilgrims of the Pilgrimage of Grace.
18. ___ G. R. Elton claimed that there was a "Tudor Revolution in Government," which included the idea of King-in-Parliament: that government was best/strongest that relied not on royal decrees but on acts of parliament.
19. ___ The Reformation happened at least in part because of the Wars of the Roses: that is, the Tudor desire to avoid an uncertain royal descent or the rule of a minority pushed Henry VIII towards his resolution of the Great Matter.
20. ___ In Ireland, Poyning's Law of 1494, gave the Irish Parliament right to limit the decisions of the English Privy Council, until it lapsed (or ceased) in 1541.