

The legacy of Henry VIII

- Henry had ensured Edward's succession was law & set up a Regency Council with 16 men named as regents
- The council thought Henry's Regency Council was too ambitious & unusual to work
- After Henry's death the council decided that the Earl of Hertford, Edward Seymour should be regent
- Seymour promoted himself to Duke of Somerset & became the Lord Protector



Edward's Background

- Henry VIII was a traditional parent & rarely saw Edward instead receiving reports on his education
- As a child, Edward was hardly ever alone, He was never allowed to play contact sports such as jousting & his rooms were washed 3 times a day
- He was intelligent, could write Greek, loved studying how military campaigns were funded & playing sport such as archery & horse riding
- He was a serious child & self-disciplined
- There are examples of Edward's coldness towards others; his entry on his uncles death is terse & without emotion
- Edward was in good health before he was King, he had measles & smallpox when he 14 & a chest infection in 1555 which turned into a fatal septicaemia



The concept of a crisis of state in the mid sixteenth century

- Coming between 2 strong rulers, Henry VIII & Elizabeth I, it is easy to exaggerate the weaknesses of the government that lay in-between.
- The idea of a mid-Tudor crisis is the traditional view of historians that, during Edward's and Mary's reigns, English government and society were on the verge of collapse.
- This was the result of weak rulers, economic pressure, rebellions & religious upheaval
- Revisionist historians have turned around the idea of a mid-Tudor crisis by asking why was the Tudor state so strong during this period that it avoided disaster



The state of England in 1547

- An increase in population which put pressure on food supply, jobs, rents & inflation
- A change in farming from open field crop production to enclosed sheep farming
- Resentment at the growth of governmental interference in decisions such as faith
- Over-ambitious foreign policy based on a jealous rivalry with France had resulted in debasement of the coinage & the sale of crown lands which threatened financial stability
- The pace of religious debate was increasing & Protestant influences were taking root in some parts of England



Edward VI's strengths upon accession

- Once he was crowned king, he could not be ignored or contradicted
- He was healthy upon succession
- He was highly intelligent, confident & opinionated
- He had an encyclopaedic knowledge of the nobility & gentry
- He was described as 'old beyond his years'
- His uncle was his Lord Protector



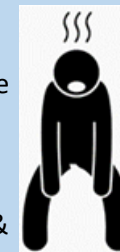
The impact of humanist thought

- Humanism emphasized the importance of an individual rather than an organisation or institution
- Many of Edward's tutor were humanists like John Cheke
- Thomas Cranmer invited reformers to England to give ideas on how to change the church & preach to others



Edward VI's weaknesses upon accession

- He was only 9 when he became king
- England was suffering from a wide variety of problems at this time like increasing poverty & hardship as well as religious upheaval
- His father, Henry VIII had depleted the coffers by spending £2m on war with France
- There was growing popular discontent over issues such as enclosure & the break down of traditional village communities



Henry VIII's Religious Legacy

- Henry severed his relationship with the Roman Catholic Church only in name and authority
- He remained faithful to the teachings of Rome & had them embedded in the foundation of the Church of England
- In the 'Six Articles', he kept the doctrine of 'Transubstantiation'
- At the time of his death, England was Catholic in teaching but had changed its name to the 'Church of England' & he was the head of the Church
- He dissolved the monasteries & sold off their land which could not be recovered



Why was Edward's reign not secure?

1547 was not the first time that England had been ruled by a minor. Henry VIII's will provided instructions that England should be ruled via a council of sixteen men. At the time of Henry VIII's death, England was struggling with poverty, rising prices & population. To be secure, Edward needed to have a good Lord Protector as regent looking out for his best interests as well as staying alive so he could rule as an adult. Sadly, neither of these happened & Edward died at the age of 15 from septicemia having made the church more Protestant but without solving any of the issues from his father's reign.



Knowledge Organiser Edward VI & Mary I - KQ2 – Was Somerset a 'Good Duke' or 'Bad Duke'?

