**How Henry consolidated power**

* He had his coronation on the 30th October 1485, a week before the first Parliamentary meeting on 7th October which demonstrated how Henry had the crown for hereditary reasons rather than the fact that he was sanctioned (official confirmation of a law) by Parliament.
* Battle of Bosworth rewritten to start on the day before which meant all those who fought on Richard’s side were accused of treason through the **Parliamentary Acts of Attainder**. Landowners were accused of rebelling against the monarch; due to the Acts of Attainder, all of their heirs were disinherited, their titles lost as well as their land.
* Henry was therefore able to claim their estates. Throughout his reign, he increased their value to some 35,000 per annum due to the extension of Crown lands and their efficient administration. This was also enhanced through when Henry was given **tonnage and poundage** by Parliament so had the right to raise revenue for the whole reign from imports and exports.
* All members had to pass brief statute which “ordained, established and enacted” that crown “be, rest, remain and abide in most royal person of our new sovereign lord King Henry VII and in the heirs of his body.”
* Henry VII rewarded his key supporters and gave 11 knighthoods.
* Detained Elizabeth of York, the daughter of Edward IV, and Edward, the Earl of Warwick who was Edward IV’s nephew (father was Duke of Clarence). He did this as they could have more power than him. Edward was later alleged to be plotting with Perkin Warbeck so was beheaded in 1499.
* Made key appointments to Council and household:
	+ Sir Reginald Bray Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
	+ Sir William Stanley Chamberlain of the Household. He was the step-uncle of Henry VII and was given the post of Lord Chamberlain which meant he had political influence and could expand his estates in Cheshire and North Wales.
* Henry VII needed new symbols to cement his originally weak claim.
	+ Used his sketchy credentials of red rose stamped onto Yorkist white rose to form the Tudor rose.
	+ Portcullis
	+ New coins with his face circulated. Also had a coin with one side showing Henry sitting on the throne with a crown and the other with the Tudor Rose. “Stamping authority”.
* Consolidated power with treaty entailing the opening of trade routes with France.
* “Magnus Intercursus” treaty signed with the Netherlands which secured textile exports with the Netherlands.
* To limit the impact, Henry told Parliament to exhort Henry to marry Elizabeth so it looked like he was obeying popular demand.
* Acts of Attainder were passed.
* Passed laws allowing him to regain lands. The royal lands became his biggest revenue.
* Put customs duty on tonnage and poundage.
* Court of Star Chamber was set up in 1497 and was for nobles.