

Knowledge Organiser Henry VII - KQ1 - To what extent had Henry VII successfully established his authority by 1487? (A)

Henry VII's character, background and aims

The War of the Roses

- This was a civil war between 1455 & 1485 fighting for the throne of England
- It was between the House of York & the House of Lancaster
- The white rose represented York & the red was Lancaster
- The war ended when Henry VII became King & united the two families



The Impact of the War of the Roses

- The English nobles had become very powerful
- Half the nobles in England had been destroyed
- The House of Tudor had been created
- The war provided inspiration for later writers such as Shakespeare
- Henry VII created a new Tudor Rose to unite the Houses of York & Lancaster



Henry VII's Family Tree

- Henry was the son of Edmond Tudor, Earl of Richmond & Margaret Beaufort
- Margaret Beaufort was descended from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster
- John of Gaunt was the founder of the House of Lancaster
- The Beaufort line was illegitimate but the death of Henry VI (Henry Tudor's step uncle) made Henry Tudor the next Lancastrian in line to the throne



Young Henry Tudor

- Henry had a weak claim to the throne & was not destined to be king
- He fled England for Brittany when he became the last Lancastrian claimant
- He grew up in Brittany & was looked after by his uncle, Jasper Tudor
- Henry learnt to be cautious & calculating at a young age.



The Battle of Bosworth

- Henry Tudor became Henry VII when he defeated King Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth on 22nd August 1485
- Henry only won the battle because his step uncle, Sir William Stanley, betrayed Richard & swapped sides during the battle
- The battle ended when Richard was brutally killed & Henry was crowned as King



Henry VII's character

- He was a brave 'battlefield' warrior
- He was resolute & decisive
- He had an excellent memory
- He was shrewd & prudent with money
- He was reputed to be gracious & kind
- He was very religious
- He showed signs of avarice (greed)
- On occasion he showed clemency but also harshness
- He was politically very wise
- He loved his wife



Henry's strengths upon succession

- Many nobles had died at Bosworth & their lands had returned to the crown giving Henry valuable land
- The gentry, merchants & landowning farmers supported Henry because they wanted peace at last
- Henry had proved he was a successful soldier in battle which might discourage threats
- Henry had no family & therefore no family members who may usurp him
- His years of exile in France meant he had few personal enemies.

Henry's weaknesses upon succession

- Henry's claim to the throne was weak, winning the conquest would not guarantee his safety & might encourage opposers to fight
- Henry was seen by many as another usurper & not the rightful king
- The house of York was still a threat – the de la Pole brothers: John (Earl of Lincoln) and Edmund (Earl of Suffolk) had a claim to the throne as strong as Henry
- Margaret of Burgundy was a threat. She was married to the Duke of Burgundy, England's biggest trading partner

Henry VII's aims as King of England

- To secure & strengthen his dynasty
- To establish effective government
- To maintain law & order
- To control the nobility
- To secure the Crown's finances



To what extent had Henry VII successfully established his authority by 1487? (A) Henry VII's character, background and aims

Henry Tudor had been raised as a prospective King. Despite having a weak claim to the throne, he was still next in line after the death of Lancastrian King, Henry VI.



Henry Tudor prepared for kingship in Brittany where he kept gathered soldiers, support and finance. When Richard III became King, Henry saw how unpopular he was & took his chance to launch an invasion.

Henry was able to succeed thanks to his resilient character, the support of his mother & uncle, Jasper Tudor, the unpopularity of Richard III & the fact that England was so unstable after the War of the Roses.

Knowledge Organiser Henry VII - KQ1 - To what extent had Henry VII successfully established his authority by 1487? (B) Establishing The Tudor Dynasty

2

Pre-dating his reign

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- Henry VII pre-dated his reign to 21st August 1485
- This meant any nobles on Richard's side were guilty of treason
- This gave Henry an excuse to confiscate their land & improve his finances

Marriage to Elizabeth of York

- Henry married Elizabeth of York in January 1486
- The marriage united the Houses of York & Lancaster
- Crucially, Henry did not marry Elizabeth of York until he had been crowned King in his own right first
- Henry further secured his throne with the birth of his heir, Arthur, in 1486



Henry's first Parliament

- Henry VII did not call his first Parliament until after his coronation
- This helped him show that his kingly authority stemmed from his own power rather than being granted it by Parliament
- In his 1st Parliament he passed an Act of Attainder targeted at nobles who had fought against him
- Henry was also granted poundage & tonnage rights (right to collect customs duties)
- Nobles had to swear an oath of loyalty to him



Threats

- In 1485 there were still a number of important Yorkists alive with a strong claim to the throne:
- Edward, Earl of Warwick – he was imprisoned immediately
- John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln - became a member of the king's council. He remained loyal until the spring of 1487, when he fled the court & joined the Pretender Lambert Simnel. Lincoln was killed at the battle of Stoke in June 1487
- Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey & Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland were pardoned
- Francis, Lord Lovell, Humphrey, Sir Thomas Stafford & Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk were executed



The Lovell / Stafford Rebellion 1486

- Viscount Lovell had been a close ally of Richard III
- Immediately after Bosworth, Lovell sought sanctuary with Sir Thomas & Sir Humphrey Stafford
- Lovell tried to raise a rebellion in Richard III's home area, Yorkshire
- Stafford tried to raise a rebellion in the Midlands
- The rebellion was easily crushed as there was little enthusiasm for the rebellion and they had no claimant to replace Henry
- Henry VII pardoned every rebel except the leaders
- Lovell escaped, Humphrey Stafford was executed & Thomas Stafford was imprisoned



Rewards

- Henry rewarded his supporters:
- Lord Thomas Stanley became Earl of Derby
- Jasper Tudor became Duke of Bedford & had control of the Council of Wales
- Sir William Stanley became Lord High Chamberlain
- John Morton became Lord Chancellor & later Archbishop of Canterbury & Cardinal



Lambert Simnel Rebellion 1487

- Simnel pretended to be the Earl of Warwick under John de la Pole, the Earl of Lincoln's leadership & was crowned as King of Ireland in 1487
- Henry paraded the real Earl of Warwick outside the Tower of London!
- Henry & Lincoln met at the Battle of Stoke & Henry won
- The Earl of Lincoln's army was funded by Margaret of Burgundy
- John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln was killed in battle
- Henry VII released the Earl of Northumberland (who had fought for Richard at Bosworth) to control the north again to ensure loyalty from the nobility
- The Battle of Stoke helped Henry to see who was not loyal
- Simnel sent to work in the royal kitchens
- The Battle of Stoke has been seen as the last battle of the War of the Roses



King



Prince of Wales



Duke



Earl



Viscount



To what extent had Henry VII successfully established his authority by 1487?