Edward Somerset, Duke of Somerset background

- Somerset was brother of Edward VI's mother Jane
- He had risen through the ranks under Henry VIII through his military skill
- He was a Protestant reformer & encouraged his nephew to make sweeping changes to the English church



The Economy under Somerset

- He debased the coinage & earned £537,000
- Inflation rose as a result
- Rising population outstripped resources
- Poor harvest in 1548
- The price of food rose dramatically
- The value of wages fell by 50% between 1540 and 1550
- Somerset appointed Commissioners to investigate enclosure
- He introduced a tax upon sheep in 1548 in an attempt to curb enclosure

Kett's Rebellion, 1549

- The causes were sheep tax, inflation, unemployment, a poor harvest, increases in rent & the impact of enclosures
- Rebels thought they would have Somerset's support if they tore down local enclosures
- Rebels thought the clergy were poorly educated & not good enough to advance Protestantism
- Local landowner, Robert Kett, led the rebellion & mobs took over Norwich
- Edward / Somerset sent down an army & took back the city – around 3000 rebels died
- Kett was hung alive in chains from Norwich castle & left to rot

Problems facing Somerset in 1547

- Henry VIII had run up huge debts
- Henry VII had sold off Crown land
- Increasing population
- Unemployment
- Increase in vagrancy
- Avoid public disorder
- Decide whether or not to go to war with France



Foreign Policy under Somerset

- Somerset decided to isolate Scotland & sign a defensive agreement with France
- New, French King Henri II saw any form of a 'defensive alliance' with England as a sign of national weakness
- Henry II sent 4,000 troops to Scotland so Somerset led an attack against Scotland which he won at the Battle of Pinkie, 1547
- Somerset had to rely on garrisons to control Scotland which were often attacked by the Scots & he ignored pleas for help from the commanders
- Mary, Queen of Scots was married to Henri's son & Henri said France & Scotland were 1 nation
- Relations between Scotland & France soured by 1549, Somerset was too broke to fight so the foreign situation remained in limbo



Western Rebellion, 1549

- The rebellion was caused by the new prayer book & the impact of the sheep tax on farmers
- The rebels wanted to keep Latin in the Prayer book & church services
- The rebels met on Bodmin Moor, Cornwall with their leaders mayor Henry Bray & 2 strict Catholic landowners
- The rebels moved to Exeter & held the city under siege for 6 weeks
- Somerset sent some of his men & the rebellion was put down with the leaders hung, drawn & quartered

Religious reform under Somerset

- Denunciation of Images 1547
- The Treason Act of 1547 allowed religious issues to be discussed in the open & it removed censorship
- Royal Injunctions, 1547, attacked the practices of Catholicism such as the use of candles, images, stained glass, processions & rituals linked celebrations like Palm Sunday
- Dissolution of the Chantries 1547
- The Act of Uniformity 1548
- Influx of religious radicals from Europe to spread their ideas via pamphlets
- The South & South East became more protestant & Catholicism remained in rural areas in the North & South West
- Between 1547 -1548, parish churches were allowed to function as they pleased, leading to massive differences across the country
- Somerset introduced the Book of Common Prayer in May 1549 which sparked off the Western rebellion both in protestant East Anglia & catholic Devon & Cornwall



Somerset's Fall

- Somerset was arrogant which made him enemies at court
- He was inept & lost support
- John Dudley had shown more decisive leadership
- Factions at court conspired against him
- Faced with a choice of civil war, Somerset agreed to hand himself in & was arrested 1549
- He was executed in 1552

Somerset's government

- He was dictatorial
- He gave his court household key positions, like, Sir Michael Stanhope, Seymour's brother-in-law who was made Groom of the Stool & Chief Gentleman of the Privy Chamber
- He was progressive & believed that inflation & suffering were caused by the greed of gentlemen & religious issues could be solved by public discussion
- He angered men at court by cutting many of them out of politics
- He also made enemies because of his progressive ideals
- He surrounded himself at court with reformers like Viscount Lisle (John Dudley) & Thomas Cranmer
- His Protectorship was rife with factional infighting
- He had his brother Thomas executed for attempting to seize power

Was Somerset a 'Good Duke' or 'Bad Duke'?

Somerset's policies on enclosure had no effect except to make farmers poorer. He ignored warnings that debasement would ruin the economy & economic issues led to widespread rebellion which created more problems at a time when England already had many. Foreign policy was left in limbo after running out of money & religious policy was vague & haphazard. Somerset's arrogance coupled with his inept rule led to his downfall & history has often seen him classed as the 'bad Duke'.



