The Church of England is the established or \_\_\_\_\_\_church in England. It is \_\_\_\_\_into two provinces - Canterbury in the South of England and York in the North. Each province has a head or Primate - the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

The Church of England is part of the Anglican Communion, \_\_\_\_\_\_is a worldwide family of churches in more than 160 different\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. On any one Sunday more than a million people attend Church of England services, making it the largest Christian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the country.

The Church of England is the established church, meaning, amongst other things:

the Monarch is the the Supreme Governor of the church (theologically Jesus is the head),

the Church performs a number of official functions,the Church and State are linked.

The Church of England traces its roots back to the early church, but its specifically Anglican identity and its links to the State date back to the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Henry VIII started the process of creating the Church of England after his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_with the Pope in the 1530s. Henry was anxious to ensure a \_\_\_\_\_heir after his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, had borne him only a daughter. He wanted his marriage annulled in order to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In 1534 after several attempts to persuade the Pope to grant an annulment, Henry \_\_\_\_\_the Act of Succession and then the Act of Supremacy. These recognised that the King was "the only supreme head of the Church of England called Anglicana Ecclesia". Henry adopted the title given to him by the \_\_\_\_in 1521, that of Defender of the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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State,divided,which,countries,denomination,Reformation,split,male,remarry,passed,Pope,Faith