(B) Establishing the Tudor Dynasty

Following his ascension in 1485, Henry VII faced a multitude of significant challenges in attempting to secure his claim to the throne, having inherited a country that had been divided for decades. With a nobility inconsistent in their loyalty, key supporters of Richard III active within the country and little experience in government, Henry acted rapidly and extensively in attempts to secure his claim. He dealt with the nobles, secured his succession & overcame direct challenge from Lambert Simnel, Henry tackled key issues to varying degrees of success. Ultimately however, it may be argued that Henry was indeed successful in securing his claim to the throne by 1487 to a great extent – the establishment and continuance of his dynasty for over a century irrefutably merits this.



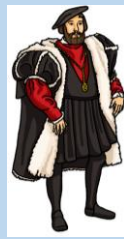
Knowledge Organiser Henry VII - KQ2 - How effective was Henry VII's reform of government in the years 1485-1509

3

Controlling the nobility

Henry controlled the power of the nobles by:

1. Banning the nobility from raising armies themselves
2. Limiting the number of new lords. The number of peers dropped from 57 to 44 as more noble families died out
3. 37 loyal nobles were also awarded the Order of the Garter
4. Keeping land belonging to peerage families, e.g. Yorkist families of Warwick, Gloucester & Clarence



Attainders

- These were passed by Parliament & dealt with nobles guilty of treason without holding a trial.
- Attainders stripped nobles of their titles & land
- Henry VII passed 138 attainders (51 in the period 1504-1509)
- Henry did reverse 46 to secure gratitude & loyalty, e.g. Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey whose dad, John, fought for Richard at Bosworth – had his attainder reversed when he proved his loyalty



Parliament

- Henry called 7 Parliaments, mainly for money & national security, he called 5 in the first 10 years
- Parliament's role was to pass laws & taxes
- Parliament passed Acts against illegal retaining for Henry
- Generally Parliament gave Henry what he needed



Bonds & Recognizances

- Bonds were written agreements from people who promised to pay Henry money if they didn't carry out their promises
- Recognisances were formal acknowledgement of a debt or an obligation that already existed & an agreement to pay money if this obligation was not met
- During Henry's reign, 36 out of 62 noble families gave bonds and/or recognisances to Henry.



Council Learned / Council Learned in Law

- The Council Learned – was an offshoot of the Royal Council & was run by Sir Richard Empson & Sir Reginald Bray (later Edmund Dudley) who were hated by the people
- It dealt with all Crown lands, wardship, marriage, all the king's tenants & the collection of feudal dues that were owed to Henry VII
- The Council Learned acted without a jury & it actively advanced the position of the king



Star Chamber

- This was a court run by men who were loyal to Henry VII & they could severely punish any noble who angered Henry
- At first, it dealt with administrative cases but soon become a court, relieving the king of the burden of hearing cases personally
- It became a useful tool in dealing with cases involving nobles who often defied the authority of the regular courts



Patronage

- Henry could reward gentry with titles & land but he rarely did so
- He only rewarded key followers e.g. John de Vere (Earl of Oxford) & Jasper Tudor (Duke of Bedford.)



Retaining

- Retaining was the long-held noble practice of recruiting gentry followers
- Lords would recruit those of low social status to fight for them if necessary
- This could help the King' gather a sizable army, however, there was a chance that nobleman could become more powerful than the King
- Henry was not prepared to risk this & passed laws in 1487 & 1504 restricting retaining
- In 1507 Lord Burgavenny was fined £70,000 for illegally retaining 471 men.



Justice's of the Peace

- They maintained law & order in the countryside where they dealt with anything except treason
- JPs were given authority to impose bonds on sheriffs (who tended to be from the nobility)
- As many J.P's worked in their local area there were often reports of corruptness



Royal Council

- The council advised the king, administered the realm on King's behalf & made legal judgements
- It was made up of nobles, churchmen & laymen
- Empson, Dudley, John Fox & John Morton were members
- There were no rules or procedures – just advice



Ordinary & Extraordinary Revenue

- Ordinary revenue was income which Henry received annually
- By 1509 Henry received £42,00 pa from Crown lands
- He received £40,000pa from Customs Duties
- He got income from 'feudal dues' like wardship & marriages of nobles
- Extraordinary revenue was made up of parliamentary grants, loans & benevolences, clerical taxes, feudal obligations & a French pension
- Extraordinary revenue was sporadic & occasional
- Henry VII collected £48,000 for war in 1491 by collecting more tax



How effective was Henry VII's reform of government in the years 1485-1509

By limiting the power of the nobles, Henry VII increased his wealth & ensured that nobles remained loyal to him. The Council Learned ensured that no one escaped paying their due to Henry. Henry trusted very few men & they were on his 'Royal Council'. By 1509, Henry's income was about £113,000 a year. The king of France, at the same time, had an income of £800,000 Henry VII never fully solved the monarch's financial weakness. At his death in 1509, Henry was solvent but he was not the wealthiest man in his kingdom



Knowledge Organiser Henry VII - KQ3 – How successful was Henry VII's foreign policy?

