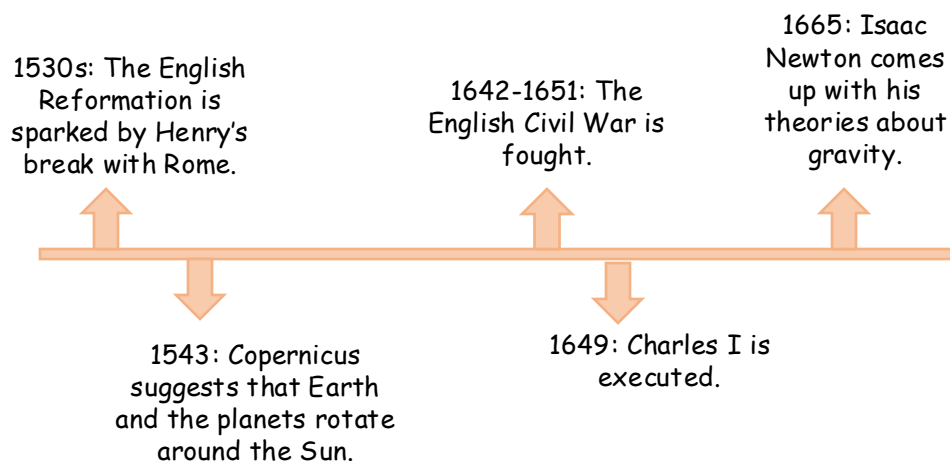


How did revolutions change early modern England?

What kinds of 'revolutions' took place in early modern England?

Religious:	During the Tudor period, Henry VIII 'broke with Rome': England officially became a Protestant (rather than a Catholic) country. This led to changes in Church practices, and ordinary people had to alter the way they worshipped.
Scientific:	The 'Scientific Revolution' took place between roughly 1500-1700, and saw important developments in mathematics, physics, astronomy, biology and chemistry. The way people understood the natural world changed dramatically.
Political:	During the English Civil War, power in England changed hands: the king, Charles I, lost his position, and was eventually executed. The Parliamentarians came out on top. After this, Parliament became the main source of power in the country.
Social/cultural:	All of these dramatic religious, scientific and political changes impacted on ordinary people and their ways of life, too. The recent invention of the printing press meant that people could read about new ideas, and there were opportunities for people that had not existed before, too.

Key dates:



Key terms:

Revolution	A sudden, radical or complete change (e.g. the Scientific Revolution).
Break with Rome	The King (Henry VIII) replaced the Pope as the Head of the Church in England.
Catholicism	The dominant faith in England before the break with Rome. Catholic churches were highly decorated, and the Bible was in Latin.
Protestant	After the break with Rome, England officially became a Protestant country. This branch of Christianity suggested simpler forms of worship, and the Bible is in English.
Heresy	A crime that involved having religious views that went against the 'official' views.
Monarchy	A form of government where the king or queen is at the top.
Parliament	A group of people that are responsible for making laws. They are usually elected.
Parliamentarian	During the Civil War, these people supported Parliament and Oliver Cromwell.
Royalist	During the Civil War, these people supported King Charles I.
Protectorate	The period in England when the country was ruled over by Oliver Cromwell and his son.
Natural world	All living and non-living things that exist in nature. This formed the focus of scientists' study during the Scientific Revolution.
Astronomy	The branch of science that deals with space and the universe.
Printing press	A machine (invented in the 1400s) for printing texts or books. This made it possible to produce many copies of books.