

Knowledge Organiser Henry VIII - KQ1 – How prepared was Henry VIII for kingship?

Death of Henry VII

- Henry VII died of tuberculosis in April 1509, aged 52
- An account from the time described Henry VII as dying in agony & fearful of God's judgement of him
- His death was kept secret for a couple of days
- His son, Henry VIII was a few months off his 18th birthday, when he took over



Preparation for kingship

- As Henry was 2nd in line to throne, his education did not prepare him to be King of England & was much broader than his brothers
- Henry was brought up with his sisters, Margaret & Mary
- Henry VIII was well read & was familiar with humanist ideas
- Henry VIII was closely monitored after Arthur's death
- He has some lessons on being king from his father but no official training



Problems for Henry VIII upon accession

1. Henry had not reached his majority so would need a Lord Protector
2. He was not married
3. He had no children
3. Should he continue peace with France & Scotland?
4. Should he continue to explore the New World?
5. England had no real ally
6. He inherited Henry VII's councilors & advisers who he often disagreed with
7. He was not fully prepared for kingship
8. How harshly should Henry control the nobility?
9. Lack of experience & training



Most consistent issues during Henry VII's reign

- Enclosures had caused poverty, arguments & lawsuits
- Henry VII's financial control & use of Council Learned caused much resentment
- Securing the succession



Character of Henry VIII

- He had great energy & drive
- Low boredom threshold
- Show off
- Courageous
- Unpredictable temper
- Intellectual
- Masterful



Henry VIII's education

- Henry had a Renaissance education
- His mother taught him handwriting
- His tutor, John Skelton, taught him English & Latin
- He could speak Latin, French, Spanish, and Greek
- He loved sports especially tennis, hunting & jousting
- He played many musical instruments & composed
- He also loved art & culture



Aims of Henry VIII

- To consolidate & extend his personal power
- Ensure the succession & continue the Tudor dynasty
- Pursue glory abroad rather than peace like his father



Initial interpretations of Henry VIII

Before studying Henry VIII, people have a fixed impression of him as being a cruel tyrant, wife killer & fat & greedy. Historians from the 1800s said the beginning of Henry's reign was 'the beginning of a 'new monarchy'.



In 1953 Geoffrey Elton put forward the theory that there was a 'revolution in Tudor government', by which Henry transformed the government by creating an efficient civil service. Modern Historians doubt that Henry's reign was the foundation of modern England & think that politics in Tudor times was dominated by 'factions' – quarrelling groups of nobles, all vying for the king's support.

Henry VIII's strengths upon accession

- Henry VII had left him financially secure
- He was handsome, very popular & looked like a king
- He had a team of experienced advisors around him to help rule the country
- His new wife gave him a strong connection with the powerful Spain
- England was stable with an established system of government & little threat of war
- He was young & different from his father who nobles had started to resent because of his tight control



Henry VIII's weaknesses upon accession

- Henry was a risk taker & took part in dangerous sports like jousting without having a successor
- His vision of kingship was based on heroic legends & spending a lot of money on expensive wars & his court
- He was only 18 so had little experience of government
- He was disinterested in day-to-day government & was happy to delegate
- He would not heed advice leading to costly mistakes
- He was egotistical & over-confident



How prepared was Henry VIII for kingship?

Henry was unprepared for kingship. His brother Arthur had been trained to be king & Henry had been given a rounded education for someone who would take a career in the church, as second sons did.



In addition, Henry VII had become increasingly paranoid in later years, & had kept Henry very close to him. Consequently, Henry's experience of kingship had been of a very tight controlling man prone to fits of rage.

Henry's young age at the time of his accession also meant that he did not have much experience of government, in addition, he didn't care about it being much more interested in sports & women.

Knowledge Organiser Henry VIII - KQ2 – How strong was Henry VIII's position during the early years of his reign?

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Henry VIII's first decisions as King

1. Within days he ordered the arrest of Empson & Dudley, executed them & abolished the Council Learned
2. He honoured his promise to marry Catherine of Aragon & married her in June 1509
3. He kept his father's government 'the Conciliar Government' for the first 5 years of his reign but he clashed with them terribly as they were very conservative



The Conciliar Government

- This is a government where decisions are made by a council
- It was in place from 1509-1514 during Henry's reign
- Henry was young & compulsive & frequently clashed with the conservative conciliar government
- He also became frustrated with their anti-war attitude
- Archbishop William Wareham, Archbishop of Canterbury was in the government as was Bishop Richard Fox(e)



The role of Bishop Richard Fox(e)

- Bishop Fox had been a loyal advisor to Henry VII
- He was part of the Conciliar Government & was one of Henry VIII's chief advisors during his early years as King
- He trained up Thomas Wolsey & launched his career in government
- By 1511 Fox lost favour & Wolsey attracted the attention of Henry VIII
- Fox stepped down from government when Wareham resigned & Wolsey took over



How did Wolsey rise to prominence?

- Wolsey first rose to prominence working under Bishop Fox
- Where the advisors of the Conciliar Government about war with France, Wolsey encouraged Henry VIII to do it!
- He suggested that England joined the Holy League with the Pope Julius II & his father-in-law, Ferdinand of Spain, so that they might, with papal approval, attack France
- The alliance was agreed on 13th November 1511 and war was declared a month later
- Wolsey became the King's chief advisor



Henry VIII and the Nobles

- Henry VIII had a good relationship with nobles
- He disbanded the Council Learned & cancelled 175 bonds & recognisances
- He had grown up with many of the nobles & they were his friends
- Surrounding himself with nobles also enhanced the prestige of his court
- Several noble factions competed for Henry's favour like the Boleyn's & the Howards



The Privy Chamber

- Consisted of Henry's personal servants
- The Privy Chamber was a private room where only Henry's most trusted friends would meet
- The groom of the stool was the most important member of the chamber after the King



Henry VIII's Domestic Policy Aims

Henry had 3 Domestic Policy aims:

1. To extend the powers of the Crown
2. To raise sufficient revenue to support his government
3. To secure the succession

Henry VII's court

- A King's court reflected the image of a King
- His father's court had been hospitable with generous patronage of scholars & explorers
- Henry VIII's court was dedicated to pleasure reflecting his passions for sports like hunting & jousting
- His court was intellectual welcoming Renaissance scholars
- Henry also enjoyed music at court & composed his own pieces
- Henry also increased the number of royal residences at court



Henry VII's Style of Rule

- Unlike his father, Henry VIII was not prepared to work long hours & deal with details of government
- He preferred to employ chief ministers with whom he entrusted the government & administration of the kingdom
- He always had the final decision but could be manipulated



Wolsey's Domestic policies

- The Star Chamber increased in importance & dealt with minor cases like property theft, perjury & slander
- In the Court of the Chancery, cases over enclosure were dealt with as well as contracts & issues with wills. There was a backlog of cases as it was very popular
- The 1515 Act of Resumption return lands back to the Crown to increase revenue
- Wolsey introduced a tax called 'The Subsidy' which was a more realistic tax based on people's wealth
- Wolsey's 'Amicable Grant' was an additional tax in 1525 to fund Henry's expedition to France & it caused widespread rebellion & non-payment
- Wolsey tried to reform the Royal Household with the Eltham Ordinances, 1526. He reduced the power of the Privy Chamber & reduced the number of Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber
- Wolsey was concerned over the effects of enclosures & set up an enquiry. He set up legal proceedings with landowners which made him unpopular
- Wolsey raised over £800,000 from taxes & subsidies but this was not enough to cover Henry's war bill

How strong was Henry VIII's position during the early years of his reign?

