



NGMUN IV

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JCC: Henrician Reformation, 1533



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Letter from the Secretary-General

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to NGMUN 2022! In our third installment of the conference, and our first installment to be held for a second consecutive year, we have developed some of our most ambitious—dare I say thought-provoking—committees to date. You must remember that you are representing the views of your country or your character, not yourself. This will be imperative as you debate issues, especially if you are advocating for a side of the conflict which you yourself do not believe in. We hope to see controversy presented with respect in committees such as UNHRC: Gay Rights or in the Arab League—in other words, we hope to see true diplomacy.

The Nobles MUN club has been one that has grown and developed significantly in recent years. NGMUN started as an idea between two dedicated members of the club, Will Whalen (N' 19) and Julia Temple (N' 20), before my time at Nobles, and NGMUN I was held my freshman year. Since then, though NGMUN's leadership has separated from the MUN club's leadership, our secretariat and daises have grown significantly with regards to their experience and their enthusiasm. The Nobles MUN club has outperformed our wildest expectations since my freshman year, with one of our recent accolades including Best Large Delegation at Harvard MUN 2021. Many of the award winners from that conference and from various others will be chairing committees for NGMUN this year; in other words, our staff is extremely driven, so you should trust their decisions in committee and you should feel free to raise any questions with them or ask for advice at any time.

I would briefly like to touch on our expectations for this conference. Firstly, position papers will be required for any delegate seeking an award at the end of the one-day conference. Not only will position papers expand your own knowledge of the issue and your delegation's stance, they also show your chair and co-chair(s) that you take your position at this conference seriously. Secondly, by all means you should be excited to debate and resolve conflicts, but if discourse between you and other delegates gets too heated, remember that this conference is a simulation. You should exhibit diplomacy, not hostility. Even if you are assigned to a specialized committee where fights and arguments are in the name, there will be no tolerance for directly disrespecting the character of any of your fellow delegates. With that being said, may this conference bring growth for us all. Thanks for opting to spend your weekend with us!

Sincerely,
Ryan Sanghavi
Secretary-General
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Letter from the Director:

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to JCC: Henrician Reformation! My name is Will Grimes and I am a junior at Nobles. I have been doing Model UN since 6th grade, competing in many conferences. Almost all of these committees have been crisis committees, and many of my favorite committees were JCC's. As a delegate, I love the dynamic of dealing with the front room, the backroom, and the other joint crisis room. It's a balancing act, but I hope you will all find it as rewarding as I have in the past. I am really excited to watch you work as a committee to pass thoughtful directives and make a real effort to change not only the path of England, but that of the world.

A little more about me: I love doing theatre and running cross country. I play bass and guitar, but mostly I sing. I also really like coding. Some of my hobbies include solving puzzles (specifically Sudoku), losing on chess.com, and telling myself that I will learn new languages on Duolingo and quitting after 3 days. Anyway, here's a brief note about the committee.

As the topic of this committee is primarily related to religion, it is important that delegates work to sensitively and gracefully approach this topic. Delegates must research carefully in order to navigate this topic as best as possible, and must ensure that their contributions in debate are not harmful to others or to the debate as a whole. Also, as this is a historical committee, please make sure that you reference only things that have happened up to the point when the committee starts. In other words, nothing after March 31, 1533 should be discussed in committee.

My co-chair, Corban Shih, and I are both really excited about this committee, and we can't wait to see what you all come up with! Please send your position papers to wgrimes23@nobles.edu, and if you have any questions, please feel free to reach out at that same email address.

Sincerely,

Will Grimes

wgrimes23@nobles.edu

Committee Overview and Pertinent Terminology

This committee will simulate the meeting of many of King Henry VIII's closest advisors, friends, and members of the Catholic Church on the day of March 31, 1533. The specific allocations will be Anne Boleyn, Catherine of Aragon, Francis Weston, George Wishart, James Beaton, John Calvin, John Fisher, John Knox, Martin Luther, Philip Melanchthon, Thomas Audley, Thomas Cranmer, Thomas Cromwell, and Thomas More. These individuals gather with the purpose of discussing England's possible split from the Catholic Church and other issues pertinent to the current state of religious affairs in England. All positions are real people who existed during this time period, with accurate descriptions of each one being found at the end of this guide. Through passing directives and other in-committee actions, they will attempt to resolve the developing religious conflict. Each delegate is expected to represent the personal and political values of their own individual to the fullest extent.

Procedure:

This crisis committee will follow standard MUN parliamentary procedure for the Security Council including the writing of directives, communiques, and press releases. The crisis committee will operate in a perpetual moderated caucus once debate is initiated, meaning delegates must motion for a moderated or unmoderated caucus. Elsewise, procedure will default to a moderated caucus as long as debate is open.

