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| **Edward was nine when he became King.** | **Edward reformed the church.** He brought English into the services and began iconoclasm. |
| **Edward was taught** by two Cambridge scholars, Richard Cox and John Cheke, who gave him a formidable grounding in Latin and Greek grammar. He read the books of ancient Greek and Roman orators and writers. He was trained in rhetoric (the art in public speaking of testing and presenting an argument and entertaining and persuading an audience), mathematics, French and theology. Like the young Prince Henry, Edward spoke French and Italian, and probably read some Spanish. Father and son shared a passion for astronomy. | In the summer of 1549, peasants in the West Country revolted in protest against the Prayer Book. Kett's Rebellion in Norfolk was focused on economic and social injustices. At the same time, the French declared war on England. The Norfolk rebellion was suppressed by John Dudley, Earl of Warwick. All this led to Edward agreeing to execute his Uncle the Duke of Somerset. In his diary he wrote ‘the Duke of Somerset had his head cut off upon Tower Hill between eight and nine o’clock in the morning.’ |
| **Edward ruled under the protectorate** of his Uncle The Duke of Somerset. When Somerset died the protector was the Duke of Northumberland. | **Protestant reform was stepped up** - the new Prayer Book of 1552 was avowedly Protestant. Altars were turned into tables, religious imagery destroyed and religious orthodoxy was enforced by a new and more stringent Act of Uniformity. |
| **Protestant missionaries** were sent out round the country to tell people about the new beliefs. They gave people Bibles written in English. | * Catholics bishops were imprisoned in the Tower of London.
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