Henry VIII was supported during his early years by his father's Conciliar government. However, as he became more confident he discarded their advice in order to follow his own ambitions. As Henry VIII had no interest in spending his time running the kingdom, he recognised Wolsey's talent for raising money & administration & coupled with Wolsey's 'yes' attitude & encouragement left the running of the kingdom up to him. Henry was in a very strong position during the early years of his reign thanks to the good foundations left him by his father, namely, an easy succession & a full 'coffer' pot.

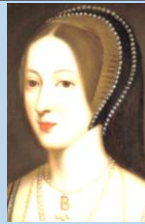


Knowledge Organiser Henry VIII - KQ3 – To what extent was Anne Boleyn the instigator of change?

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Anne Boleyn's life before Henry VIII

- Anne was from a noble family & was descended from Edward I
- She was sent to Burgundy aged 12 & then became a lady in waiting to the French Queen aged 15
- In 1522 Anne returned to England aged 21 & became part of Catherine of Aragon's household
- Anne's sister, Mary, had been Henry VIII's mistress for 2 years
- A year later, Anne became betrothed to nobleman, Henry Percy, but Wolsey stopped the marriage on Henry's orders
- Henry & Anne began writing love letters to each other in 1527



Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon

- By 1527, Henry VIII wanted a divorce from Catherine
- She given Henry a daughter, Mary, but she had suffered many miscarriages & still births. Her last pregnancy had been in 1518
- Historians disagree as to whether Henry tired of Catherine before or after he fell in love with Anne Boleyn
- Henry was desperate for an heir & had considered making his illegitimate son 'Henry Fitzroy' his heir

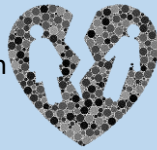


Henry VIII as 'Defender Of The Faith'

- Henry VIII was a Roman Catholic
- In October 1521, Pope Leo X granted Henry the title "Defender of the Faith" after his defence of the Roman Catholic faith against the teachings of Martin Luther
- If Henry broke away from the Catholic Church then the Pope could ex-communicate him (your soul would not go to heaven) & this was a real fear for Henry

Reasons FOR an annulment with Catherine

- Catherine could no longer have children
- Henry had fallen in love with Anne Boleyn
- Henry needed an heir which Catherine couldn't give him
- Henry argued "'If a man shall take his brother's wife, it is an impurity; he hath uncovered his brother's nakedness; they shall be childless.'"
- Queen Matilda – the only other female Queen – had seen the country face Civil War



The Reasons AGAINST an annulment with Catherine

- Henry and Catherine had a happy marriage until recently
- They had bore children so had consummated the marriage
- The Pope had issued a 'Papal Dispensation' before the marriage
- Catherine claimed she & Arthur had not consummated their marriage
- The Bible seemed to support a man marrying his brother's widow in the book of Deuteronomy
- There was no guarantee Anne would have a son
- Henry was in lust & not in love with Anne Boleyn



The English Church on the Eve of the Reformation

- Most people accepted the Pope's power but there was no great loyalty to him
- There was little dissent just small pockets here & there
- Support remained for religious orders, lives monasteries but there was a decline in the numbers of new monasteries being built
- The clergy were generally respected & support for churches remained high
- Large numbers of churches were being built & people left generous donations to the church in their wills
- There was still high attendance at Mass & people still tried to observe the seven Sacraments
- Chantries (a church or altar in a church to sing masses for the souls of the dead) were still attracting substantial support images, icons & statues continued to be used as aids to prayer

Reasons for religious reform

- Criticism of the Catholic church became stronger in the 1500s & some felt the Church was more interested in money & power than in saving souls, for example, the selling of 'indulgences'
- In 1517, Martin Luther attacked this practice as corrupt
- The development of the printing press meant that books & pamphlets could be produced quickly and cheaply & so Luther's ideas spread across Europe.



Anti-Clericalism

- An example of anti-clericalism is the Hunne Case. In 1511 Richard Hunne refused to pay for his son's christening robe after he had died
- The Church sued him & won but Hunne was determined to challenge this. He was arrested by the Church courts & found dead in his cell
- It is widely believed that he was murdered by Church authorities & this caused outrage

To what extent was Anne Boleyn the instigator of change?

Historians disagree as to how far Anne was the instigator of the change of religion in England. Whilst it is true that she herself was influenced by Protestant ideas, it would be unfair to blame her for the Reformation. Henry had genuinely believed that the Pope would annul his marriage to Catherine so that he could marry Anne. There is no evidence to suggest that Anne & Henry deliberately orchestrated the break, rather that Henry was swept out by the tide & influenced by his chief ministers. In addition, the issue of succession was so important to Henry that if Anne had not been in his life then he would have simply done the same with someone else.

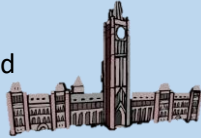


Knowledge Organiser Henry VIII - KQ4 – Was Wolsey's Fall due directly to his own mistakes?

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Wolsey's Domestic Achievements

- Improvements to the Court of Star Chamber
- the Eltham Ordinances reformed the King's household & expenditure
- Wolsey raised 322,099 in subsidies, 240,000 in clerical taxation & 260,000 in forced loans
- The Court of Chancery: dealt with land and enclosures
- Wolsey was a capable & organised minister: Parliament called once during his administration
- He was feared by the nobles, very rich & very powerful



Wolsey's Domestic Fails

- He never raised enough money as expenditure between 1509-1520 was £1.7m
- After 1523, Parliament started to criticise Wolsey's demands for money
- The Amicable Grant of 1525 was an illegal taxation & Wolsey took the blame
- The Court of Chancery became too popular & justice was slow
- The Court of Star Chamber was so popular there was an overflow to hear tribunals
- Enclosures remained as a problem in the reign of Henry
- Wolsey couldn't end factionalism



Thomas Wolsey's Fall

- The main reason for Wolsey's fall was his inability to produce the divorce from Catharine that Henry so dearly wanted
- Henry VIII had asked Wolsey to get a divorce for him, but Wolsey couldn't persuade Pope Clement VII to grant it
- Pope Clement was too influenced by Emperor Charles V who was Catherine's nephew
- In 1528, Wolsey & Henry VIII fell out over the 'Abbess Wilton' case
- A new abbess was needed for a nunnery in Wilton, Wiltshire & Henry had decided that the position should go to one of his courtier's relations. Wolsey appointed someone else & Henry was livid, as a royal wish had been ignored
- Henry used the law against Wolsey who was accused of praemunire exercising Papal powers in England that were at the expense of the king or his subjects
- Wolsey was exiled to York, rearrested in 1530 & ordered to London. he died on the way



Wolsey's Foreign Policy Achievements

- Renewal of the Treaty of Etaples (1510) upheld relations with France
- Battle of the Spur (1513) – 25,000 English forces vs 7000 French captured Tournai & Therouanne
- Treaty of Bruges (1521) Charles and Henry VIII alliance against France
- The Treaty of London was his greatest success, binding 20 countries together in peace. London became to centre of peace, importantly England was no longer in diplomatic isolation
- Events such as the Field of the Cloth of Gold added to the prestige of England abroad
- Wolsey created a flexible & reactive foreign policy & Wolsey allied effectively with powerful countries to ensure that English security & interests were protected