Henry VII's foreign policy aims

When Henry became king in 1485, he was in no position to adopt an aggressive foreign policy, he had to concentrate on domestic issues. His aims were:

1. To improve national security
2. To secure the Tudor dynasty
3. To earn more money
4. To improve trade links

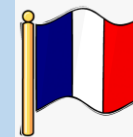
Spain

- Henry wanted to strengthen links with powerful Spain
- The Treaty of Medina Del Campo 1489 gave Henry much security & recognition
- The treaty agreed the marriage of Prince Arthur & Catherine of Aragon, England & Spain would not make friends with France & they wouldn't help pretenders
- On the whole relations were good but the instability from the Warbeck affair threatened the marriage
- When Prince Arthur died in 1502, Catherine & Prince Henry were betrothed & papal dispensation was gained however they didn't marry until 1509



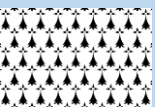
France

- France had 3 times the manpower & revenue than England so were a great threat
- France was also the nearest country & was a gathering place for opposers to Henry
- Relations with France were worsened when Henry supported Brittany's fight for independence
- France retaliated by receiving pretender Perkin Warbeck at court & sending more troops to Brittany
- Henry was granted money through extraordinary revenue & raised 12,000 troops to fight France
- He knew France didn't want to waste time fighting England as they were after parts of Italy
- France & England signed the Treaty of Etaples (1492) which granted Henry a hefty pension from France of 50,000 Crowns a year
- This treaty secured Henry's international reputation



Brittany

- Henry felt a loyalty to Brittany
- France had financed Henry's fight against Richard III but it was Brittany who had taken Henry in
- When France tried to conquer Brittany, Henry signed the Treaty of Redon promising to send troops to Brittany paid for by Anne of Brittany
- Anne surrendered in 1491 & married Charles VIII, as a result Brittany became part of France



Scotland

- Scotland was England's most traditional enemy because they bordered each other
- Scotland had a history of alliances with France who would always protect them against enemies
- James IV made relations worse when he helped Perkin Warbeck
- In 1497 the Treaty of Ayton ended the conflict & Warbeck fled
- In 1502 the Treaty of Perpetual Peace included the agreement that James IV would marry Princess Margaret, Henry VII's daughter, they did in 1503

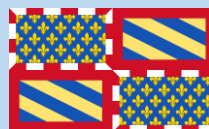


Map



Burgundy

- Relations with Burgundy were difficult as Margaret of Burgundy, Richard III's sister, hated Henry
- In 1489 Henry signed the Treaty of Dordrecht with Maximilian promising to send troops to Burgundy which he failed to do
- Relations worsened when Margaret helped threats including Perkin Warbeck
- Henry put an embargo on English trade with Burgundy until 1496
- Intercursus Magnus was signed in 1496 to remove trade barriers
- In 1506, Henry 'persuaded' Philip to agree to the Treaty of Windsor when he & Joanna were forced to take shelter in England en route to Spain.
- This included 'Intercursus Malus' which was advantageous to England's merchants



Ireland

- Most of Ireland was ruled by independent 'chieftains' apart from an area around Dublin, known as 'the Pale'
- Henry removed Yorkist supporter, Earl of Kildare, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland who supported Lambert Simnel & Perkin Warbeck
- Sir Edward Poynings became the new Lord Lieutenant & passed 'Poynings Law' (Irish laws had to be approved by England first)
- The Earl of Kildare was reinstated & was a loyal servant to Henry VII who secured land from former chieftains so that Henry had reasonable control of Ireland by 1500



Treaties

- Treaty of Redon 1489
- Treaty of Medina del Campo 1489
- Treaty of Dordrecht 1489
- Treaty of Etaples 1492
- Intercursus Magnus 1496
- Treaty of Ayton 1497
- Treaty of Perpetual Peace 1502
- Treaty of Windsor 1506
- Intercursus Malus 1506

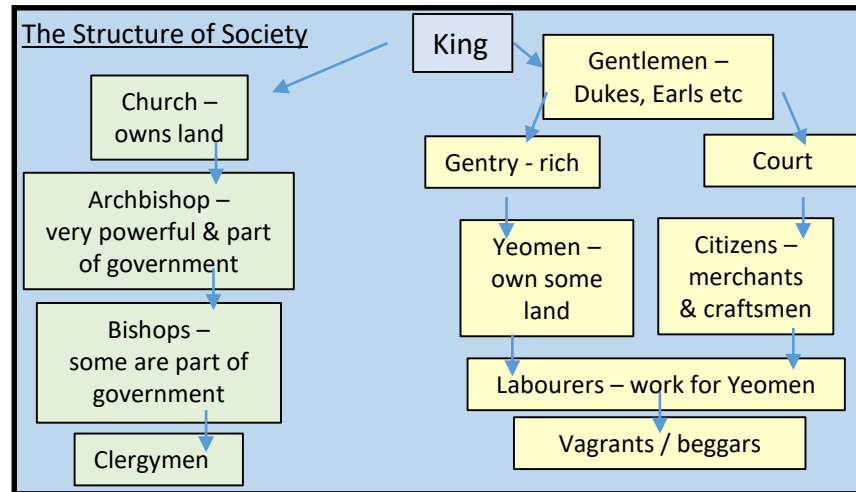
How successful was Henry VII's foreign policy?

Henry VII's Foreign Policy was peaceful and generally a success. Henry avoided war as much as possible & increased his income through the Treaty of Etaples with France. He successfully made peace with Scotland & prevented any future invasion in his reign, he had reasonable control of Ireland & had triumphed over the meddling from Burgundy. However, he was not fully successful as the marriage treaty with Spain was in doubt by 1509.

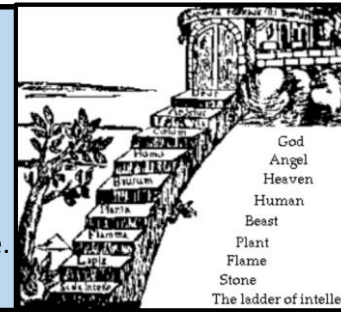


Knowledge Organiser Henry VII - KQ4 – Was society in England more peaceful & stable during Henry VII's reign?

5



The Great Chain of Being
Tudor society was based around 'The Great Chain of Being'. This was a belief that everyone had a specific place in the strict hierarchy of society and that it was his/her duty to remain there. Laws also prevented changes.



