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| 1 | **Henry VII – Consolidation of Power** | **Henry VII - Government** | **Henry VII – relations with foreign powers** | **Henry VII – Economic Development** | **Henry VII – Social Development** | **Henry VII – Religion and Humanism** |
| Key debate | * Some success but how far due to own actions and how far due to failures of Yorkists and demoralisation?
* *Wallace MacCaffrey & John Guy authority ‘unquestioned’*
* *Christine Carpenter ‘deep mistrust of the nobles bred mistrust towards the king’.*
 | * Key debate over nature of his administration
* Modern, centralised state control or medieval ruler?
* Orthodox interpretation sees centralised control and new bureaucracy.
* *J.A.F Thompson argues Henry VI reign unusual – Henry VII similar to Henry V.*
* *Andrew Pickering argues there was a new, more modern state, but more by accident than by design.*
 | *R.B. Wernham: ‘Peace with France and Scotland, reinforced by the reinsurance policy of alliances with Spain and the Netherlands, provided a pattern of relationships behind which England and the Tudor dynasty could prosper unmolested by Yorkist conspiracies or foreign interference’.*  | Hanging by a thread – was Henry ever really secure?* *Christine Carpenter ‘it must be seriously doubted whether the slight benefits of Henry’s degree of solvency outweighed the enormous political backlash caused by such exploitation’*

BUT* *David Starkey: ‘Louis was rich on paper, and that impresses historians; Henry was rich in cash, and that impressed contemporaries.’*
 | *J.R. Green ‘the despotism of the new monarchy’* * After WoR king’s strengthened powers at expense of subjects
* BUT J R Lander and G R Elton see Henry as continuing medieval line of kingship
* Carpenter and Gunn say factionalism within the Court and with distrust of nobles destroying nobility.
* Saved by skilful foreign policy, good luck, military success and leaving throne to an adult male.
 | * 1960s *A.G Dickens identified ‘a church in trouble’* bereft of ideas or uniformity.
* J.J. Scarisbrook studied 2,500 wills confirming actually Church still very popular.
* Christopher Haigh now claims Catholic Christianity flourishing.
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| How effectively did the Tudors restore and develop the powers of the monarchy? | * Reign dated 21 August 1485
* 11 knighthoods
* Elizabeth of York and Earl of Warwick in custody
* Easter 1486 Lovell Rising crushed and Humphrey Stafford executed. Pope allowed breaking of sanctuary.
* John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln killed at Stoke in 1487.
 | * Two rebellions show taxation widely resented and handling of local gentry often insensitive. Henry was pragmatic in dealing with these.
* 1489 tax for subsidy (Brittany Crisis) led to Yorkshire Revolt. Angered by second tax after paying for local militia.
* Led by Sir John Egremont, saw killing of Duke of Northumberland. Put down by Earl of Surrey.
* 1497 Cornish Revolt led by Lord Audley – refusal to pay taxes to protect against Scottish invasion. Put down by Lord Daubeney at Blackheath.
 | * Easy to see as a failure
* French acquisition of Burgundy
* Ultimate failure of Spanish alliance.

BUT* Policies ensured no support for Pretenders by mid 1490s
* Never faced alliance of hostile powers.
* Avoided war
* Gave loans e.g. 1505 lent £138,000 to Philip of Burgundy, £342,000 to Emperor Maximilian between 1505 and 1509. Never repaid but gained security.
 | * Act of Resumption returned Crown Lands in 1486. 138 attainders despite 46 reversals gained land.
* Bonds and recognisances. Between 1485 and 1509 36 out of 62 noble families gave bonds to Henry. *J R Lander: ‘terrifying system of suspended penalties’.*
* French pension of 159,000.

