How far is it true to say that Henry's desire for wealth was the main cause of the English reformation?

One aspect of the English reformation was the dissolution of the monasteries, with the result that the vast amounts of land, property, gold and silver ornamentation, and other treasures, were confiscated by the crown. Henry VIII had inherited secure funds from his father. However, his lavish lifestyle at court; his need to make a public demonstration of his power through exhibiting wealth and the foreign campaigns he had had and intended to wage, had left these severely depleted. Clearly Henry needed funds, and the closure of the monasteries was a ready source of wealth, but to what extent was this the sole reason for the reformation?

Source A is a letter, written at the time of the Reformation, therefore it should be accurate, but is extremely biased in that it was written to please Thomas Cromwell, who was Henry VIII's chief minister from 1532-1540, and a powerful advocate of the reformation. Richard Layton (the author of the source) describes finding a written-book of arguments against the king's divorce with Catherine of Aragon (a catholic as well). Henry decided to divorce Catherine because although they had been married for nearly 24 years, she had failed to produce a male heir to the throne. Allegedly, Henry had already started a relationship with Anne Bolyne, who was a strong supporter of the protestant faith. Henry decided to split with Rome because the Pope denied him what he wanted. Richard Layton believed that the money and ornaments such as the golden chalice, plates, gold and other objects would please Cromwell, because the reformation forbade ornamentation.

Source B is written by a modern historian trying to produce a broad, analytical overview, taking account of a range of factors that may have led to the reformation. The tone is popular, as if the author is trying to summarise complex events in terms a non-specialist could engage with and understand. It is not from an academic paper, but nevertheless, it should be reliable as it written in hindsight, taking a long historical view. The author is keen not to be biased. This source highlights the influence of the rapidly spreading protestant ideas of Martin Luther, which had reached England from Germany. Although Henry saw himself as catholic, and was suspicious of the reformers ideas in Europe (he did not want to be overthrown like the King of Germany in 1635 had), he introduced some protestant ideas into the newly formed Church of England in a series of parliamentary acts. The commons were envious of the Church's wealth – they owned approximately 1/3 of England's land – and disliked it, so they made it very easy for Henry to pass the acts as he wanted.