Wolsey's Foreign Policy failures

- He failed to achieve Henry's ultimate goal: France
- The invasions of France 1512-1513, 1522-1525 & 1544-1546 were costly
- Tournai sold back to France for less than England had spent renewing defences
- Relations with Scotland were tense & unfriendly. Scotland traditionally allied with France.
- The Field of the Cloth of Gold (1520) failed to achieve anything but cost a year's revenue
- The Amicable Grant (1525) was an illegal tax to fund foreign relations & led to rebellion



Relationship with Anne Boleyn

- Anne had disliked Wolsey since he had stopped Anne from being betrothed to Henry Percy
- In addition, her family were one of the most powerful factions at court & they spread rumours that Wolsey was deliberately delaying Anne & Henry's marriage
- The 'Abbess Wilton' case allowed Anne to use her influence with Henry to orchestrate Wolsey's fall as it was a member of her family that Henry wanted to be the new Abbess



Wolsey's Career

- Henry VII's chaplain in 1507
- Bishop for Lincoln, Bath & Wells, Durham
- Abbot (Head of Monastery) for St Albans
- Archbishop of York
- Chancellor in 1515 to 1529
- Cardinal
- Papal Legate (Pope's Representative) in 1518



Wolsey & the Nobles

- Wolsey had made many enemies from the nobles over the time of his rise to power
- Nobles resented his origins (as the son of an Ipswich butcher) & felt that Henry VIII showered too much wealth & titles on him
- Nobles saw their own power as being depleted & given to Wolsey. Nobles like Norfolk & Suffolk may have influenced Henry



Was Wolsey's Fall due directly to his own mistakes?

Realistically, it was the international situation rather than any ineptitude on Wolsey's part which meant that the divorce wasn't granted. Bad luck did play a part in Wolsey's fall. He was undermined by factors and events outside his control. However, ultimately he also made many enemies, including Anne Boleyn who had more influence over Henry than Wolsey did. In addition, her family, the Boleyn faction, spread rumours that Wolsey was deliberately delaying the annulment so Henry would go back to Catherine. All of this contributed to his fall.



Knowledge Organiser Henry VIII - KQ5 – Was there a Tudor Revolution in Government under Thomas Cromwell?

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Cromwell's Background

- Thomas Cromwell, chief minister for Henry VIII from 1533 to 1540, gained a reputation for being a ruthless politician who stopped at nothing to succeed
- Cromwell's father was a blacksmith & Cromwell was born into poverty
- During his early life, he travelled abroad & qualified as a solicitor
- He came back to England to work as Thomas Wolsey's solicitor & soon became his confidential advisor. After Wolsey's fall, Cromwell began working for Henry



What was the Elton Thesis?

- Elton's 'Revolution in Government' thesis argued that the business of government became less centred on the king's household, i.e. that it was carried out in rooms near to the King's chamber less & became more bureaucratic & independent
- The probability is that government was probably a combination of both styles



Cromwell & the Reformation

- Under Wolsey, Cromwell had dissolved 29 monasteries on the grounds that they were greedy and uncaring landlords (1528)
- Cromwell manipulated the Reformation Parliament to discuss issues of anticlericalism confirming his support to the king (1529)
- Revival of the law of Praemunire – 15 clergy were charged with supporting Wolsey's abuse of power against the king (1530)
- Act of Parliament was passed preventing the payments of Annates to Rome (1532)
- Cromwell introduced the 'Supplication Against the Ordinaries' a petition calling on Henry to deal the abuses of the Church (1532)
- 'The Submission of the Clergy' was a document demanding the clergy agree Henry has the power to veto Church laws & appoint bishops (1532)
- 'Act in Restraint of Appeals' was passed denying Henry's subjects the right to appeal to the Pope over English court decisions (1533)
- The Act of Supremacy made Henry head of the English Church (1534)
- The Treasons Act made it an offence to deny Henry's new title (1534)
- The Act of Succession (1534)
- Cromwell oversaw the Church on Henry's behalf (1535)

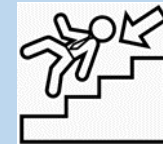
Cromwell's Government

- In 1540 an Act officially abolished sanctuary (the use of religious buildings to shield criminals)
- He established the Court of Augmentations to deal with the income from the Dissolution of the Monasteries
- He doubled the Crown's income from £150,000 to £300,000
- He cut the Privy Council from 36 to 20
- Wales had been incorporated into the English legal & administrative system
- The authority of the Council of the North increased after the Pilgrimage of Grace which increased the King's authority
- The Court of First Fruit and Tenths was established in 1540 to collect money from the clergy that had previously been sent to Rome
- The Elton Thesis's claim was based on the culling of the Privy Council & the establishment of the Courts of Augmentations & First Fruit & Tenths which established independent councils away from the King's bedchamber!



Fall of Cromwell

- The catalyst for Cromwell's fall was his failure to manage Henry's marital affairs
- He arranged Henry's marriage to Anne of Cleves – it was an unsuitable match for Henry & he was furious with Cromwell
- The marriage was annulled which destroyed Cromwell's credibility
- In addition, factions at court who hated Cromwell, like the Duke of Norfolk & Stephen Gardiner, spread rumours about Cromwell



Comparison between Wolsey & Cromwell

- Both played influential roles when serving
- Cromwell did not have the same latitude to make decisions as Wolsey but he was more ruthless & achieved more
- Wolsey's religious position stopped him from securing an annulment
- Cromwell orchestrated 'smear' campaigns against the Papacy
- Wolsey enjoyed foreign policy success whereas Cromwell didn't
- Both were hated by nobles who were jealous of their influence
- Both were ambitious & rapacious & rose from modest roots



Thomas Cromwell's Career

- He became 'Master of the Jewels' in 1532
- He became Principal secretary
- Master of the Rolls
- Lord Privy Seal
- Chancellor of the Exchequer
- Lord Cromwell of Wimbledon



Fall of Anne Boleyn

- Cromwell & Anne Boleyn had agreed with each other during the Reformation but later became enemies
- Cromwell was part of a team to secretly investigate Anne which reported to Henry that Anne was unfaithful & treasonous about Henry
- Anne was arrested, put on trial & executed
- Cromwell then arranged Henry's marriage to Jane Seymour



Was there a Tudor Revolution in Government?

As Cromwell was more ruthless & less religious than Wolsey, he was able to see through the Reformation & double Henry's income. He was powerful enough to oversee the downfall of Anne Boleyn & was trusted enough to arrange the King's next marriage to Jane Seymour. His work in the government was revolutionary to an extent by his creation of councils & courts to deal with business as opposed to quick discussion with Henry in his Privy Chamber. However, such discussions still took place & Henry was in full control of his decisions after Wolsey's death. Ultimately Cromwell failed to please Henry & his enemies plotted his downfall.



