I’m interested in many events related to the English Reformation. We’ll pick one to research for our project paper and presentation. We’ll start with a basic, keyword search: *dissolution of the monasteries*. 
The best way to narrow your results and fine-tune your results is to look for subject headings that describe what you’re looking for; in this case, we find Reformation – England and Monasteries.
First, we’ll open the Advanced Search form, and paste the subjects from the prior page into the search bars. Then select the fields for **SU Subject Terms**. **Note:** if you are searching for a certain person, in this case maybe **King Henry VIII**, search for him in the basic search then use the search field of People when in the Advanced Search.

We’ll also limit our results to full text articles.
By using this technique, we have found 4 articles that would be useful to our research. Remember to look at subject headings to see if you can find other ways to find more information. Maybe it would be useful to search for Thomas Cromwell and monasticism, or some other combination.
The Dissolution of the Monasteries.

Authors: BERNARD, G. W.


Historical Period: 1534 to 1541

Document Type: Article

Subject Terms: MONASTRIES & state -- History
CHURCH & England -- History
REFORMATION -- England
REIGN of Henry VIII, 1509-1547
PILGRIMAGE of Grace, 1536-1537
MONASTICISM & Religious orders -- History -- Modern Period, 1500-1600.
ENGLAND -- Church history -- 16th century

Geographic Terms: ENGLAND
GREAT Britain

People: HENRY VIII, King of England, 1491-1547
CROMWELL, Thomas, Earl of Essex, ca. 1485-1503

Abstract: It is generally held that the monasteries were dissolved by Henry VIII and his leading minister Thomas Cromwell for financial reasons. This article suggests that more important factors were Henry's determination to assert his royal authority, and more clearly religious reasons, especially an unbridled scepticism about the value of institutions that set their face against the world and in which superstition flourished. At first Henry sought reform, dissolving the smaller monasteries while allowing monks and nuns to transfer to larger houses, but in the aftermath of the Pilgrimage of Grace, a great rebellion directed above all against that dissolution, the king aimed at and achieved total dissolution, a striking feature of which was the way in which monks and nuns, when surrendering their houses to the king subscribed to principal denunciations of their past way of life. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]
The Dissolution of the Monasteries

G. W. Bernard

University of Southampton

Abstract

It is generally held that the monasteries were dissolved by Henry VIII and his leading minister Thomas Cromwell for financial reasons. This article suggests that more important factors were Henry VIII’s determination to assert his royal authority and his desire to reorganize the church in England. The dissolution led to widespread destruction of monastic buildings, the loss of valuable art and manuscripts, and the displacement of thousands of monks and nuns. However, it also paved the way for the establishment of new forms of religious life and the development of a more centralized church structure. The effects of the dissolution are still felt today in the heritage of English history and culture.
If you need more assistance:
visit the Library’s information desk,
call the library at (937) 778-7950 or
e-mail us at library@edisonohio.edu