Note on Legislation:

Directives:

Directives are the most common piece of legislation and must be sponsored by one or more delegates. They are vested with the whole powers of the committee to solve existing issues within the crisis, to respond to crisis updates, or both. Thus they must be voted upon by the whole committee with a simple majority necessary to pass one. The exact number of signatories, sponsors, and what a simple majority would pertain will be decided by the dais at the beginning of each session. In addition, a directive must contain a title. Structurally they should also be written in clauses, but exclude the preambulatory clauses used in the General Assembly. By nature, they are likely to be shorter than resolutions. Actions taken in a directive will appear in crisis updates.

Communiques:

Communiques are a way for delegates to address institutions or entities not present in the committee. They can request special information, individual meetings with bodies outside of the committee room, or certain resources. These must be within the realm of a delegate's portfolio powers and written as a formal letter. Write them with as much specificity as possible, otherwise the backroom will make up any detail that is not included.

Press Releases:

Press releases allow the committee to express sentiments or inform the public; they are similar in procedure to directives. Keep in mind that they are not very impactful in the flow of the committee.

Crisis notes:

Crisis notes are also commonly referred to as 'personal directives,' this is due to their effect on crisis updates and reliance upon the powers of the portfolio abilities of the individual(s) submitting the crisis note. They should be written in the perspective of your character addressing an outside power in order to achieve some sort of action to benefit yourself by changing the flow of the committee. Crisis notes do not need to be written in clause form but should include the 'how' and 'why' in order to be deemed a good crisis note. Notably, crisis notes are the most personally powerful and dangerous pieces of legislation. Joint crisis notes are also possible through the collaboration of two or more delegates, this would allow the action to take advantage of the portfolio powers of all involved.

History of the Issue

Historical Context

The nature of the European Reformation was political to begin with. In 1501, King Henry VII arranged for his eldest son Arthur to be married to the Spanish Princess Catherine of Aragon in order to form a political union with King Ferdinand II of Aragon. Arthur unfortunately passed away the next year at 15, and Henry VII arranged for his second son Henry VIII to marry the widowed Catherine. When Henry VII died in 1509, Henry VIII became king and Catherine his queen. The marriage was initially happy, producing six children, but only one lived past infancy. The only surviving child was Mary, and was an unsuitable heir to Henry due to the fact that she was a woman.¹ Becoming infatuated with the current Lady-in-Waiting at court, Anne Boleyn, Henry quickly became disinterested with Catherine. Henry had an illegitimate son with one of his mistresses, Henry Fitzroy, but this son would not be eligible for the throne and was of no use to Henry.² Anne, however, insisted that they become married before entertaining the idea of starting a family.³ This posed a problem for Henry, as he would now have to find a way to rid himself of Catherine in a way that the holy doctrine of the Church would permit.

Germany and Lutheranism

In 1517, German Monk Martin Luther had grown a distaste for the corrupted practices of the Roman Catholic Church, specifically indulgences.⁴ Indulgences were “a way to reduce the amount of punishment one has to undergo for sins,” by means of regular payments to the Church. Luther published the 95 Theses, pinning it upon the door of his local church, which exposed the dark underbelly of the corrupt Catholic Church. Many saw his work and it had an immediate and widespread effect, but Luther was quickly excommunicated in 1521, meaning that he was barred from participation in the sacraments and services of the Church.⁵ Luther found refuge in the German countryside, where he translated the Bible into German and wrote pamphlets on religion. After just a few years, Lutheranism had become a state religion in Germany, the Baltics, and Scandinavia.⁶

¹ Bevan, Richard. "The History of the English Reformation." History.UK. Accessed January 2, 2022. <https://www.history.co.uk/article/the-history-of-the-english-reformation>.

² Editors, History.com. "The Reformation." History.com. Last modified December 2, 2009. Accessed January 2, 2022.

<https://www.history.com/topics/reformation/reformation>.

³ Edwards P. (2001) The Henrician Reformation. In: The Making of the Modern English State, 1460–1660. British Studies Series. Palgrave, London. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-0-333-99383-5_5

⁴ Pettegree, Andrew. "The English Reformation." BBC History. Last modified February 17, 2011. Accessed January 2, 2022. https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/tudors/english_reformation_01.shtml.

⁵ Cartwright, Mark. "English Reformation." World History. Last modified July 13, 2020. Accessed January 2, 2022. https://www.worldhistory.org/English_Reformation/.

⁶ Editors, History.com. "The Reformation." History.com. Last modified December 2, 2009.