Changes to the structure of society

- The War of the Roses had changed the structure of society as the nobles had grown very powerful – Henry had to reign them back in
- Henry kept the number of peerages small to limit their power
- During Henry VII's reign there was a growing number of professionals and merchants showing some social mobility

Churchmen

- England was a Catholic country & churchmen had allegiance to the Pope & the monarch
- Henry VII helped choose archbishops, bishops – he preferred lawyers or administrators
- Clergy were tried in church courts
- Parish priests looked after commoners



Perkin Warbeck 1491-1497

- Warbeck claimed to be Richard, Duke of York (one of the princes in the Tower)
- He stayed at Charles' court in France until the Treaty of Etaples
- Then he fled to Burgundy under Margaret's protection
- He attempted to land in England in 1495 but failed as Henry had found out
- In 1496 the Scottish invaded with Warbeck but fled when James made peace with Henry & agreed the Treaty of Ayton
- In 1497 landed in Cornwall & gave himself up
- Henry allowed him to stay at court, until he tried to flee so he was sent to the Tower.
- He was later executed in 1499

The Cornish Rebellion, 1497

- Parliament voted for a tax to finance the Perkin Warbeck campaign
- The Cornish refused to pay for a campaign in the north, which, had no impact on Cornwall
- There were 15,000 involved & they were led by Lord Audley
- Henry VII had to withdraw his troops from Scotland to quash the rebellion which they did easily
- The leaders were executed & the rest of the rebels were treated leniently
- In the long term this rebellion made Henry more cautious about foreign conflict



Commoners

- There were nearly 2m commoners in England
- Commoners ranged from labourers to vagrants
- They suffered badly during Henry VII's reign because of enclosure & engrossment



Nobles

- Nobles owned the most land
- There were around 50-60 nobles who could sit in the House of Lords
- Henry distrusted the nobility & was reluctant to create new peers

The Yorkshire Rebellion, 1489

- Parliament voted Henry £100,000 in his quest to support Brittany
- In Yorkshire people were very angry at paying extra tax for a Lancastrian King
- They had also suffered a bad harvest
- They murdered the Duke of Northumberland when he failed to talk Henry around
- The Earl of Surrey easily put down the uprising & the leader, Lord Egremont fled to Flanders
- Most of the money was not collected but it wasn't seen as a serious rebellion



Urban & Rural changes

- 90% of people lived in rural communities
- Towns were very small, London had 60,000 residents
- In 1485, peasants were 'serfs' & were legally bound to their lords with no freedom
- By 1509, peasants were free to move around the country as they liked

Women

- Women grew up thinking they were inferior to men & that this was ordered by God. Girls grew up to obey men
- The law gave a husband full rights over his wife & she effectively became his property
- Wife beating was common & seen as the woman's fault
- Few women had rights, Margaret Beaufort was one of the few



Regional divisions

- Henry ruled regions through councils:
- Council of the North
 - Council of Wales
 - Council of Ireland
- Regional loyalties were strong & people distrusted outsiders

Was society in England more peaceful & stable during Henry VII's reign?

There were changes to society during this period as England became less feudal & people were allowed to move around more. The power of the nobles had been limited & a new Yeoman class of small farmers had been created. There were rebellions but none were ever a serious threat to Henry VII & were put down easily. It was a man's world & it was unusual for a woman to have land / money. Henry had also increased his control over rural communities.



Knowledge Organiser Henry VII - KQ5 - How did the economy develop under Henry VII?

6

Overseas Trade

- Trade was significant in the development of the economy but was not planned. Henry capitalised on opportunities
- Henry built a new merchant fleet to rival the rest of Europe
- The Navigation Acts (1485-86) promoted the use of English ships
- Henry supported the Merchant Adventurers & tried to break the monopoly of the Hanseatic League
- For every foreign treaty signed, Henry inserted a trade clause to increase his revenue, in a 1490 treaty with Florence, English merchants could trade in the Mediterranean
- Henry believed that wealth from trade would help secure his dynasty



The Cloth Trade

- Woollen cloth made up 90% of exports
- Cloth exports increased by about 60% under Henry
- English cloth was exported to the continent, mainly from London to Antwerp
- Yorkshire, East Anglia & the West Country made the most cloth
- 1487, Henry banned the export of unfinished cloth and wool in order to encourage its finishing process in England



Main Trading Agreements

- In 1486, Henry negotiated a treaty with France that removed all restrictions on Franco-English trade but it only worked from 1497
- In 1489, in Medina Del Campo, Spain & England agreed very favourable import duties
- In 1490, a treaty was signed that provided for English wool to be imported into Pisa
- At the same time, Henry restricted the sale of wool to the Venetians until shortly after Venice lifted import duties on English goods
- in 1489 a treaty was signed with Denmark that gave English fishermen the right to fish in Icelandic waters

Development of Industry

- There was tin mining in Cornwall & lead was mined in the Pennines
- Coal was mined in Durham & Northumberland & it was shipped from Newcastle to London to meet demand
- Overall, industry in England remained quite small



Role of the Low Countries

- The Low countries were Flanders, Belgium, the Netherlands & Burgundy
- Burgundy was England's enemy, yet trade with the Low Countries was crucial to England's commercial development
- When Burgundy hosted Perkin Warbeck, in 1493 Henry called a trade embargo through Burgundy until 1496
- Trade with the low countries improved when Margaret of Burgundy died



Exploration

- Henry patronized adventurers John & Sebastian Cabot who claimed lands in North America for England
- John Cabot located Newfoundland & reported extensive fishing grounds
- Exploration did not continue under Henry VIII



The Significance of Agriculture

- As 90% of people lived off the land, England was an agricultural country
- The main form of farming was arable farming (crops, e.g. wheat & barley) however pastoral farming (raising animals, e.g. cows & sheep) was becoming very popular



Engrossment & Enclosure

- Enclosure was the fencing or hedging of land for private use that had previously been common land
- Engrossment was when several farms were joined together to make one more profitable unit
- At its worst, enclosures forced tenant farmers off their land & removed land for peasants to graze their animals, which sometimes caused entire villages to disappear
- In reality, only 3% of land was enclosed during Henry's reign



The Nature of Subsistence Farming

- Most farming was subsistence farming when farmers grew food crops to meet the needs of themselves & their families with little surplus



The Hanseatic League

- This was a collection of German merchants who had special trading privileges in Germany, Russia & Scandinavia (& Britain)
- They had monopolies for the purchase & carriage of certain goods like wool, cloth, tin & coal
- Henry VII tried to break their monopoly of trade as the Hanseatic League were the primary carriers of English goods abroad & were responsible for the decline of English merchant shipping
- Henry's Navigation Acts upset the Hanseatic League but he was never able to break them up



Henry VII's Great Re-Coinage

- Henry created new coins like the 'sovereign' & the 'shilling'
- Henry introduced the portrait of the king on the reverse side of the coin



The Nature of Cottage Industries

- People worked in their cottages & all of the family were involved



How did the economy develop under Henry VII?

