

# English Monarchs and Key Historical Events

History · Answer Key · 29 Questions

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## 1. Who was the first Tudor monarch?

- A) Henry VIII
- B) Edward VI
- C) Henry VII**
- D) Mary I

## 2. How did Henry VII claim the throne?

- A) Through inheritance
- B) Through conquest**
- C) By popular vote
- D) By marriage

## 3. What was a significant action Henry VIII took regarding monasteries?

- A) He funded their expansion
- B) He dissolved them and took their land**
- C) He made them centers of learning
- D) He granted them more autonomy

## 4. Who was Henry VIII's first wife mentioned in the text?

- A) Anne Boleyn
- B) Catherine of Aragon**
- C) Jane Seymour
- D) Mary I

## 5. What title did the Pope grant Henry VIII?

- A) King of England
- B) Defender of the Faith**
- C) Supreme Head of the Church
- D) Golden Prince

## 6. What was the Act of Supremacy in 1534?

- A) It declared England Catholic again
- B) It made the monarch the head of the Church of England**
- C) It granted more power to Parliament
- D) It dissolved the monarchy

**7. Who were the regents for Edward VI during his reign?**

A) His mother and father

**B) His uncles**

C) His older sister

D) His foreign advisors

**8. What significant religious text was first printed in 1549?**

A) The King James Bible

**B) The Book of Common Prayer**

C) The Canterbury Tales

D) The Magna Carta

**9. Why was Mary I called 'Bloody Mary'?**

A) She was a kind ruler

**B) She restored Catholicism and persecuted Protestants**

C) She was married to a Spanish king

D) She was deserted by her husband

**10. Who were Elizabeth I's parents?**

A) Henry VII and Catherine of Aragon

B) Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon

**C) Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn**

D) Edward VI and Mary I

**11. How did Elizabeth I use the possibility of marriage?**

A) She married multiple times for alliances

**B) She used it as a political weapon**

C) She refused to discuss marriage

D) She married her prime minister

**12. What was Elizabeth I's policy regarding religion?**

A) She made England strictly Catholic

B) She enforced strict Protestantism with no tolerance

**C) She restored Protestantism but allowed Catholics to worship**

D) She banned all religion

**13. What did Elizabeth I say about her marriage?**

A) She was married to England

**B) She was married to her people**

C) She would never marry

D) She was married to Spain

**14. What was the main reason Elizabeth I saw Spain as an enemy?**

- A) Religious differences only
- B) Trade rivalry and expansion**
- C) A personal feud between monarchs
- D) Spain's invasion of Scotland

**15. What did Elizabeth I secretly encourage English sea captains to do?**

- A) Explore new lands
- B) Trade peacefully with Spain
- C) Engage in piracy against Spanish ships**
- D) Build churches in America

**16. In what year did England defeat the Spanish Armada?**

- A) 1534
- B) 1547
- C) 1558
- D) 1588**

**17. What were the advantages of English ships over Spanish ships during the Armada?**

- A) They were larger and heavier
- B) They were slower but more heavily armed
- C) They were lower in the water, faster, and armed with long-range guns**
- D) They had more soldiers

**18. What was a consequence of England's defeat of the Spanish Armada?**

- A) Spain became the dominant world power
- B) England was conquered by Spain
- C) England laid foundations for overseas colonies**
- D) England returned to Catholicism

**19. How did Henry VII strengthen his position after claiming the throne by conquest?**

- A) By surrendering land
- B) By making trade agreements and gaining foreign recognition**
- C) By starting more wars
- D) By abdicating

**20. Why did Henry VIII believe a male heir was fundamental?**

- A) To please his wives
- B) To keep the country united and strong**
- C) To increase the royal treasury
- D) To expand England's territory

**21. What was the primary purpose of the Act of Supremacy in 1534 and 1559?**

- A) To establish the Pope as the head of the Church of England
- B) To establish the English monarch as the head of the Church of England**
- C) To grant more power to the Catholic Church in England
- D) To dissolve the Church of England

**22. What was the main influence on Mary I's life and actions as queen?**

- A) Her father's desire for a male heir and his treatment of her mother**
- B) Her education in France
- C) Her marriage to Philip of Spain
- D) Her belief in Protestantism

**23. What was the 'cult' or 'myth' surrounding Elizabeth I?**

- A) The Cult of the Warrior Queen
- B) The Myth of the Eternal Monarch
- C) The Cult of the Virgin Queen**
- D) The Legend of the Golden Age

**24. How did Elizabeth I demonstrate her power and majesty to her subjects?**

- A) By living in isolation
- B) By wearing magnificent clothing, having portraits painted, and going on 'Royal progresses'**
- C) By sending her armies to conquer other nations
- D) By relying solely on her advisors

**25. What was the outcome of the Spanish Armada's invasion attempt?**

- A) Complete Spanish victory and conquest of England
- B) A minor skirmish with no significant impact
- C) The scattering of the Armada by English ships and storms, leading to a European turning point**
- D) A negotiated peace treaty between England and Spain

**26. What did Henry VII encourage to promote England's prosperity?**

- A) Warfare and conquest
- B) Trade and the emergence of a prosperous middle class**
- C) Religious extremism
- D) Isolationism

**27. What was a key outcome of Henry VII's foreign policy?**

- A) England became isolated
- B) England's trading position was increased and naval power was founded**
- C) England lost all foreign allies
- D) England was conquered by France

**28. What was the main reason for Henry VIII's desire to divorce Catherine of Aragon?**

**A) She was unable to provide a male heir**

B) He fell in love with another woman

C) The Pope demanded it

D) She supported the Catholic Church

**29. What did the 'Defender of the Faith' title, initially earned by Henry VIII, signify?**

A) His military prowess

**B) His defense of the Catholic sacraments**

C) His opposition to the Pope

D) His popularity at court