BUT* Holy Roman Emperor income £1,100,000
* King of France £800,000
* Henry 113,000

Made Henry need to *seem* rich – money well spent!  | * Dissolution of the Monasteries helped the gentry to gain land.
* Some historians have suggested 200 aristocratic families losing ground to the gentry
* JP’s increasingly took on key roles in administering law and order, helped by statutes on retaining (1487, 1497, 1504) and bonds and recognisances.
* Some noble families were decimated in the Wars of the Roses.
 | * Henry VII renowned for piety – built chapel in Westminster Abbey
* Intended as a memorial to Henry VI to show ancestral line
* Ended up as mausoleum for Henry VII.
* 73 heretics put on trial – 3 burned alive.
* After Bosworth, Henry declared his loyalty to Pope Innocent VIII who in return provided dispensation for his marriage.
* In 1486 the Pope did not protest that sanctuary did not apply in cases of treason.
* 1501 Henry contributed £4,000 towards Pope Alexander VI’s crusading levy.
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| How important were the roles of key individuals and groups and how were they affected by developments? | * Sir Reginald Bray made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
* Sir William Stanley Chamberlain of the Household – implicated in treason – executed 1495.
* January 1486 married Elizabeth of York – Parliament requested marriage – propaganda.
* Sept 1489 Prince Arthur born.
 | * Henry’s Council over 240 members but in reality:
* Morton

Initial supporter of Henry, made Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor. Secured papal support before Bosworth. Got papal dispensation for the marriage to Elizabeth of York.* Fox

Keeper of the Privy Seal, friend in exile. Bishop of Exeter, Bath & Wells, Durham and Winchester. Lawyer and diplomat.* Dudley

Lawyer – used to with Empson to front Council Learned in the Law. Collected debts.* Daubeney

Soldier, enforcer, used by Henry to put down Cornish rising.* Lovell – Chancellor of Exchequer
* Bray

Joined Buckingham rebellion in 1483 then fled into exile. Chancellor and leading member of Council Learned in the Law.  | * The overarching policy of Henry’s reign was not foreign policy but *security.*
1. Concerned with limiting threat posed by pretenders Simnel, Warbeck and Edmund de la Pole.
2. Most important alliance with Spain from 1489 to 1504.
3. Maintaining cloth trade with Burgundy high priority as seen with 1496 *Intercursus Magnus.*
4. Most notable dynastic links Arthur to Catherine of Aragon and Margaret to James IV of Scotland.
5. Death of family after 1502 provoked desperate search for new matches.
6. Largest preparations for war with Scotland 1496-7.
7. Key aim and achievement avoiding war especially with France.
8. Difficulties due to Brittany Crisis (1487-92), Castilian Succession Crisis (1504-6).
9. Effective use of treaties like Medina de Campo (1489) and Etaples (1492) to promote trade, protect against Pretenders and improve foreign relations.
 | * Trade with Spain
* 1489 Medina del Campo – equal trading rights – favourable customs duties
* Trade with France
* 1485 Navigation Acts restricted Gascony wine trade.
* 1486 trade restrictions predating reign removed
* 1487 restrictions back due to Brittany crisis.
* 1489 Navigation Act Toulouse Woad
* 1492 Etaples reduced trade restrictions
* 1495 restrictions removed for English neutrality in Italian Wars
* Trade with Burgundy
* 1493 ban on trade due to support for Warbeck. Switch to Calais
* 1496 Intercursus Magnus – free trade in Burgundy
* Trade with the Hanseatic League
* 1487 banned bullion exports by Hansa
* 1504 restored privileges to lever for custody of Earl of Suffolk.
 | * Appointed lesser landowners as Justices of the Peace to spread their power
* From 1485 they could arrest and question poachers or hunters in disguise as this could be a cover for murder or rebellion.
* From 1497 they could grant bail to those awaiting trial.
* From 1495 they could replace members of the jury whom they suspected of having been bribed.
* Whole point was to increase accountability to Henry himself.
* Councils of the North and Wales run by Earl of Surrey and Jasper Tudor until the eye of Henry.
* Parliament met 7 times in the 24 year reign. Acts of Parliament passed concerning the responsibilities of JPs and social discipline.
* Act of 1504 forbade corporations from making regulations without royal assent.
* Parliament used by Henry to emphasize the power of the Crown.
 | * John Wyclif condemned clerical abuses in early 1380s.
* Championed learning through original translations of the bible. 70 Lollards prosecuted under Henry VII.
* Some ideas taken on by Colet and the Humanist movement.
* Led to fear Church was corrupt
* John Coley, English theologian, claimed that clergy guilty of *‘lust of the flesh’, ‘covetousness’ ‘pride of life’ and ‘worldly occupation’. He called for a ‘reformation of ecclesiastical affairs’.*
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| When? | **1485-1499 – death of Warbeck** | **1485-1509** | **1485-1506** | **Turning point 1496** | **Two crises in 1489 and 1497** | **1380s-1534** |
| How did relations with foreign powers change and how was the succession secured? | * Lambert Simnel, impersonator of Earl of Warwick, crowned in Dublin May 1487.
* Margaret of Burgundy provided mercenaries 1487.
* Warbeck 1491 impersonates Richard Duke of York
* Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk imprisoned 1506 after Treaty of Windsor.
* Richard de la Pole killed 1525 Battle of Pavia.
 | * Patronage e.g. Earl of Oxford now major landowner in East Anglia.
* Order of the Garter
* King’s Council e.g. Fox