Present Situation

Marriage Trouble:

The English Reformation, specifically the Henrician Reformation, began in 1527 when controversy arose over King Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine of Aragon. In 18 years Catherine had failed to produce a male heir, something that Henry desperately needed.⁷ Henry needed a male heir so that the power and authority of the Tudor Dynasty would be cemented, as the claim to the English throne was disputed by many following the death of Henry's father, Henry VII.⁸ Henry decided that their marriage must be blighted by the eyes of God, and it was God's divine judgment that they were not to bear a son. He thought that their marriage was against biblical teachings, as Catherine was the widow of Henry's late brother, and Henry and Catherine's marriage required a special dispensation from Pope Julius II in order for it to even happen.⁹ He argued that their marriage was never valid from the first place, as the Pope cannot dispense unbreakable divine law. As such, Henry requested an annulment from Pope Clement VII. The pope refused, as he was not afraid of Henry. The greatest political influence on the pope was the most powerful leader in Europe, Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, whose troops had sacked Rome and forced the pope to flee a number of years ago.¹⁰ Unfortunately for Henry, the Pope was very keen to keep good relations with the Holy Roman Empire, and as such did not need financial or political support from England. Charles V also inconveniently happened to be the nephew of Catherine, and Henry did not want to anger him.¹¹

Efforts Against Clergy

The Roman Catholic Church was a very powerful institution, holding a number of privileges. The Church could grant refuge to fugitives and was in charge of many aspects of the law, including family and nuptial law.¹² Hoping to gain more political and religious authority across Europe, many kings of centuries' past had tried to reduce the power of the church to no avail. In

Accessed January 2, 2022. <https://www.history.com/topics/reformation/reformation>.

⁷ Cartwright, Mark. "English Reformation." World History. Last modified July 13, 2020. Accessed January 2, 2022. https://www.worldhistory.org/English_Reformation/.

⁸ Johnson, Ben. "Henry VIII." Historic UK. Accessed January 2, 2022. <https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/Henry-VIII/>.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Cartwright, Mark. "English Reformation." World History. Last modified July 13, 2020. Accessed January 2, 2022. https://www.worldhistory.org/English_Reformation/.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Anderson, William. "Henrician Reformation." Schoolwork Helper. Last modified 2020. Accessed January 2, 2022. <https://schoolworkhelper.net/henrician-reformation/>.

1529, the King summoned Parliament in order to sort out the annulment.¹³ Some members of parliament were Lutherans who were hostile towards the ideas of Rome and the Catholic Church, but others were common lawyers who resented the privilege that the clergy held. While members all agreed that reform within England was necessary, many disagreed over what form it should take. In 1530, Henry charged the entire clergy on the account of the 1392 Statute of Praemunire, forbidding obedience to the Pope or any other foreign ruler. On February 7, 1531, Henry forced the Convocation of Canterbury, an synodical assembly of Bishops and Clergy representing the interests of the Church, to agree to five articles, stating that

1. The clergy recognise Henry as the "sole protector and supreme head of the English Church and clergy"
2. The King was responsible for the souls of his subjects
3. The privileges of the church were upheld only if they did not detract from the royal prerogative and the laws of the realm
4. The King pardoned the clergy for violating the Statute of Praemunire
5. The laity were also pardoned.¹⁴

Royal Supremacy

By 1532, lawyer and Parliament member Thomas Cromwell was responsible for managing the government in the House of Commons, one of the two branches of Parliament.¹⁵ After passing the House, the Act in Conditional Restraint of Annates mandated that the clergy reduce their fiscal devotion to the Catholic Church, and could send no more than 5% of their annual revenue to Rome.¹⁶ On May 10, Henry demanded to the clergy that they renounce any and all authority to write and pass legislation. In a process known as the Submission of the Clergy, the Convocation renounced its ability to make canon law without royal permission. In 1532 England was declared to be a free state in all respects for the first time, especially from papal authority. Thomas More, a devout Catholic, then resigned from his post as Lord Chancellor, leaving Cromwell as Henry's chief advisor.

¹³ Trueman, C. "The Reformation." History Learning Site. Last modified March 17, 2015. Accessed January 2, 2022. <https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/tudor-england/the-reformation/>.

¹⁴ Edwards P. (2001) *The Henrician Reformation*. In: *The Making of the Modern English State, 1460–1660*. British Studies Series. Palgrave, London. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-0-333-99383-5_5

¹⁵ Cartwright, Mark. "English Reformation." World History. Last modified July 13, 2020. Accessed January 2, 2022. https://www.worldhistory.org/English_Reformation/.

¹⁶ The English Reformation. Accessed January 2, 2022. <https://www.missouristate.edu/reformations/EnglishReformation.htm>.