Custom dues did rise at the start of Henry's reign. However, this may simply be due to a more effective, aggressive & efficient method of collection & recording. Compared to Spain and Venice, the amount of commodities traded abroad was small. Prices and wages remained largely stable & building workers & agricultural workers were better off in the 1490s than any other period in the Tudor reign.



Position of the Church in English Society

- The Catholic Church was the central part of every community
- There were 8,000 churches & the Pope did very little to interfere with its day-to-day running so Henry kept his authority
- The Church had political power as senior churchmen were involved in government, like John Morton & Richard Fox
- The Church provided employment opportunities & allowed some people, like Wolsey, to advance themselves socially
- The Parish church was the focal point of village life & the priest was well respected
- Priests offered advice, guidance & community leadership
- Monks provided employment, charity & education
- People attended church regularly & celebrated holy days, religious feasts & festivals



The Doctrine of the Catholic Church

- The Pope is the head of the Catholic Church
- In order to reach Heaven, it was necessary to observe as many of the seven sacraments as possible: Baptism, Confirmation, Marriage, Unction, Penance, Holy Orders & Eucharist
- Priests were needed to act on behalf of God
- The Bible is written in Latin & must be interpreted by priests
- During Mass the bread and wine miraculously turn into the body and blood of Christ – this is Transubstantiation
- When Catholics die they go to Purgatory & their souls are tortured until they have atoned for their sins. People paid money to monasteries to say mass for the souls of the dead. This gets the dead out of purgatory quicker
- Salvation (the saving of your soul) could only be achieved by a combination of faith and good works



The development & impact of Humanism

- Humanism was founded on the rediscovery of original Latin & Greek texts
- It stressed the power & potential of humankind
- Humanists believed human behaviour & knowledge could be enhanced by education
- They believed the church should promote prayer & knowledge of the faith
- Humanists thought sciences & the humanities should be studied as well as religion
- Henry VII showed little interest in humanist writers & it had little impact on his reign



Criticisms of the Catholic Church

- There was a steady growth in anti-clericalism (criticism of the church) but this was driven underground during Henry's reign
- Lollardism, a religious movement which opposed the Catholic Church, was not tolerated in Henry's England & this won Henry the support of the Church in his consolidation. Lollards thought the Catholic Church was corrupt
- Lollards believed the King should be head of the church & they rejected transubstantiation
- The Church taught that it was a sin to rebel against Henry
- However, the Church was popular & healthy



The development of Education

- There were more educational opportunities like Song schools & Reading schools for the very young
- Grammar schools were introduced in place of secondary education
- The Universities of Oxford & Cambridge expanded & Henry set up King's college, Cambridge



England's Renaissance

- Henry's reign was at the start of the Renaissance movement
- Henry helped bring Renaissance ideas to England from Italy & Burgundy & served as a patron of poets & humanists
- His son, the future Henry VIII was educated by Humanist & Renaissance tutors



Broader Trends in Arts

- Henry was known for his patronage of architecture
- He oversaw major building works at Windsor Castle, he built the nave in St George's Chapel & rebuilt the Lady Chapel
- In 1502 he ordered & paid for the construction of the new Lady Chapel at Westminster Abbey



How far did intellectual and religious ideas change and develop and with what effects?

There was no conflict between Henry VII & the Pope during this period & although there were some grumblings about the Church, it still played the central role in peoples' lives. Heretics were in England during Henry's reign, 73 were put on trial & 3 were burned alive but England was still a very Catholic country.



Henry was a patron of the Arts & his steady reign secured the foundations of the Renaissance & Golden Ages still to come in England under his son & grandchildren.

The Foundation of a Golden Age?

- The Renaissance reached its peak under the reign of Henry's granddaughter, Elizabeth I. Her reign was known as 'the Golden Age of Elizabeth', the most colourful & splendid reign in English history
- It was Henry who laid the foundations for this Golden Age thanks to his successful rule



The invention of the Printing Press

- The invention of the printing press had more of an impact than new ideas like humanism, however, most people couldn't read & so it only impacted on the rich who were literate
- Many of the nobles & gentry learnt to read as a result of the printing press
- Henry VII did support the print industry



Role of the Church in Arts & Learning

- There was a massive amount of building & rebuilding of Parish churches that occurred around this time & the vast majority were built in the Gothic perpendicular style
- Most of the artwork from this time was based on religion



Knowledge Organiser Henry VII - KQ7 - How successful was Henry VII?

8

Establishing his Authority

- Parliament changed the date of his reign to 21st August 1485
- He married Elizabeth of York & united the Houses of York & Lancaster
- He became father to two sons quickly – securing his succession
- He curbed the power of the nobles & brought them back into line
- He took progresses around the country to secure his power
- He put down threats & rebellions easily



BUT

- His eldest son & heir died unexpectedly aged 13 & his second son Henry was not trained to be King
- Henry never felt safe & became increasingly paranoid later on in his reign

Society

- Henry successfully overcame 5 rebellions
- He limited the number of nobles
- Henry appointed trusted people as regional heads like Jasper Tudor
- Prices & wages remained steady throughout the 1480s
- JPs & sheriffs kept law & order in the localities
- Cloth exports increased which helped commoners earn money
- By the end of Henry's reign, the Feudal system was relaxed
- England became more stable after the end of the Wars of the Roses



BUT

- Henry had dealt with 5 rebellions which could have been disastrous
- The people were not happy about increased taxation
- Enclosures caused poverty & unemployment for people
- Engrossing of farms forced some people into poverty
- The trade embargo with Burgundy had caused unemployment