Assessment of Henry VII's Government

- Henry adopted a two-fold approach to government: a robust approach to those involved in rebellions & a system of good government that benefited the state as a whole
- Henry VII had learnt from the circumstances of his exile in France by watching how the Breton and French courts worked
- He had learned how people could be manipulated by reward & coercion into doing what rulers wanted; how faction & political conspiracy operated & how attention to detail was vital to a king's security
- He set up specific policies, such as a reliance on bonds, recognisances and obligations as tools to control behaviour
- Henry created few new nobles & was reluctant to promote or reward his servants excessively
- Rebellion & attainder after 1485 further reduced the pool of leading peers
- Henry also kept the personal estates of the crown in his own hands, where land was granted, it was primarily as stewardships or leases
- Royal authority was successfully strengthened under Henry VII's rule due to his reform of government
- Henry VII wanted to involve himself in the day-to-day running of government – almost in fear that he would lose control of government if he was not in as much control as was possible
- By the end of his reign, the government under Henry VII had started to be centralised



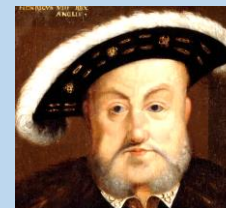
Key changes / turning points in Government since 1485

- Henry VII & Henry VIII both increased the powers of the monarchy
- Both had been involved in the process of streamlining government – Henry VII began the process & Henry VIII through his ministers continued this & made further changes
- Parliament & the law courts were seen as more effective ways to settle disputes
- The monarchy relied increasingly on government during the Tudor period, who acted as advisers & as legislators able to create statutes supporting & legitimising the monarch's policies



The End of Henry VIII's reign

- At the end of Henry's reign between 1540-147, he was ill suffering from scurvy, leg ulcers & obesity
- After the fall of Wolsey & Cromwell, Henry decided against appointing another chief minister after 1540 & instead got more involved himself
- There were many court factions competing for power during this time
- Conservative factions wanted to see a counter-reformation & bringing back Catholicism – key people in this faction were Bishop Stephen Gardiner & the Duke of Norfolk
- They had some success by engineering the marriage of Henry with Catherine Howard in 1540 but this was thwarted with her execution in 1541
- Reforming factions wanted to continue to introduce Protestant reform and included John Dudley & Archbishop Cranmer
- They had more success than the conservative faction as they engineered Henry's final marriage to Catherine Parr & obtained the use of Henry's dry stamp which was used to alter Henry's will after his death
- The King's dry stamp was used to authenticate all royal documents



Assessment of Henry VIII's Government

- Henry VIII took a very different approach as he believed that government could be left to trusted men who once they knew the king's wishes would implement them
- Therefore, though Henry VIII was not overly involved in government, his men were actually carrying out his policies
- Henry believed that his men were honourable & that loyalty would be their guiding star and he would reward success & punish failure
- Henry seemed to change his position later on in his reign and did not appoint anymore chief advisors after the failures from Wolsey & Cromwell
- However, in common with his father, the government under Henry VIII was further centralised and streamlined



Key Themes of Government since 1485

- The power of the monarch
- Securing the succession
- Improving the Crown's coffers
- Centralising government structures
- Use of the Privy Council
- Use of Parliament to legitimise aspects of policy
- Policies on law & order



How had Royal Government Changed Since 1485?

Clearly Henry VIII did not share his father's interest in fine-tuning the minute details of policy. He was able to neglect the mundane aspects of his royal duties because Henry VII had done the hard work in developing the administrative structure that allowed the departments of state - the royal council, chancery & Exchequer to be run without the king's constant intervention. Henry VIII gave huge amounts of freedom to ministers like Cardinal Wolsey & Thomas Cromwell to direct royal policy. While Henry hunted, jousted & worried about the royal succession, his top bureaucrats ruled semi-autonomously. But this was done strictly for the benefit of the state and the crown's control over it. This was an extension of exactly the type of role that Empson and Dudley had enjoyed in the previous reign – prompting speculation that maybe the two Henry's were not so different after all!



Knowledge Organiser Henry VIII - KQ7 – How successful was Henry VIII's Foreign Policy?

Henry VIII's Foreign Policy Aims

- Henry VIII wanted to play a more active part in foreign policy & was keen to make England a major European power
- Henry was ambitious for power & glory which he thought he would achieve in battle & his inspiration came from his hero Henry V & English victory at Agincourt in 1415

France

- Henry invaded France three times, 1512-13, 1522-25, 1544-46
- He suffered a defeat in 1512 when Ferdinand failed to support his invasion in south-west France but won the Battle of Spurs in 1513 & captured Therouanne & Tournai
- He invaded northern France in 1522 but as Charles failed to support him as promised, he didn't get very far
- Henry made peace with France in 1525 when he supported the League of Cognac with France & the Pope to limit Charles V's power
- He allied with the French again in 1527 in the Treaty of Amiens
- In 1538 both Charles V & Francis I agreed to sever connections with England until Henry, in alliance with Charles V, invaded France again in 1544 where he captured Boulogne, but Charles I made a separate peace with Francis I
- In 1545 France sent troops to Scotland to help them beat England in the Battle of Ancrum Moor. The French failed to re-capture Boulogne
- Finally in 1546 England & France agreed peace as they were both too short of money



Ireland

- The Earl of Kildare governed Ireland until 1534 when a costly rebellion failed to bring the Irish government under control of the English
- In 1541, England established Ireland as a kingdom under English law
- Counties were named after Lords & Irish peerages created
- The reforms were not very successful



Treaties

- The Holy League 1510
- Treaty of London 1518
- Field of the Cloth of Gold 1520
- Treaty of Bruges 1521
- League of Cognac 1525
- Battle of Pavia 1525
- Treaty of Amiens 1527
- The Treaty of Cambrai 1529
- Treaty of Nice 1538
- Treaty of Greenwich 1543

The Holy Roman Empire

- Originally relations between Henry VIII & Charles V were amiable thanks to Henry's marriage to Catherine & in 1520 both parties agreed to place a 'gentleman of confidence' at each other's court
- However, the King's Great Matter led to a change of relations as Charles V was determined to protect the interests of Catherine of Aragon & Mary
- Consequently, Charles was borderline rude to Henry's ambassador & Henry briefly considered alliances with other German Princes
- There was a brief reconciliation between the two in 1543 when they allied together against France, when Charles made his peace with France, he agreed the Treaty of Utrecht with England, to ensure Henry's loyalty



Scotland

- Henry VIII had a tense & unfriendly relationship with Scotland as Scotland's alliance with France, automatically made them an enemy of Henry
- When Henry invaded France in 1513, James IV of Scotland took advantage & invaded England
- Catherine of Aragon declared war against Scotland, where James IV was killed at the Battle of Flodden which left Henry's sister Margaret the regent to her baby son
- Thanks to Margaret as regent, there was peace between England & Scotland until 1542 at the Battle of Solway Moss
- Henry VIII invaded Scotland at Solway Moss because his nephew James V refused to talk to him about possible changes to the Scottish Church after the Reformation
- Henry VIII won the battle with a humiliating defeat against James V who died a few weeks later
- In 1543 the future Edward VI & Mary, Queen of Scots were betrothed but Scotland refused to ratify the Treaty of Greenwich



Relations with the Papacy

- Henry became the Pope Clement VII's favourite king in Europe after his defence of Martin Luther's criticisms of the church
- During the Reformation the Pope was forced to ally with Charles V which angered Henry
- After Clement's death, the new Pope, Paul III, excommunicated Henry in 1538



Spain

- At the start of Henry VIII's reign, he was on good terms with Ferdinand of Spain & they became allies in the war against France in 1512-13
- However relations between the two cooled after Ferdinand let Henry down in Gascony, France in 1512
- Henry and Catherine's divorce made the situation worse
- Relations between Spain & England were never the same during his reign after the 'Break with Rome'



The Hapsburg-Valois Wars, 1521

- These were wars between France & the Holy Roman Empire over Italy
- Henry did not want to ally with either side as both were more powerful than him
- Henry used the conflict to pursue his own foreign policies without interference



How successful was Henry VIII's Foreign Policy?