BUT:* Acts of Attainder e.g. Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey and putative Duke of Norfolk.
* Bonds and recognisances
* Feudal dues (Wardship and marriage) e.g. Katherine of Buckingham fined £7,000 in 1496.
* Retaining 1504 – 1506 Lord Burgavenny fined £70,550.
 | * 1485 Truce with France
* 1488 Death of Duke Francis of Burgundy
* 1489 Treaty of Redon with Brittany
* 1492 Invasion of France – Treaty of Etaples
* 1493 Embargo on trade with Burgundy (including the Netherlands)
* 1494 start of Italian Wars
* 1496 Magnus Intercursus Trade treaty with Burgundy
* 1502 Treaty of Ayton with Scotland
* 1504 Isabella of Castile died
* 1506 Malus Intercursus treaty with Burgundy.
 | * Trade with other European countries
* 1486 agreement Brittany
* 1489 agreement Portugal and Denmark
* 1490 trade agreement with Florence – port of Pisa
* 1492 reciprocal tariffs on Venetian wine (Venice angered by Pisa)
 | * Yorkshire rebellion 1489 caused by need to finance Brittany campaign. Coupled to bad harvest and need to protect against the Scots. Murder of Northumberland by Egremont and only £27,000 of £100,000 putative taxation collected.
* Cornish rebellion linked to James IV and Warbeck’s threat. 16th June 1,000 rebels killed at Blackheath but posed direct threat to centre of government.
 | * Dutch Humanist Desiderius Erasmus highly influential
* Challenged idea men born sinful.
* Individual free will emphasized
* Dichotomy between original texts and later works led to criticism of Church
* Seen as stepping stones from Catholicism to Protestantism
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| Where? | 1491 Warbeck goes to Charles VIII in France – 1492 Margaret of Burgundy – 1495 abortive invasion – 1496 James IV of Scotland – 1497 captured after Cornish revolt. | Treason of Sir William Stanley in 1495 for plotting with Warbeck led to development of Privy Chamber.  | Two expeditions, to Brittany in 1489 and 1492 to besiege Boulogne and earn French pension. | Mainly based around Cinque Ports to Antwerp although Calais used by Merchant Adventurers from 1493-6. | Yorkshire and Cornwall. Poyning sent to Ireland after betrayal of Kildare but forced to reinstate. | * Lollards in Cambridge
* Humanists London, Oxford, Cambridge
* Mainly university based.
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|  | **The character and aims of Henry VIII**  | **Henry VIII – Government and Parliament** | **Henry VIII – relations with foreign powers and securing the succession** | **Henry VIII – Economic Development** | **Henry VIII – Social Development** | **Henry VIII – Religion, ideas and reform** |
| Key debate | * Sir Thomas More: *‘the end of our slavery, the fount of our liberty, the end of sadness, the beginning of joy.’*
* Eric Ives ‘*extrovert, affable and charming’.*