When Archbishop Warham died in August 1532, Henry wanted Thomas Cranmer to replace him.¹⁷ Cranmer had risen to prominence as an active advisor to Henry, helping to work towards his annulment. Initially a member of the Catholic Church, Cranmer's ideals had shifted dramatically towards Protestantism by 1531.¹⁸ On a diplomatic mission to Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, Cranmer became intrigued by Lutheranism, abandoning his priestly celibacy. However, Luther and his followers were not in favor of annulment, arguing on the same grounds as the Catholic Church.¹⁹

Switzerland and Calvinism

A French Protestant man by the name of Jean (John) Calvin has been in exile for a few years, and is spending his time writing his "Institutes of the Christian Religion." He has his own set of doctrine, emphasizing God's omnipotence and humanity's predestined fate. Calvin could be the key for Henry and the Church he seeks to create if Lutheranism isn't the correct suitor.

Continued Research and Questions to Answer

As you delve deeper into this topic, I strongly encourage you to consider a cornucopia of different sources in order to expand your knowledge of the topics that I have summarized. As this is a historical JCC, the facts of the matter will not be difficult to come by, but personal goals and primary sources will be far more difficult to discover due to the time period when our JCC takes place. I encourage you to learn all about the issues of political and religious authority, as Church and State relations continue to be relevant even today, some 500 years later. Delegates should have a wide range of knowledge, and shouldn't expect to specialize in a specific topic. There are many sources all across different sites and databases that can be utilized, but please, do not use Wikipedia and other tertiary sources too much. Stick to secondary (and primary) if you can. While it can be daunting to be in a historical crisis committee where there was an actual outcome of the committee, I urge you not to let it restrict your critical thinking and problem solving abilities; come up with creative and unique solutions to the problems posed in this committee. Be VERY careful when researching events, as the timeline of the Reformation is very dense and it can be difficult to ascertain what has or hasn't happened, even for the most skilled of researchers.

¹⁷ Johnson, Ben. "Henry VIII." Historic UK. Accessed January 2, 2022.
<https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/Henry-VIII/>.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Editors, History.com. "The Reformation." History.com. Last modified December 2, 2009. Accessed January 2, 2022.
<https://www.history.com/topics/reformation/reformation>.

As you come up with solutions, please consider these questions:

1. Should England create its own church separate from the Roman Catholic Church?
2. What is the role of the government in representing the interests of its subjects?
3. What obligations do English Christians have to the papacy?
4. How much integrity do the problems with the Catholic Church raised by thinkers like Luther and Calvin have?
5. Would separation of Church and State be a possibility? What would be the benefits?
6. What power does Cranmer hold as archbishop?
7. Do Henry and others deserve to be prosecuted and excommunicated?

Delegate Positions:

Anne Boleyn

- The prospective second wife of Henry VIII, Anne is an active member of the team advocating in favor of annulment. While she holds no official political office, she is obviously very close to Henry and is very important to the future of the Tudor Dynasty. She hails from a prestigious family, as her father was a high-ranking politician and statesman. Anne refuses to be Henry's mistress as her sister Mary had been, and she demands that Henry annul his first marriage with Catherine.

Catherine of Aragon

- Although abandoned by Henry, Catherine and her supporters actively oppose the annulment. Catherine, hailing from Aragon, holds some very powerful ties, as her nephew, Charles V, is the most powerful man in all of Europe and maybe the world. The kingdom of Aragon and many surrounding states have been absorbed into the Holy Roman Empire, being the successor of a number of different monarchs. Catherine has since gathered a lot of sympathy from the public, as she still declares herself to be the rightful Queen of England.

Francis Weston

- A Gentleman of the Privy Chamber at the court of the King, Francis Weston is a loyal advisor and friend to the crown who resides in the private sector of the Royal Residence in England. The Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber are some of the King's closest men; they execute orders on his verbal command without needing written permission. Their own character and person were sufficient in granting said permission. He plays dice, bowls, tennis, and other games with the King, and quickly garnered favor as being one of the few to beat Henry at everything.

George Wishart

- George Wishart is a scholar, theologian, and figurehead of the Scottish reformation movement. Graduating top of his class at the University of Leuven, Wishart has a keen mind which fuels ambition. Even as a young man, he advocates strongly for Scotland's religious reformation. He comes from a family of reformers, all aligning with views in favor of Protestantism.