Henry's foreign policy was expensive & a huge drain on his finances. His early foreign policy showed his ambition for military glory. His foreign policy actions changed between 1514 & 1522 & were less aggressive until Henry started a failed invasion against France in 1522. He pursued a more aggressive foreign policy again later on in his reign which cost a lot of money & meant he had to get more extraordinary revenue, borrow more money & debase the coinage which led to a rise in inflation.



Knowledge Organiser Henry VIII - KQ8 – What was impact of religious upheaval on society?

8

Elites

- Henry rewarded loyalty with titles & executed nobles for disloyalty
- The gentry grew more powerful this period as they benefitted from buying new lands as a result of the dissolution of the monasteries
- The gentry looked after J.P.'s & undertook more duties for the king such as government roles which gave them power & prestige
- There was a rise in urban elite: more wealth & status for merchants & craftsmen who made their wealth by trade



Commoners

- Serfdom ended meaning all peasants were theoretically free
- Peasants could move around the country more freely
- Most peasants lived & worked in rural communities & their standards of living depended upon bad harvests or agricultural practices in the area they lived in
- There were new opportunities opening up thanks to increased movement to newer urban areas



Poverty

- Enclosures & engrossing still caused unemployment & vagrancy
- The population rose from 2.3m (1522) to 2.8m (1545) & there was not enough food to cope
- There were bad harvests in the 1520s, debasement of the coinage in 1526, 1544-1546 & rising inflation
- The price of grain increased affecting living standards
- In 1536 a Poor Law was introduced to prevent & solve vagrancy but people fell through the cracks: those caught outside of their parish without work would be punished by being whipped through the streets



The Emergence of a Discontented Class

- There was a rise in seditious speech & acts of riot & rebellion amongst the 'poorer sorts' of people against changes to the church, loss of customary rights & enclosure



Changes to Regional Government - England

- The north of England was problematic as it was so far away from London so Henry re-established the Council of the North after the Pilgrimage of Grace rebellion
- The Council had administrative & legal jurisdiction but many northerners resented the appointment of southerners to the council
- Three English counties, Lancashire, Cheshire & Durham were brought back under English control in 1536



Changes to Regional Government - Ireland

- Ireland was controlled by force & not persuasion
- Henry VIII adopted the title, King of Ireland
- A standing army was stationed in Ireland



Changes to Regional Government - Wales

- Thomas Cromwell's Act of Union, 1536 meant that Wales was fully integrated into the English state
- Wales had counties for the first time, were forced to adopt the same laws, customs & language & J.P.'s were appointed
- The Council of Wales & the Marches governed Welsh counties as well as Shropshire, Herefordshire & Worcestershire



The Pilgrimage of Grace, 1536-37

- Like Lincoln, rebels in Yorkshire protested against closing monasteries, fears for their churches & worries about money, lack of holy days & illegal enclosures
- Rebel demands were sent to Henry & he agreed to negotiate with the rebels
- After more negotiations, the rebels thought they had won and agreed to disperse, with all gaining full pardons
- Henry never intended to keep his promises & in January 1537 Henry took his revenge as martial law was declared, leading pilgrims were rounded up & 178 were executed
- Both rebellions were significant as they were popular in terms of participations & geographically widespread
- The rebels never sought to unseat Henry & he had no intention to give in, so they were doomed from the outset

Impact of the Dissolution of the Monasteries

- There was resentment at the attacks on monasteries & Catholic practices
- The gentry had massively increased their landholdings as a result of the dissolution of the monasteries & Henry VIII's selling off Crown land to fund foreign wars
- The closure of monasteries resulted in a loss of monastic schools affecting education within England
- Monks & nuns were made unemployed
- Communities lost the vital services which monks & nuns offered such as welfare, education and hospitals
- People lost respect for the Parish priests as a result of Crown Propaganda & religious reforms
- The Great Chain of Being began to be disputed as a result of the upset to long accepted social norms



Lincolnshire Rising, 1536

- This uprising took place because of peoples' dislike of religious changes, their desire to protect their churches & economic grievances
- The rebellion was a threat as it was not just commoners but also nobles involved – 40,000 people were involved
- Rebels deserted once Henry's army headed to Lincoln, they were promised leniency & weren't punished severely as the Pilgrimage of Grace took Henry's attention



What was impact of religious upheaval on society?

Henry created more nobles & the gentry grew more powerful. Both Ireland & Wales were brought under the control of England. Religious changes affected commoners most as they lost the support of the Church as well as education & help for the poor when the monasteries were dissolved. During this period, some people expressed their grievances & there were rebellions although Henry was able to control them easily & did not give in to the rebels at all. Religious upheaval affected poorer members of society the most.



Knowledge Organiser Henry VIII - KQ9 – To what extent did England's economy change in the reign of Henry VIII?

9

Trade

- English trade was dominated by the 'Merchant Adventurers'
- They had a dominant position as they gave large loans to the Crown in return for privileges denied to other English merchants
- The Merchant Adventurers established themselves at Antwerp which was a major centre for dyeing & finishing of cloth
- Henry's focus was fixed firmly on increasing trade at the expense of rivals like the Hanseatic League
- The volume of English trade increased during the reign of Henry VIII
- Profits did not always stay in English hands only 70% of exports were transported by English merchants
- Trade embargo with the Netherlands in 1527



Agriculture & Industry

- New techniques, crops & crop rotation were introduced
- New crops such as clover were grown to increase animal feed
- Industrial crops like saffron & rapeseed were grown for textile dyes
- Improvements were made in the breeding of cattle & sheep
- Woollen cloth exports doubled
- Cheaper to produce fabrics like kersey (a cheap, light woollen cloth named after the village of Kersey in Suffolk) were introduced & became very popular
- Cornish tin and coal mining in the North East were also important exports, 26 blast furnaces to smelt iron ore were established in Kent

Enclosure

- Enclosure was vital to improve agriculture & industry
- It enabled the growth of more medium sized farms
- Much common land was enclosed & cultivated
- In 1517 Cardinal Wolsey established a commission of enquiry to determine where enclosure offences had taken place & to ensure the Crown received its half-share of annual agricultural profits
- Wolsey enquiry's found 188 people guilty of illegally enclosing land
- However, this had little impact as most land had already been enclosed
- In 1534 Cromwell passed an Act against Enclosure aiming to end rural depopulation by limiting the number of sheep that one person could own to 2,400



Money

- Henry VII left his son an inheritance of £1.8m in 1509
- Crown income was £110,000 in 1509 & £240,000 in 1547
- Wolsey raised £322,000 in subsidies & £240,000 in clerical taxation
- Wolsey replaced the fifteenths & tenths tax with a tax based on income which was a fairer way of taxation
- Parliament were reluctant to grant revenue to fund wars
- Less than half of the anticipated £800,000 was raised in 1523, further resistance in calls for revenue in 1525
- Government expenditure between 1509-1520 was £1.7m



Economy Timeline

- 1515 legislation against enclosure
- 1520-21 bad harvests
- 1520s rise in agricultural prices
- 1525- beginning of population boom
- 1527-29 bad harvests
- 1534 legislation to try and limit sheep ownership and engrossing
- 1544-1546 debasement of the coinage



Exploration

- Henry VIII had no interest in continuing his father's work in exploration
- He didn't invest in any explorers & lost out on opportunities, which other countries capitalised on, in exploring the New World



To what extent did England's economy change in the reign of Henry VIII?

