**Argumentative text about the religious problem in England**

In this text I’m going to analyse the reason of the start of the religious problem in England from Henry VII to Oliver Cromwell. First of all, we have to give a short background of what was the religious situation during the Tudor reign: England and Spain were allied because of their common religion, Catholicism. So, both were in close relation with the Roman Church and the Pope. The things started to change when Henry VIII started his reign, he fights with the Catholic church against the Lutheranism. After some years, the king, that was married with Catherine of Aragon, aunt to the Spanish emperor Charles V, asked the divorce in order to marry Anne Boleyn. The divorce was rejected by the pope not for religious facts but not to lose the alliance with Spain. As a result, Henry VIII rejected the pope, summoned the Parliament and made it pass the “Act of Supremacy” and the “Oath of supremacy” with which he could divorce with Catherine of Aragon and Marry Anne Boleyn, furthermore, he proclaimed himself Head of the Church of England and declared Protestantism as state religion. He also imposed this religion to all the Englishmen and who refused this obligation was sent to death. He finally succeeded in its intent to break with the Roman Church. After this movement by Henry VIII things started to going worse, after his death the following kings where in part Catholic and Protestant leaving England without religious unity. After the death of Mary Tudor, a Catholic Queen, the country was ill-governed and deeply dependant on Spain. Things started to change when the crown was given to Elizabeth I, she re-established the Anglican Church as the state religion but also started a compromise between Anglican and Catholics. Meanwhile, in Scotland started a Protestant revolt and Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, had to take refuge in England. When James I became the new king, he had to face new enemies: the Calvinist, called Puritans, wanted to purify the Anglican church. The king never reached a compromise between Puritans and Catholics, and was even involved in attempt of assassination. After this movement, Puritans and Catholics were put to death. During the puritan age, Cardinal Laud, archbishop of Canterbury attempted to impose conformity to the High Church to the Scottish Church. After this followed some Catholic rebellion in Ireland. In England the puritan rule was brief, people soon got tired of that and with Charles II the English Church was restored and granted freedom of religion to Puritans and Catholics.