Heinrich Bullinger

- Heinrich Bullinger is a Swiss pastor and successor of Huldrych Zwingli as the head of the Church of Zürich. He is a prominent figure of the Swiss Reformation and collaborator with Martin Luther. He was educated at the University of Cologne, where he was meant to learn about theology and join the clergy like his father. At University he ended up becoming infatuated with the popular humanist movement, where he learned a sense of individualism and self-respect. As a leading Protestant figure at the time of this committee, Bullinger holds incredible influence in his country.

James Beaton

- James Beaton is the Archbishop of St. Andrews, a lifelong Catholic and priest. His influence has been rapidly shrinking as the Protestant movement has grown in power and prevalence, as with the rest of the clergy. When first appointed, he did all in his power to oppose Henry VIII and retain predominance in Scotland, which resulted in King James V allying with France instead of England. The Protestant movement has grown stronger than ever in Scotland, and Beaton is anxious to hold onto his command.

John Calvin

- A thinker and theologian, John Calvin is a humble man exiled from France. He is writing his own doctrines and his ideas could possibly be very influential across Europe. His unique teachings include the doctrine of predestination, God's absolute sovereignty, and salvation. Predestination is the characterizing point that defies the Catholic Church, as it diametrically opposed their teachings of indulgences and purgatory. An incredibly controversial figure throughout much of Europe, Calvin has some revolutionary ideas but few allies to back him up at this point in time.

John Fisher

- A Catholic Cardinal, Fisher is the Bishop of Rochester. He has a devout loyalty to the Catholic Church and used to hold tremendous power before Henry undertook actions against the clergy. Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Fisher is also a scholar and theologian. Fisher is the chief supporter of Catherine and her case in the annulment, and will go to great lengths to sustain the power and ascendancy of the Catholic Church. He

is willing to give his life for the cause of maintaining the precedent that marriage is indissoluble.

John Knox

- Knox is a prominent Scottish priest, advocating for the spread of Protestantism. He helped popularize Protestantism in Scotland and could be a very interesting possible ally for Henry in splitting off from the Catholic Church. Educated at St. Andrews, he is an accredited and well-respected scholar in many theologian circles. Having founded the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, he is also a prominent leader of many seeking to distance themselves from the Catholic Church. He was heavily influenced by Wishart, and he looks eagerly towards working together to forward the Protestant movement in Scotland and the rest of Europe.

Martin Luther

- A German monk and leading theologian of the general Reformation, Luther deeply dislikes the practices of the Catholic Church. He is unafraid to voice his opinion, as evident when he drafted the 95 Theses. He declared the Catholic Church to be a school of works, rather than faith. To Luther, the Church's practices were worldly and corrupt, and had no place in heaven. However, despite disagreeing heavily with the Catholic Church, he and his Lutheran ideas fundamentally oppose annulment and divorce.

Philip Melanchthon

- A German reformer, Melanchthon is a Lutheran who collaborated with Luther himself to mold the doctrine of the Reformation. He was an intellectual figurehead of Lutheranism, agreeing with Luther on nearly every front in terms of disputed practices, such as indulgences. Melanchthon denounced Catholicism to be a "cult of Saints," voicing distaste for the sacraments and penance. He also worked to design education systems, spreading the ideas of Lutheranism all across Germany.

Thomas Audley

- The Lord Chancellor of England, Audley succeeded Thomas More. With his position, Audley holds tremendous power, and is the highest-ranking among the Great Officers of State in England. He is very close to the King, and is his right-hand man as Lord Chancellor. Audley was instrumental in Henry's attack upon the clergy from 1529-1531, furthering the supremacy of the crown over the papacy.

Thomas Cranmer

- As the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cranmer is a possible leader for the English Church that Henry aspires to create. He is one of Henry's most closely trusted advisors and friends, strongly building the case for Henry and Catherine's divorce. He suggested that

Henry and the rest of his legal team rest their case in Rome and instead seek support from other parts of Europe. He had close relations with the Huldrych Zwingli, becoming familiar with the Swiss Reformation and its prominent figures.

Thomas Cromwell

- Thomas Cromwell is a lawyer and leading advisor to the King. Although holding no official title, Cromwell still holds a position very close to the King. Cromwell is yet another engineering force advocating for the annulment between Henry and Catherine, as the lead lawyer pleading Henry's case in the Vatican. A former ally and close personal friend of Anne Boleyn, they have recently become bitter enemies.

Thomas More

- A lifelong Catholic, judge and English statesman Thomas More was the Lord Chancellor preceding Audley. More opposed Henry's split from the Catholic Church, and resigned from his post as a result. He also opposes the Reformation, writing vivid polemics against the likes of Martin Luther, John Calvin, and Huldrych Zwingli. More was steadfast in supporting the Papacy throughout much of his High Chancellorship, but was forced to resign from his post due to the royal threats against the clergy.

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