The rise in population & the onset of inflation had a profound effect on the lives of ordinary people. The increase in commerce & industry & the search for new markets & countries to trade with added to the sense of change. For some these changes brought wealth & opportunity, but for the other they made the difference between life & death.

Despite attempts in 1515 Wolsey failed to address the problems of enclosures. Inflation, debasement, population rises & bad harvests contributed to increasing poverty.

Henry VIII spent all of the money his father had left him on expensive wars with little to show for it! By the time of his death he left a large debt of £100,000



Inflation & Depression

- Prices & rents continued to rise steadily after 1500
- By the 1530s grain & meat prices had doubled since 1510
- This was due in part to the poor harvest of the 1520s but prices didn't fall even after the bad harvest ended
- Debasement of the coinage began in 1526 & became frequent in the 1540s when Henry needed to raise money to fight France & Scotland
- Debasement increased the amount of money in circulation while devaluing the coinage causing rapid inflation of prices
- Unemployment in rural industries led to a migration to London on 5,000 people a year



Prosperity

- The population was increasing & the mortality rate was reducing
- There was an increase in some farming businesses thanks to engrossing – the joining together of smaller farms to make bigger, more profitable farms
- Between 1544-1546, there was a slight boom due to debasement of the coinage



Knowledge Organiser Henry VIII - KQ10 – How did the Church in England changed by 1547?

10

Role of the Church to 1529

- Most people went to Catholic churches & took Mass
- The Church was still the centre of peoples' lives
- There was some corruption in church, Wolsey was guilty of pluralism & absenteeism
- Many criticised 'benefit of clergy' – where a priest could claim benefit of clergy & be tried in a more lenient church court, not the King's courts



The reformation in Europe - Lutheranism

- Criticised indulgences
- Challenged the authority of the Pope & Cardinals
- Published the Bible in German & not Latin
- The Bible is the basis for belief & not the Roman Catholic interpretation of it
- It stressed preaching, communion & congregational singing
- It emphasised the direct relationship between Christ & the individual
- It rejected ideas & ceremonies which did not come from the Bible
- It disliked the Catholic emphasis of the Virgin Mary
- It kept the main practices of the Church such as baptism, marriage & communion but in a simpler form
- Luther's ideas are not said to have had a major impact on religion in England



The Reformation in Europe - Calvinism

- Calvinism came from French Protestant 'John Calvin'
- Calvinism believed that God predestined some people to be saved & others were predestined to eternal damnation
- This choice by God to save some is unconditional & not based on any characteristic or action on the part of the person chosen



The Acts which facilitated the split with Rome

- Act in Restrain of Appeals 1533
- Act of Supremacy 1534
- Act of Succession 1534
- The Treason Act 1534

The Dissolution of the Monasteries, 1536

- Monasteries were very wealthy at a time when Henry VIII was running out of his inheritance
- The 30 richest monasteries were as rich than the wealthiest nobles
- This wealth had been acquired over centuries by people who hoped to 'buy' their way into Heaven had left much of their wealth to the monasteries
- Cromwell initiated 'Valor Ecclesiasticus' in 1535 which surveyed the wealth of the monasteries
- The 'Act for Lesser Monasteries' began the dissolution in 1536 as Abbots surrendered their houses to Crown Officials
- Great Monasteries dissolved from 1538 onwards
- By 1540, the last monastery was dissolved

Impact of the Dissolution of the Monasteries

- The monasteries couldn't educate people or give charity to the poor
- Henry & the nobles massively increased the amount of land they owned
- It contributed to social discontent & rebellion
- The destruction of libraries of books, images, icons & statues
- Monks & nuns were left in poverty & suffering hardship
- By 1547 the Crown had made £800,000 from sales



Impact of Wolsey & Cromwell on the Church

- Wolsey spent too much time on diplomacy & had little time for peoples' concerns of the Church
- Nevertheless, he did at least propose some monastic reforms & suppressed about 29 monasteries, mainly to obtain the revenues that he needed to found Cardinal's College (later Christ Church) at the University of Oxford
- Cromwell was known to have advanced religious ideas
- Cromwell passed the radical 'Act in Restraint of Appeals' which laid down that there would be no outside foreign interference in the Church
- Cromwell's impact was legal & judicial



William Tyndale and his bible

- He was strongly influenced by Lutheranism & a powerful critic of the church
- Tyndale translated the New Testament of the Bible into English published abroad in 1525
- It soon became a big seller in England
- despite persecution & strict censorship
- Tyndale & his ideas may have softened up the path for the Reformation in England but it did not cause it



How had the Church in England changed by 1547?

Between 1533 & 1534 a series of Acts were passed changing the relationship between the Roman Catholic Church in England & the 'Mother Church' in Rome. However, there was not much reference in these acts to religion. The Acts made the King master of the Church in England but there was little difference in religious belief. Services were still in Latin, & priests still celebrated Mass. Henry VIII still seemed to be Catholic & was still 'Defender of the Faith' until his ex-communication.



Some historians argue that England was fundamentally Catholic at the time of Henry's death & others argue that damage was done to the Church with the dissolution of the monasteries & the Pilgrimage of Grace. It would also be difficult to return the Church to the way it was before the Reformation.

Accession

- Henry VIII ascended to the throne in a joint coronation with Catherine of Aragon
- Henry VIII's reign was seen as a new era
- Many people had believed that they were being released from the harshness of his father's reign
- Henry immediately set about increasing his support with the arrests of Empson & Dudley & the closure of the Council Learned

BUT

- Henry wasn't prepared or educated well in the art of kingship

**Knowledge Organiser Henry VII - KQ7 - How successful was Henry VIII?**Henry VIII's Government

- Henry called Parliament 9 times, mainly for money & religious legislation
- Henry began with 70 Privy councillors but by 1536 it had been reduced to 20
- Wolsey reformed the King's household and expenditure with the Eltham Ordinances
- The Court of Chancery dealt with land and enclosures
- The Council of North's influence increased after the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536.
- Parliament was used to destroy the influence of the Catholic Church in 1534
- The power of the Nobles was re-established
- Wolsey raised 322,099 in subsidies, 240,000 in clerical taxation and 260,000 in forced loans
- Cromwell increased revenue from £150,000 to £300,000 following Court of Augmentation



BUT

- Henry not interested in government & depended too much on Wolsey & Cromwell
- Expenditure between 1509-1520 was £1.7m
- Factionalism was rife due to Henry's ever-changing wives

Foreign Policy

- Renewal of the Treaty of Etaples (1510)
- Battle of the Spur (1513)
- Battle of Flodden Field (1513)
- Regency of Margaret as Queen of Scotland brought peace with England
- Treaty of Bruges (1521)
- Battle of Pavia (1525)
- League of Cambrai (1509)
- League of Cognac (1527)
- Battle of Solway Moss (1542)
- In total with French pensions, Henry made over £730,000



BUT

- Henry VIII's foreign ambitions were very expensive
- He failed to achieve his ultimate goal - the French crown
- Relations with Scotland were tense and unfriendly
- Field of Cloth of Gold (1520) failed to achieve anything
- League of Cambrai (1529) left England isolated
- League of Cognac (1527) did not achieve anything
- Ireland was a drain on crown's finances
- Trade embargo with Antwerp (1527)
- Total cost of Henry's wars was £3,545,765