Henry's Reform of Government

- The Council Learned helped revise Royal finances
- He established the Court of Star Chamber in 1487, which dealt with cases of common law
- He passed 138 attainders giving him more power, money & land
- he met with his Privy Council regularly
- He worked cooperatively with the church & recognized church courts
- He improved communication with regions through his councils
- He improved law & order with his establishment of local law & order



BUT

- The Council Learned was hated as were Empson & Dudley
- Parliament did not always grant Henry the money requested
- Henry relied on nobles and JPs to keep law and order
- There were 227 council members & they did not all meet at the same time

Economy

- He increased his annual income from £12,000 to £40,000
- 742,000 crowns payable at 50,000 a year from Etaples
- Henry was actively involved in Crown finances
- In the 1490s Henry had a total annual income of £100,000.
- Henry VII is believed to have a total of £1.8 million on his death in 1509
- Customs Revenue increased from £34,000 to £38,000 per annum.
- Henry managed to raise over £400,000 from extra-ordinary taxation



BUT

- He gained a reputation for being a miser King & only interested in money
- His income was much less than King of France & the Holy Roman Emperor
- Parliament did not always give him revenue requested, he only got £45,000 not £90,000 in 1491

Religion & Humanism

- Henry had Papal support before the Battle of Bosworth
- There were over 8000 parish churches & religion was the centre of people's lives
- The Church offered charity, festivities & religious enrichment for the people
- The Pope did little to interfere in the running of the Church in England



BUT

- Opposition to the Church did exist & there was evidence of anti-clericalism
- He was determined that the authority of the Pope didn't prejudice his rights as King

Foreign Policy

- Henry pursued peaceful, diplomatic policies with the intentions to avoid war
- Henry arranged the Medina Del Campo (1489) marriage treaty which was a great achievement
- He made peace with Scotland through the treaties of Ayton (1489) & Perpetual Peace (1502) ensuring peace with Scotland
- Poyning's Law in Ireland meant the Irish laws couldn't be made without his consent
- Good fishing spots off Newfoundland were found
- He settled his issues with Burgundy
- He didn't have to fight France & won a pension

BUT

- He couldn't save Brittany & it was lost to France
- Threats from Warbeck & Simnel jeopardized foreign relations
- Trade embargos with Burgundy caused unemployment & loss of income
- He upset the Hanseatic League with his Navigation Acts
- Ferdinand of Aragon allied with France, 1505, with his new marriage



How successful was Henry VII?

Henry was clearly a successful king. He had several goals that he had accomplished by the end of his reign. He had established a new dynasty after 30 years of struggle, he had strengthened the judicial system as well as the treasury & had successfully denied all the other claimants to his throne. The monarchy that he left to his son was a fairly secure one & most definitely a wealthy one.



Knowledge Organiser Henry VII - Key people during Henry VII's reign a. Family

Jasper Tudor
Henry VII's uncle who looked after him when he was a boy. He was one of the few people that Henry VII trusted. He was made the Earl of Bedford & given control of the Council of Wales.



Edmund Tudor

- Edmund Tudor, 1st Earl of Richmond, was the father of King Henry VII & a member of the Tudor family, Wales
- His father was Owen Tudor, a gardener to his mother, the dowager queen Catherine of Valois
- Edmund was half-brother to Henry VI of England



Margaret Beaufort
Married to Edmund Tudor at age 13, widowed at 13 & gave birth to Henry Tudor at 14 years old. She was instrumental in Henry becoming King. She was married 4 times. She was close to her son & influential in court which was rare for a woman. She died in 1509.



John of Gaunt
He was the 3rd son of Edward III. he was the great grandfather of Margaret Beaufort although this was through his children with his mistress. John of Gaunt was Henry VII's main claim to the throne.



Henry VII
King of England from 1485 after beating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth. He reigned until 1509.



Elizabeth of York
Daughter of King Edward V and niece of Richard III – she and Henry VII married in January 1486 uniting the Houses of York & Lancaster.



Sir Thomas Stanley
He was married to Margaret Beaufort & was Henry VII's stepfather. Henry made him Earl of Derby & later Lord Chamberlain. He died in 1504.



Sir William Stanley
Brother of Sir Thomas Stanley, he was famous for betraying Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth & changing to Henry's side. He was rewarded as Lord Chamberlain but was executed in 1495 for treason after being involved in the Warbeck rebellion.



Prince Arthur of England

- Arthur was Henry & Elizabeth's first son & heir
- His birth cemented the York/Lancaster union
- Arthur was engaged aged 11 to Catherine of Aragon & they were married in November 1501
- Arthur died in April 1502 aged 15



Prince Henry of England
Henry was the second son of Henry VII & Elizabeth of York. He became heir when his brother Arthur died – Henry was 10 when his brother died. Prince Henry was betrothed to his brother's wife in 1503 but they did not marry until he became King in 1509



Princess Margaret

- She was married to James IV of Scotland
- After James IV died fighting the English, she became regent for their son James V between 1513-1515
- She was Mary, Queen of Scots grandmother



Princess Mary

- Her 1st marriage was to King Louis XII of France who died within a year
- She then secretly married noble Charles Brandon
- Henry VIII eventually pardoned them but they had to pay a huge fine
- She was Lady Jane Grey's grandmother



Catherine of Aragon

- She was the daughter of Ferdinand & Isabella of Spain
- She was married to Prince Arthur aged 16 but widowed within a year
- She married Henry VIII in 1509 when she was 24
- Catherine refused to divorce Henry VIII & so Henry VIII began the Reformation & split from the Catholic Church



Knowledge Organiser Henry VII - Key people during Henry VII's reign b. Threats

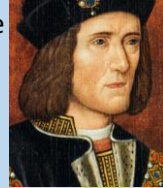
King Edward IV

- He was King of England during the Wars of the Roses until his death in 1483
- His son, Edward V should have succeeded him but instead it was his brother, Richard III
- Edward IV was father of Elizabeth of York, Henry VII's wife
- He was brother to Margaret of Burgundy



Richard III

- He was King of England from 1483-1485.
- He imprisoned his nephews King Edward V & his brother, Richard in the Tower of London so he could be King.
- He was killed at the Battle of Bosworth by new King Henry VII



