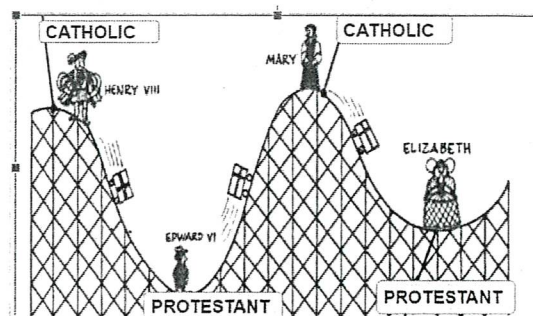


## Year 7 History HLB 4

### The Tudors: a religious Rollercoaster

#### Henry VIII

When Henry VIII ascended the throne in 1509 England was a Catholic country. His marriage to the Catholic Catherine of Aragon produced a daughter, the Catholic Mary Tudor, and he also penned an ardent defense of the Catholic Faith which earned him favour with the Pope, who bestowed upon him the Title "defender of the faith".



The failure to procure a male heir, however, turned Henry's head towards the Protestant Anne Boleyn, who bore him a protestant daughter - Elizabeth. Henry sought - and was denied - a divorce from Catherine and as a result instituted the English reformation; the systematic restructuring of English social and religious life around the Protestant religion. The turbulent period which followed Henry's death saw England see-saw back and forth between Catholicism and Protestantism in a period often called the Tudor "religious rollercoaster".

#### Edward VI

When Henry VIII died, in 1547, he left three living legitimate children - his eldest daughter Mary (who was a Catholic), her younger sister Elizabeth, who was a Protestant and their younger brother Edward, who was also a Protestant. Because he was a boy, Edward became the next monarch, King Edward VI. Edward was only 9 but he and his advisors were determined to make England a truly Protestant country. He banished the Catholic Mass and made the Churches plain and simple, as was the Protestant way. Many English people were very upset about this and were therefore quite pleased when he died just 6 years after becoming king.



#### Mary I (aka Bloody Mary Tudor)

When Edward died in 1553, his eldest sister Mary became Queen. She was a Catholic and set about making England a Catholic country again. All the beautiful pictures and statues were put back into the Churches, the Catholic Mass was restored and Latin became the language of the Church again. Many people who opposed these changes were killed and Mary also made many enemies by marrying the King of Spain rather than an English nobleman.

#### Elizabeth I aka (The Virgin Queen)

However, Mary's reign was short. She died in 1558 and because she had no children, her Protestant sister Elizabeth became queen. Elizabeth - you've guessed it - set about turning England Protestant again. The main reason why the changes that Elizabeth made to religion lasted (while the changes of Edward and Mary didn't) was that she was queen for *over 40 years* and became loved and respected by the English people. This meant that her version of the Protestant religion had time to become established and embraced by the majority of English people.



**Answer the following Questions in full sentences**

- 1. What religion was Henry VIII as a young man?**
- 2. What honour did the Pope give to Henry?**
- 3. Who was Henry's first wife?**
- 4. How many (legitimate) children did Henry have?**
- 5. How old was Edward VI when he became the King?**
- 6. What did Edward do to bring about his vision of a Protestant England?**
- 7. How did "Bloody" Mary try to restore Catholicism?**
- 8. Which religion did Elizabeth I want England to follow?**
- 9. Why were Elizabeth I's religious reforms so successful?**
- 10. What is the official religion of England in the 21st century?**



## **● HL4 Glaciers**

### **What are glaciers?**

Glaciers are massive rivers of ice that slowly flow across the land. They form in areas where the winters are long and snowy, and the summers are too short or too cold to melt all the snow. Over time, the layers of snow build up, compressing the older layers underneath into dense, hard ice. When the ice becomes thick enough, it begins to move, creeping slowly downhill under its own weight. Although glaciers can move very slowly, sometimes only a few centimeters each day, some of the fastest glaciers can travel several meters in a single day. Glaciers are found in very cold regions such as Antarctica, Greenland, and the high mountains of the Alps, Himalayas, and Rockies. They are essential to our planet because they store most of the Earth's fresh water.

### **How do glaciers shape the land (erosion)?**

The movement of glaciers shapes the landscape in powerful ways. As glaciers slowly advance, they pick up rocks, soil, and debris from the ground, a process known as erosion. Unlike rivers, which carve V-shaped valleys, glaciers carve wide, deep U-shaped valleys with steep sides. These valleys can stretch for many kilometers, and some, like Yosemite Valley in the United States, are famous examples of this dramatic landscape. Glaciers can also create fjords, which are narrow, deep inlets filled with seawater, and leave behind scratches and grooves on rocks called striations. These marks are evidence of the enormous force glaciers exert as they grind across the Earth.

### **What do glaciers leave behind (deposit)?**

When glaciers melt or retreat, they leave behind the materials they have carried. This process, called deposition, creates new landforms. One of the most common is a moraine, which is a ridge of rocks and soil left behind by a glacier. Moraines can appear along the sides of glaciers, in the middle where two glaciers meet, or at the furthest point a glacier reaches. Another landform created by glaciers is a glacial lake. These lakes form when a glacier carves out a depression in the land, and meltwater fills the hollow. Some glacial lakes, like Lake Louise in Canada, are famous for their stunning turquoise water, which comes from finely ground rock particles suspended in the water. Glaciers can also form smooth, oval-shaped hills called drumlins, which show the direction the ice once flowed.

### **Where are they found?**

Glaciers are found all over the world in very cold or high-altitude regions. In Antarctica, massive ice sheets cover almost the entire continent, and some glaciers, like the Lambert Glacier, are hundreds of kilometers long, slowly flowing toward the sea. Greenland is also home to huge glaciers, such as the Jakobshavn Glacier, which moves faster than most other glaciers and contributes a large amount of ice to the ocean. In Europe, the Alps have smaller valley glaciers, including the Aletsch Glacier in Switzerland, which stretches for over 20 kilometers and is a popular place for scientists and tourists to study ice and climate. In North America, glaciers are found in Alaska, like the Mendenhall Glacier, and in Canada, including the stunning Athabasca Glacier in the Rockies. These glaciers are constantly changing, slowly advancing or retreating depending on the climate, and they play an important role in shaping the mountains, valleys, and lakes around them.



## HL3 - Glaciers Questions

1. What is a glacier, and how does it form?
2. Why do glaciers move slowly, and how fast can some glaciers travel?
3. Name at least three regions or mountain ranges where glaciers are found.
4. Why are glaciers important to the Earth?
5. How do glaciers shape the land through erosion?
6. What is the difference between a U-shaped valley and a V-shaped valley?
7. What are fjords, and how are they formed?
8. What are striations, and what do they tell us about glaciers?
9. What is deposition, and what landforms does it create?
10. Describe what a moraine, a glacial lake, and a drumlin are.
11. Give examples of glaciers in Antarctica, Greenland, Europe, and North America.
12. How do glaciers change over time, and why does this happen?