BUT* Christopher Morris *‘he attended to the business of government only by fits and starts when the mood took him and the pursuit of pleasure allowed’.*
* John Guy *‘self interest ruled at the Court of Henry VIII’.*
 | * Eric Ives *‘Monarchy was personal. Everything, therefore, depended on the king’s willingness to devote himself to business’.*
* *Starkey on the Eltham Ordinances: ‘reflected Wolsey’s fear that the Amicable Grant might make him so unpopular that he would be in danger of losing his political influence over Henry VIII.’*
* *G.R. Elton: ‘He delegated power in the confidence that he could rely on his advisers and agents; he knew he could always discard the policy with the minister.’*
 | * D. Murphy *‘There is little sign of a coherent or rational foreign policy in what he did, and no real achievement either.’*
* R. Turvey *‘he succeeded in maintaining England’s position as a major player… by defeating the Scots at the Battle of Solway Moss in 1542 and safeguarding Calais by capturing Boulogne in 1544… however this caused a great deal of resentment… Henry’s legacy was one of uneasy peace and costly defence.’*
* Traditional interpret: *‘an increasingly incompetent and unscrupulous tyrant who stumbled from one disaster to another’.*
 | * Wolsey credited for tax reform – bringing in the parliamentary subsidy

BUT* Led to acrimonious Parliament of 1523 and ‘Amicable Grant’ rebellion at Lavenham in 1525.
* Cromwell restored authority to the Exchequer, making the Chamber only a small spending department which ran the Royal Household.
* Cromwell set up Courts of Augmentations and First Fruits and Tenths to administer monastic incomes.
* Cromwell reformed Court of Wards
* Cromwell reformed customs duties through revising Book of Rates.
* Elton *‘Tudor Revolution in Government’*
 | * Population rising throughout the period – doubles – known as the *‘Tudor population explosion’.* Food supplies did not keep pace with population. Led to significant inflation.
* Led to enclosure and engrossing
* Caused social discontent – one of the causes of the Pilgrimage of Grace. However only 3% of all land enclosed.
* *Ramsey ‘100% increase in basic prices between 1500 and 1510’*
* Debasement of the coinage in 1540s and borrowing on credit to buy monastic land contributed to inflation*.*
* Led to growing shortage of royal income and more dependence on Parliament for subsidies.
 | * Two ideas here
* Tradition interpretation of ‘Reformation’ that Catholic Church in England corrupt and inefficient, highly disliked body. Increased demand in England for new reformed ‘Lutheran’ church.
* Revisionists like C Haigh argue that Catholicism was not in decline and that process of conversion was by no means inevitable.
* New interpretations stresses that Break with Rome caused by political and economic consideration, not primarily religious. Henrician England was Catholic in all but name.
 |
| How effectively did the Tudors restore and develop the powers of the monarchy? | * Main aims of a Renaissance prince saw wars in 1513 and again in the 1540s for glory.
* Some successes e.g. Battle of the Spurs and capture of Therouanne and Tournai.
* Main success in centralisation of government and successful Break with Rome. Work of Cromwell.
* Foreign policy failure in the 1540s.
 | * Wolsey seen as maintaining and improving powers of the king but in it for himself. Court of Requests was a major innovation but inundated with requests and stopped effective working by end of reign.
* Cromwell key man in ‘Revolution in Government’ thesis. Separates Exchequer from Chamber, builds up bureaucracy, creates modern government.
 | * Wolsey has been accused of deliberately subordinating English foreign policy to that of the papacy

BUT* Wolsey’s policy flexible – served the King even though Henry changed his mind often. Only likely to have attempted the papacy with Henry’s support.
 | * Cromwell reformed Council of the North
* Introduced county admin to Wales
* Introduced civil service
* Centralised admin and finance in London

