



Activity Sheet – Did you know?

Matching task

Match the facts to the Parliament, MP or Constituency they refer to.

Fact	Parliament
By this period the monarch was under threat from Catholics at home and abroad. In 1570 Pope Pius V excommunicated the reigning monarch. This meant they were formally expelled from the church, and good Catholics had a duty to oppose them. After this the danger from Catholic plots increased.	Reformation
During the medieval period, heresy laws were used against the 'Lollards' a group of religious reformers who wanted, amongst other things, the Bible to be read in English.	Edward VI 1
In 1554, one monarch was imprisoned by another. They were accused of being involved in a Protestant rebellion. Yet, they never denied their Protestant faith, despite the danger, and once this monarch inherited the throne they made Protestant religious changes.	Mary I 1
308 executions for treason occurred in on Tudor monarch's reign, and on top of that Protestants were burnt at the stake for heresy .	Mary I 3
One Tudor monarch, despite their father's conservative views, was educated by Protestant tutors. This made them a devout Protestant and during their rule they made many Protestant changes.	Mary I 4
The destruction of the Armada was greatly helped by the weather. The fleet tried to return to Spain by sailing around the British Isles. However, large gales blew the fleet off course. Over 5000 men died, and only half the ships arrived back in Spain. His was seen as God's approval for Protestant England. The victory medal said 'God blew, and they were scattered'.	Elizabeth I 1
Philip of Spain was the son of one Tudor monarch's cousin, Charles V, related to her through her mother.	Elizabeth I 2
One Tudor Queen was so desperate for a Catholic heir for England she had two phantom pregnancies. She twice had all the signs of pregnancy but both times no baby arrived. Despite this, she still named her Protestant half-sister as her heir.	Elizabeth I 3
In 1562, a monarch nearly died from smallpox. Aside from causing many concerns about who would inherit the throne if they died, the disease had other effects. This monarch wore more make-up to hide the scars, including painting her face with a mixture of lead and vinegar. This gave her the pale look we know so well!	Elizabeth I 6

Fact	MP
This MP, as Secretary of State, dealt with almost all of Elizabeth I's formal correspondence. He managed to do this with the help of just six assistants!	Thomas More
This MP's sister, Dorothy, was a favourite of Elizabeth I. She often slept in the same bed as the Queen.	Thomas Cromwell
Not everyone believed that this MP committed suicide. A rumour circulated that his jailor killed him. However, the investigation declared that he had committed suicide, which meant that his family could inherit his property.	Richard Tracy
Protestants chose biblical names to demonstrate their religion. This MP's three sons were Paul, Nathaniel and Samuel, and his daughters were named after Old Testament heroines – Hester, Susan and Judith.	John Story
This MP was known as 'the stinger' because of his opposition in Parliament.	Sir Robert Tyrwhitt
This MP considered becoming a monk in his early life. He lived at London Charterhouse with the monks for four years but never took vows – he chose to get married and have a family instead.	William Cecil
This MP had a bad reputation for violence – he was first introduced to Henry VIII because of a brawl with two guards at court!	Alexander Barlow
This MP faced the gruesome traitor's death: he was hung, drawn and quartered . Despite being in his sixties, it was said that during the 'drawing' (when he was disembowelled) he had enough strength to attack his executioner!	Sir Henry Stafford
This MP's wife was the cousin of Henry VIII's sixth wife, Catherine Parr . The couple were sent as overseers to Princess Elizabeth (who would later be Queen) after Catherine's death and had to question Elizabeth about her relationship with her stepfather, Thomas Seymour. Elizabeth never forgave them for this!	Sir John Perrott
This MP was said to know the entire New Testament by heart, having learnt it on a journey to Rome in 1517-18.	Sir Henry Percy
For many years this (Catholic) MP was in a business partnership with his neighbour, Edmund Trafford. Trafford was a committed Protestant and was called 'a most bitter enemy of the Catholics', but he remained on good terms with this Catholic MP.	William Strickland

Fact	Constituency
The Prayer book rebels who emerged from this constituency complained that the new services were ‘but like a Christmas game’ – they simply were not the real thing.	Lincolnshire
During Mary's reign 70 people in this county were burnt at the stake for heresy , one of the largest numbers across the country.	Knaresborough
In 1584 the first Catholic martyr in Wales, the teacher Richard Gwyn, was hung, drawn and quartered in this constituency for treason. He was accused of planning a rebellion and converting others to Catholicism .	Bodmin
Places of pilgrimage like the spring in this constituency were very popular. Travellers came from far and wide to pray to saints , who could cure their illnesses or help them in their lives. The church and the local communities made a lot of money from this.	Coventry
During the 1570s missionary Catholic priests arrived in England. The government were extremely concerned by these men because of their involvement in plots against Elizabeth. Wealthy Catholics , like the ones in this constituency, would often hide priests in their house to worship privately. There was a network of ‘safe houses’ for these priests, which often included a ‘priest hole’ – a secret chamber for the priest to hide.	Kent
During Edward VI’s reign, there were plans to create a Bishop of this city. The first Bishop was to be Nicholas Ridley (who would later become a Protestant martyr at Oxford). These plans were dropped when Edward died.	Oxford
This city’s mayor Christopher Warren was also notorious for using the heresy laws to pursue his private vendettas, but this did not stop his service to the city.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne
In 1532 Henry VIII visited this constituency. He called it ‘one of the most brute and beastly [counties] of the whole realm’.	Denbighshire
When the Archbishop of Canterbury , Thomas Cranmer was burnt at the stake in this city, it is said that he thrust his right hand into the fire first, to punish it for writing a denial of his Protestant faith	Lancashire

Creative Writing Task

Using the above facts, write an ‘alternative’ story of the Reformation.