King Edward V (Prince in the Tower)

- Son of King Edward IV & nephew of King Richard III
- He became King, aged 13, when his father died but he was never crowned
- He disappeared with his brother in April 1483 whilst on their way to heavily guarded lodgings
- Both were never seen again



Richard, Duke of York (Prince in the Tower)

- He was the second son of King Edward IV & brother of King Edward V
- He was known as Richard, Duke of York
- He disappeared, aged 11, alongside his brother, King Edward V & was never heard of again
- It is presumed that his uncle Richard III killed him & his brother



Margaret of Burgundy

- She was the sister of Edward V & Richard III
- She had married well to the Duke of Burgundy & ruled as a protector when he died
- She hated Henry VII & funded Yorkist supporters who tried to usurp him



John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln

- The de la Pole's has a Yorkist claim to the throne through their mother who was King Edward V's sister
- John de la Pole had been made Richard III's heir & was the eldest de la Pole
- At the Battle of Stoke, John de la Pole fought against Henry VII & was killed



Edmund de la Pole

- He was the second eldest brother & became Duke of Suffolk after his brother John was killed at the Battle of Stoke
- Edmund had fled to Burgundy at the beginning of Henry VII's reign but was persuaded to return
- He left England for good in 1501, was arrested by Henry's men in 1506 & executed in 1513 when the King of France recognised his brother Richard, as King of England



Richard de la Pole

- Richard went into exile at the beginning of Henry VII's reign & escaped Henry VII's men who were searching for him
- The King of France, Louis declared him King of England in 1513
- Richard died at the Battle of Pavia, 1525, whilst supporting King Francis I of France against Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor



Earl of Warwick

- He was son of the Duke of Clarence Brother of Edward IV
- His dad had been executed by his own brother, Edward IV, & an act of attainder removed his land
- However, during the reign of his uncle Richard III he was made Earl of Warwick & was the closest blood line to the throne
- He was imprisoned in 1485 aged 10 & spent the rest of his life in the Tower of London until he was executed, aged 24



Charles the Bold of Burgundy

- He married Margaret of York & Edward V's sister in 1468
- She was his third wife
- When he died in 1476, his land passed to his daughter's husband, Maximilian I of the Holy Roman Empire
- Margaret ruled as protector of Burgundy after his death



Lambert Simnel

- First pretender to the throne by imitating the Earl of Warwick
- He was captured at the Battle of Stoke & sent to work in Henry VII's kitchens
- He was promoted to falconer after proving he was loyal to Henry



Philip I of Burgundy

- He was also known as Philip the Handsome!
- He was son of Maximilian (Holy Roman Empire) & Mary of Burgundy
- He married Joanna (Mad Joanna) of Castile
- He & Joanna were wind swept in to England in 1506 & were persuaded by Henry to agree to Intercursus Malus



Knowledge Organiser Henry VII - Key people during Henry VII's reign c. Other notable key figures / influences on Henry VII

John Morton

- John Morton became Archbishop of Canterbury & Cardinal
- He was at the centre of Henry's affairs & rule
- He was Thomas More's mentor
- He could be ruthless when he needed to be
- He was a moderating influence on Henry
- He died in 1500



Richard Fox

- In 1485 Fox was a churchman & a lawyer & was in France with Henry
- He was extremely loyal to Henry
- By 1487 he was Keeper of the Privy seal & later became the Bishop of Exeter & Winchester
- He led all of Henry's major foreign negotiations
- Fox's career came to an end under Henry VIII when he was nearly 70



Sir Reginald Bray

- By 1485, Bray was already a middle aged, experienced servant of Margaret Beaufort and Thomas Stanley
- Henry trusted Bray
- He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a knight of the king's body, member of the Council & he was the king's spymaster
- Henry chose Bray to lead the Council Learned in Law
- He died in 1503



Sir Richard Empson

- Empson was also a lawyer & joined the Council Learned in 1504
- He became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1505
- As chancellor, his role was to increase the king's revenue
- He raised rents, cancelled rebates, ran surveys, audits & investigated feudal dues
- As part of the Council Learned, he pursued the king's debtors & his techniques were not pretty
- Like Dudley, he became rich & was executed by Henry VIII



Sir Edmond Dudley

- Dudley was a lawyer who joined the Council Learned after the death of Bray
- His role in the Council was to sell offices, wardships, & licenses to marry the widows of tenants-in-chief, pardons for treason, sedition, murder, riot, retaining, & other offences
- In less than four years he collected £219,316 in cash and bonds for future payment
- He viciously enforced the king's rights & was not popular
- He had 16 estates & over £5000
- He was executed by Henry VIII



Sir Giles Daubeney

- He was a knight who had rebelled against Richard III
- He was one of the very few that Henry made a peer
- He was deputy Chamberlain & then Lord chamberlain after the fall of William Stanley
- Daubeney was constantly at court right to the end of the reign & his life in 1508



Lord Burgavenny

- He was knighted under Richard III
- In 1506, he was deemed to have too many retainers for his needs & was fined £5 for every retainer
- His fine totaled £70,550
- Henry suspended the sum & held Burgavenny to a promise that he would adhere to the rules.



Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey

- His dad was John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who had died with Richard III on the Bosworth battlefield in 1485
- Thomas was attainted by Henry but the attainder was reversed when he refused to take part in a rebellion with John de la Pole in 1487



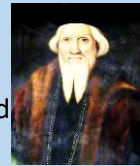
John Cabot

- John Cabot was an Italian navigator and explorer
- In 1497 he voyaged to the coast of North America paid for by his patron Henry VII
- Cabot died around 1500 – it is not known whether Cabot died at sea or shortly after he came home from his third voyage



Sebastian Cabot

- He was the son of John Cabot
- After his father's death, Cabot conducted his own voyages of discovery, seeking the Northwest Passage through North America for England.
- He later sailed for Spain, traveling to South America, where he explored the Rio de la Plata & established two new forts



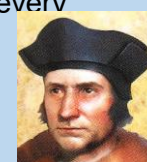
John Colet (1467-1519)

- He travelled Europe & then returned to lecture at Oxford
- He translated the New Testament into English for his students.
- He believed it should be plain and easy to read
- On his father's death & using his inheritance he founded, St Paul's School which would teach humanities



Thomas More

- Lawyer, scholar, writer, MP & Lord Chancellor, who was beheaded because he refused to recognise the break from Rome.
- He wrote Utopia which criticised practices in the church.
- He was one of Henry VIII's tutors & said about him 'He is in every respect a most accomplished prince'
- He was canonized in 1935



Erasmus (c.1469-1536)

- The greatest scholar of the early 16th century
- He travelled extensively over Europe
- He wanted to improve the Roman Catholic Church but not destroy it
- He influenced events in England by his friendships with John Colet, Thomas Wolsey,
- Thomas More & Henry VIII's tutor John Skelton.