BUT* Strains led to Pilgrimage of Grace
* Not all down to Cromwell – some Wolsey and Gardiner’s work.
 | * Wolsey passed anti-enclosure legislation in 1515 and enquiry 1517, used Court of Requests to prevent enclosure.
* Cromwell passed Act against Enclosure in 1536 but watered down due to landowner protests.
 | * Cromwell’s Acts were:
* The Act in Restraint of Annates - Sole right of the king to appoint bishops.
* The Dispensations Act – stopped all payments to Rome
* Act of the Submission of the Clergy – Crown fully in charge – no communication with Rome allowed.
* The Act of Succession – Treason to criticise Boleyn marriage – Oath to uphold the marriage.
* The Act in Restraint of Appeal – no more appeals to Rome
* Act of Supremacy – make Henry Head of Church
* Act of First Fruit and Tenths – all ecclesiastical post-holders to pass on some of their income to the king
* The Treason Act – crime to criticise king over Church or marriages.
 |
| How important were the roles of key individuals and groups and how were they affected by developments? | * Wives – Catherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn key to understanding dynamic of Great Matter and Break with Rome.
* Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard both nieces of Norfolk – used by him to cement power at Court.
* Cromwell and Wolsey key figures but very different in temperament. Both able administrators however.
 | * Cromwell was key in this. His ‘package holiday’ deal for the king solved both the Great Matter and the problem of finance.
* However Cromwell’s power was resented by the nobility and once the support of the king was removed his fall from grace was remarkably swift.
 | * Cromwell seen as key to securing the Break with Rome – less of a diplomat than Wolsey however.
* Foreign policy in the 1530s subordinated to domestic needs.
* However failure of the Anne of Cleves match did lead to Cromwell’s fall.
 | * Cromwell and Wolsey key
* Wolsey papal legate al latere, primate of the Church and Lord Chancellor. Broad base of power.
* Cromwell member of privy council, of parliament, master of King’s Jewels, Chancellor of Exchequer, Master of Rolls, Principal Secretary, Vice-Regent of Spirituals, Lord Privy Seal. Concentration of administrative power.
 | * Led to rise in vagabondage
* Wolsey and Cromwell unwilling to upset landowners who wanted enclosure as they relied on them as Justices of the Peace in the absence of a police force or standing army.
 | * Cromwell and Cranmer the two key individuals
* Both had Protestant agendas as well as being anti-Rome.
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| When? | **1509-1547**  | **1509-29, 1529-44, 1544-47** | **1509-47** | **Turning point: Amicable Grant 1525** | **1536 Pilgrimage of Grace** | **1380s-1534** |
| How did relations with foreign powers change and how was the succession secured? | * Foreign policy was literally the will of the king. This is shown by the change in policy following the wooing of Anne Boleyn in 1526 to an anti-imperial policy. This was in addition to Henry’s pique at Charles V’s failure to give him France after the 1525 Battle of Pavia.
 | * Wolsey power until his death at Leicester saw some victories, Treaty of London 1518 and Field of Cloth of Gold.
* Cromwell oversaw Break with Rome – use of statute law to ensure smooth succession.
 | * Rough Wooing attempting to join Scotland with England 1543 but unsuccessful
* Anne of Cleves marriage and alliance with Schmalkaldic League no longer necessary as Spain and France declared war again.
 | * Very little in the way of an effective foreign policy on trade.
* No further voyages of exploration
* Henry uninterested in trade except the wool trade.
 | * Focus on Parliament for subsidies and Wolsey’s unwillingness to do so led to Amicable Grant and failure to help Charles V in 1525 – leading to Pavia and the ensuing quarrel. Also paved the way for the beginnings of Wolsey’s fall.
 | * 1538 saw the Ten Articles published which seemed Lutheran in their ideas and critical of Catholic obsession with relics – but related to Henry considering an alliance with Lutheran Princes at the time.
* But 1540 Six Articles published which were rigidly Catholic – H8 probably influenced by his marriage to the Catholic Catherine Howard and Norfolk faction.
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| Where? | 1525 Pavia key date as changed dynamic of power.  | 1534 Break with Rome key date |  | Lavenham a key area |  Pilgrimage of Grace in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and final phase at Carlisle. | Holy Roman Empire – Lutheran practices in Wittenberg.  |