Economy

- Estimated inheritance of £1.8m in 1509
- 70% of cloth exported in English ships
- Woollen trade exports doubled
- Attempts to deal with problems of enclosures
- Fifteenths and Tenth tax replaced with subsidies
- 26 blast furnaces producing iron ore
- Act of Resumption increased crown revenue
- Hides & tin increased trade & exports



BUT

- Aggressive foreign policy led to forced loans & subsidies
- Amicable Grant (1525) was an illegal tax & caused rebellion in Lincolnshire
- Bad harvests in the 1520s.
- Debasement of the coinage, 1526, 1544-46
- No interest in exploration

Society

- Tries to help problems of enclosures & found 264 cases against landowners
- Greater authority given to Council of the North
- Life expectancy raised from 35 to 38 years
- Universities at Cambridge & Oxford were growing
- 60,000 people living in London
- Increase in the number of JPs



BUT

- Amicable Grant (1525) led to rebellion
- Pilgrimage of Grace (1536) 30,000 rebels
- Problems of enclosures not effectively addressed
- Vagrancy increased
- Population rises & not enough food to cope
- Bad harvests, debasement & inflation
- Church could not help educate people
- Price of grain increased
- Impact of 'Dissolution of the Monasteries'

Religion & Humanism

- First Act of Annates 1532
- Submission of the Clergy 1532
- Act in Restraint of Appeals 1533
- Act of Supremacy 1534
- Act of Succession 1534
- Second Act of Annates 1534
- Treason Act 1534
- Act for First Fruit & Tenth 1534
- Act for the Dissolution of Lesser Monasteries
- Act for Dissolution of the Monasteries 1536
- Power of the King upheld
- Rome's influence in England ended
- Henry got his divorce
- Dissolution of Monasteries increased Henry's income
- Religious doctrine remained largely unchanged
- The resale of monastic land was valued at £1.3m



BUT

- Henry was excommunicated in 1538
- Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536
- More than 800 monastic Houses closed
- Unemployment and vagrancy increased: as there was no charity from monasteries
- Church buildings & idols were destroyed

How successful was Henry VIII?

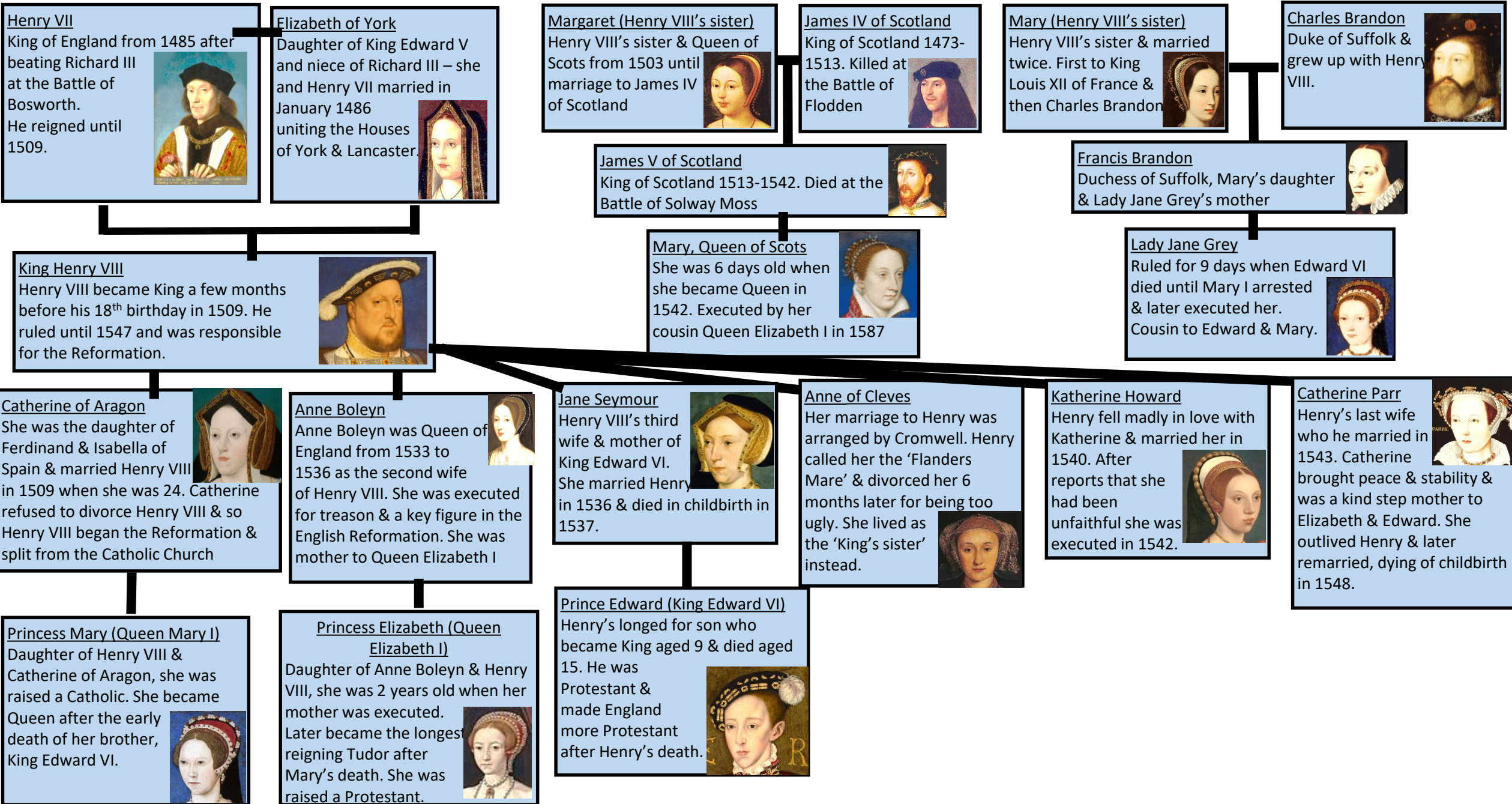
The success of Henry's reign is mixed. Economically, England flourished, partially at the expense of countless monasteries. He was a strong leader not afraid of asserting his authority & he was popular with his people. Finally, he forged an entirely new sense of national identity by triggering the Reformation & breaking away from the grip of Rome & Catholicism.

"Henry began his reign in a medieval kingdom, he ended it in what was effectively a modern state."

Historian Alison Weir



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



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

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



Martin Luther

Martin Luther was the theologian & reformer who was the catalyst for the European Reformation. He attacked Catholicism in his 95 thesis especially the corrupt practice of indulgences. He was hugely influential and respected by Protestants



Thomas Cromwell

Henry's second chief minister who came to power after the fall of Thomas Wolsey. He was responsible for pushing through Reformation legislation & for orchestrating the fall of Anne Boleyn. Cromwell lost favour after he negotiated Henry's marriage to Anne of Cleves. Henry was not attracted to Anne of Cleves & sought an annulment. In addition, it is believed that Cromwell's enemies, the Duke of Norfolk & Stephen Gardiner masterminded his fall with gossip in court.



Archbishop William Wareham

He was a churchman as well as advisor & negotiator to Henry VII. Wareham crowned Henry VIII at Westminster Abbey in June 1509 & continued to play a part in the Conciliar Government. Wareham publicly spoke out against Henry VIII's planned war with France & resigned as Lord Chancellor when war broke out.



Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury

Thomas Cranmer was the man who solved Henry's dilemma & allowed him to marry Anne Boleyn. Cranmer suggested to Henry that as King, Henry VIII was superior over the Pope in his own country & he could have a divorce if the Archbishop of Canterbury agreed. The current Archbishop, William Wareham refused & so was replaced by Thomas Cranmer. Cranmer was a key figure in the Reformation & wrote a new book of Common Prayer.



Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester

His career in the church spanned the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI & Mary I. He was a Catholic who supported the Reformation under Henry VIII but rejected the move to Protestantism under Edward. Under Mary, Gardiner supported the move back to Papal authority. He was firstly Wolsey's secretary & then the King's secretary, helping Henry to get his divorce. He was Bishop of Winchester but imprisoned & stripped of his title under Edward VI.



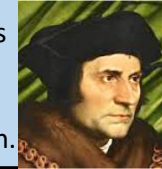
Thomas Wolsey

He was the son of a butcher who rose to power to become the 2nd most important person in the kingdom. He won a scholarship to Oxford & trained in the priesthood. After graduating he was mentored by Bishop Fox & became the Royal Almoner helping the needy. He was super organised & had an ability to second guess Henry VIII which impressed the King & he was swiftly promoted to Cardinal & Chief Advisor.



Thomas More

Thomas More was a lawyer, politician & humanist scholar. He was respected throughout Europe and was a favourite of the King. He succeeded Wolsey for two years as Lord Chancellor. He could not support Henry's break with Rome or new marriage to Anne Boleyn. He was executed in 1535 because he refused to acknowledge Henry VIII as Head of the English Church.



Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk

He was an uncle of Anne Boleyn & Catherine Howard & played a major role in setting up the marriages. After falling from favour in 1546, he was stripped of his dukedom & imprisoned in the Tower of London, avoiding execution when Henry VIII died in 1547. He was released when he helped Mary I come to the throne.



Richard Hunne

Richard Hunne was an English merchant tailor in the City of London during the early years of the reign of Henry VIII. After a dispute with his priest, Hunne sought to use the English common law courts to challenge the church's authority. Church officials reacted by arresting him for trial in an ecclesiastical court on the capital charge of heresy. In December 1514, while awaiting trial, Hunne was found dead in his cell. This caused outrage.



William Tyndale

He was a leading figure in the Reformation & was most well known for his translation of the Bible into English. A copy of Tyndale's book 'The Obedience of a Christian Man' (1528) argued that the king of a country should be the head of that country's church rather than the Pope & fell into the hands of Henry VIII, providing a rationale to break the Church in England from the Catholic Church in 1534. Tyndale was arrested & tried for heresy. He was strangled to death while tied at the stake & then his dead body was burned.



Bishop Richard Fox of Winchester

He trained as a lawyer & canon of the church. Under Henry VII he was Keeper of the Privy Seal & holder of the richest bishopric in Europe (Winchester). He was a supremely competent statesman & a tough negotiator in the interests of king Henry VIII. He trained up Wolsey & was rivals with Archbishop Wareham. He retired at the age of 70 & handed over to Wolsey in 1516



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

James IV of Scotland
King of Scotland 1473-1513. Killed at the Battle of Flodden.



James V of Scotland
King of Scotland 1513-1542. Died at the Battle of Solway Moss.



Louis XII, King of France

He became King after the death of Charles VIII in 1498. He had made peace with Henry VII & spent his time warring Spain & Italy. He died in 1515.



Francis I, King of France

Louis XII was his cousin first removed & father-in-law. Francis continued the Italian Wars & was continually up against Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor. He attempted to ally with Henry at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520 but no agreement could be reached. He was known as 'Francis big nose!'



King Ferdinand of Aragon

Ferdinand was Henry's father-in-law & allied with him against France in 1511. He died in 1516 & his grandson Charles V became King of Spain as well as Holy Roman Emperor.



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.



Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor

Charles was the grandson of Ferdinand & Isabella & Maximilian I. His father died when Charles was 6 years old & his mother was mentally ill so couldn't be regent. Charles was staunchly Catholic & had massive influence over the Pope. He obstructed Henry in his annulment from Charles' niece Catherine of Aragon & was briefly engaged, aged 20 to his 6 year old niece, Princess Mary. He died in 1558.



Popes

When Henry became king, the Pope was Pope Julius II who ruled until 1513. Pope Clement VII was the Pope who refused to grant Henry VIII his annulment as a result of pressure from Charles V.



Popes

Pope Paul III succeeded Clement VII in 1534 & it was he who excommunicated Henry VIII from the Catholic Church in 1538.



A-Level History: The Tudors: England, 1485–1603

Section 2: Henry VIII, 1509–1547

KEY WORDS

- **The Conciliar Government**- government where decisions are made by a council
- **Privy Chamber**- a private room where only Henry's most trusted friends would meet.
- **Groom of the stool**- the most important member of the chamber after the King
- **Dissent**- when there is opposition.
- **Chuntries**- a church or altar in a church to sing masses for the souls of the dead)
- **The Amicable Grant (1525)**- an illegal tax to fund foreign relations & led to rebellion.
- **The Field of the Cloth of Gold (1520)**- grand European festival, designed to improve relations between England and France.
- **The Submission of the Clergy**- was a document demanding the clergy agree Henry has the power to veto Church laws & appoint bishops (1532)
- **Act in Restraint of Appeals**- denied Henry's subjects the right to appeal to the Pope over English court decisions (1533)
- **The Act of Supremacy**- made Henry head of the English Church (1534)
- **The Treasons Act** - made it an offence to deny Henry's new title (1534)
- Treaty of London 1518- a non-aggression pact between the major European states
- **Treaty of Bruges 1521**- a secret treaty of alliance between England and Spain signed late in the year 1521 during the 1521-1526 Italian war
- **League of Cognac 1525**- aim was to drive the Imperial army from northern Italy.
- **The Treaty of Cambrai 1529**- A treaty of perpetual peace between England and France signed between Francis I and Henry VII
- **Treaty of Greenwich** -the Scots made peace and agreed to a marriage between the infant Queen Mary and Prince Edward, Henry VIII's heir, which would lead to a union of the kingdoms.

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:

'The Church in England in 1547 was little different from what it had been in the late 1520s.' 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!

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to religious changes from the late 1520s to the death of Henry VIII.

Example extract (there will be 3 like this):

Reform of the Church in England did not begin with Henry VIII's divorce from Catherine of Aragon. In the years when Henry was still the Pope's loyal 'defender of the faith', small but increasing numbers of English men and women had begun working for a transformation of the Church. What was new in the views of these 'evangelicals' was that salvation came through faith alone, formed by reading the Bible. Monasteries, chantries, masses, vows, pilgrimages, veneration of saints and confessions to priests, were a distraction from the Church's true mission of proclaiming God's word. The divorce campaign transformed the opportunities for those who held such views and their persecution came to an end. By the early 1530s, a number of evangelical sympathisers came to occupy positions of real political influence. Thomas Cromwell managed the business of the Reformation Parliament and was promoted to the new post of Vicegerent in Spirituals. Thomas Cranmer, the surprise candidate for Archbishop of Canterbury, remained at the heart of government until Henry's death.

Adapted from P Marshall, Reformation England 1480–1642, 2003