Knowledge Organiser Henry VII - Key people during Henry VII's reign d. Foreign Rulers

The Earl of Kildare, Ireland

- He blatantly disobeyed Henry VII on occasion including supporting Lambert Simnel
- He was pardoned by Henry & afterwards showed his loyalty by running Ireland with an iron fist



Sir Edward Poynings, Ireland

- He ruled Ireland when the Earl of Kildare was disloyal to Henry
- He introduced Poyning's Law making Ireland more dependent on England



Anne of Brittany

- Henry felt a loyalty to Brittany as he had lived there whilst in exile
- Anne of Brittany asked for his help when Charles VIII announced his intention to make Brittany part of France
- Anne was the richest woman in Europe at the time
- Anne agreed to marry Charles VIII of France in order to try & save Brittany
- The marriage contract also made her marry Louis XII in the event of Charles' early death, which she did
- Brittany eventually became part of France in 1532



Charles VIII, King of France

- He was King of France at the beginning of Henry's reign
- He had initially supported the pretenders until Henry VII raised an army for war
- Charles VIII signed a truce with Henry & agreed to pay him an annual pension, worth 5% of Henry's total income!
- He died in 1498 with no surviving heir



Louis XII, King of France

- He became King after the death of Charles VIII in 1498
- Charles VIII was his cousin
- Louis wanted a peaceful relationship with England but was wary about Henry's relationship with Spain who were rivals to France



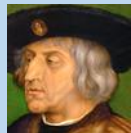
Philip of Burgundy

- He took over Burgundy when Maximilian became Holy Roman Emperor
- He married Joanna of Castile, daughter of Isabella & Ferdinand of Spain
- He died in 1506



Maximilian I, Holy Roman Empire

- Maximilian married Mary of Burgundy & inherited Burgundy
- In 1493, Maximilian became the Holy Roman Emperor, until he died in 1519
- As Holy Roman Emperor, Maximilian was immensely powerful, being first in rank in Europe



Popes

- The Pope was the most important person for any Catholic
- He lived in the Papal States
- When Henry became king, the Pope was Pope Innocent VIII
- The second Pope during Henry's rule was Pope Alexander VI
- The third Pope was Pope Pius III who only ruled for a month
- Finally Pope Julius II (who named himself after Julius Caesar!) ruled until 1513



King Ferdinand of Aragon & Queen Isabella of Castile

- When Ferdinand & Isabella married they united the Kingdom of Spain
- They met & married within a week. As they were 2nd cousins they needed a Papal Bull from the Pope & when it was refused they falsified one!
- Under their leadership, Spain was the most powerful country in Europe at this time
- Henry VII was desperate to become allies with Spain & worked hard for the marriage of his son Arthur to Catherine of Aragon



KEY WORDS

- **Poundage & tonnage rights**- (right to collect customs duties)
- **Archbishop** – very powerful & part of government
- **Clergymen**- members of the church
- **Commoners** – ranged from labourers to vagabonds.
- **Vagabond**- homeless people/beggars. Committed crimes
- **The Great Chain of Being**- belief that everyone had a specific place in the strict hierarchy of society.
- **Urban**- towns
- **Rural**- countryside
- **Enclosure**- fencing or hedging of land for private use that had previously been common land
- **Engrossment** -when several farms were joined together to make one more profitable unit
- **The Hanseatic League** – a collection of German merchants who had special trading privileges in Germany, Russia & Scandinavia (& Britain)
- **Re-Coinage**- to create a new currency
- **Sovereign**- coin produced to represent money
- **Lollardism**- a religious movement which opposed the Catholic Church
- **Pope**- Head of the Catholic Church
- **Transubstantiation**- During Mass the bread and wine miraculously turn into the body and blood of Christ
- **Justice of the Peace (JPs)**- responsible for maintaining law & order
- **Privy Council**- advisors to the king
- **Secretary of State**- Closest advisor to the king

Example essay question:

The next 2 questions are essays and you choose 2 from 3 possible questions. They are worth 25 marks each. You should spend around 45 minutes on each question. Here is an example:

‘Local issues were the most significant reasons for rebellion in the reign of Henry VII.’ Assess the validity of this view.

How will you be assessed?

The exam will be 2 hours 30 minutes.

You are advised to spend around:

- 60 minutes on the first section (question one based on 3 interpretations), and
- 1 hour 30 minutes on the second section (answer 2 essay questions)

Example interpretation question:

This will always be based on 3 interpretations and will be worth 30 marks. You should spend about 60 minutes on this type of question. You have to answer question 1!

1 Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to Henry VII’s methods of government Example extract (there will be 3 like this):

The need in Henry VII’s reign was less for new legislation than for the means to enforce existing law. Henry’s most significant contribution to government was his shift towards direct reliance on lesser gentry as Justices of the Peace. The role of Justices of the Peace in local government was crucial to maintain law and order. Henry VII needed to appoint reliable men with local knowledge, legal expertise and sufficient social standing to command authority. Henry sought to weaken the ties which traditionally linked the local interests of the nobility and gentry and which resulted in the corruption of justice. To increase the Crown’s control of law and order he appointed Justices of the Peace who were middling gentry, including professional lawyers and even men who did not have property in a shire. By the end of his reign, Henry had not fully established his authority in the localities, however, Justices of the Peace had superseded the sheriff and the feudal lord as the Crown’s administrative agents.

Adapted from J Guy, Tudor England, 1988