John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland background



- His father was Edmund Dudley, hated Council Learned member & executed by Henry VIII
- His son was Robert Dudley, later one of Queen Elizabeth's favourites
- He was a skilled soldier, had a very similar career to Edward Seymour & worked with him too
- The Battle of Pinkie had been a joint operation with him & Somerset
- He entered the Privy Council in 1553
- Somerset made him Earl of Warwick & Lord Chamberlain
- He was never happy with Somerset's superiority & played a long game eventually ousting the protector after the rebellions of 1549

Religious changes under Northumberland

- Northumberland gained Edward VI's favour by adopting extremely Protestant views as Edward began to exert his own influence on religion
- Northumberland supported radicals like John Knox & John Hooper who helped to spread the word of Protestantism
- Thomas Cranmer wrote & published a new Book of Common Prayer in 1552
- Church music was restricted, colourful vestments banned in favour of simpler dress & the services for baptism, burial and confirmation were simplified
- Assets such as church plate were also stripped from the church
- The Forty-Two Articles of Religion laid out the central beliefs of the Protestant Church of England in 1553
- By the end of the reign of Edward VI people were much less likely to leave possessions or money to their local church & Catholicism had been stripped!



Foreign policy & Exploration under Northumberland



- Northumberland bought an end to the wars with Scotland & France by agreeing the Treaty of Boulogne - France paid 400,000 crowns for Boulogne & agreed to remove all men from Scotland
- Many in England believed the treaty was a national disgrace & humiliating for England, Dudley believed that the Treaty stopped England from going bankrupt which would have been more humiliating
- Dudley negotiated a marriage treaty with France - Edward VI would marry Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry II, when she became 12, France would get a dowry of 200,000 crowns & England would be neutral in continental wars
- The marriage treaty angered Charles V (HRE) as England would support France & not him (see economy)
- Dudley had success in Scotland when in 1552 an agreement established the Scottish border line
- Dudley encouraged explorers to search out new routes to develop trade like Sebastien Cabot who explored possible trade routes in the North Atlantic
- The company found a route to the port of Archangel in the White Sea & made links with Ivan IV, the Tsar of Muscovy

Economy & Trade under Northumberland

- He reduced crown expenditure & raised £133,333 following the sale of Boulogne
- Northumberland had some skilled administrators & bureaucrats like William Cecil, William Paulet, Sir Walter Mildmay & Sir Thomas Gresham
- These men streamlined the outdated Court of Augmentations set up by Cromwell to redistribute monastic land, made the Exchequer (the treasury) more efficient & attempted to deal with debasement of coinage
- By 1553, Royal debt had been reduced to £180,000
- Successfully passed legislation to increase tax: March 1549, there was a 5% tax on personal property
- The cloth trade in Antwerp collapsed as foreigners fled Charles V's Catholic Inquisition in the Netherlands



Social policy under Northumberland

- By 1551, Northumberland had taken actions to control stocks of grain to relieve the crisis caused by the harvest failures
- Northumberland used Lord Lieutenants & retainers of trusted nobles to keep law and order
- The number of poor was still growing & food prices increased by 10%
- Northumberland did not continue with Somerset's anti-enclosure measures
- There were bad harvests in 1550 & 1551



Northumberland's government

- Like Somerset, he utilised factions to help him get into power
- He appointed himself as Duke of Northumberland
- He initially ruled collectively via a Privy Council calling himself Lord President of the Council & had allowed Somerset to join
- Following Somerset's plot to regain power & his execution in 1552, Northumberland gained control of the dry stamp of the king's signature allowing him to rule alone
- Northumberland became increasingly unpopular & it was only the favour of Edward VI which kept him safe
- Edward's illness from 1552 led to Northumberland's mad attempt to change the succession placing his daughter-in-law as next in line to the throne for which he was executed by Mary alongside his son & Lady Jane Grey



How successful was the Duke of Northumberland?

Northumberland pursued different policies to Somerset & had more success. In his foreign policy, he achieved peace & stability with France & Scotland & his reforms of government finances laid the foundations for future accountability. His return to rule with the Privy Council, with the help of William Cecil, was a format which Elizabeth I used 5 years later. When compared with Somerset, they both seemed to have been motivated by a desire for wealth & power. They both ruled using factions & both weakened the financial status of the monarchy by giving away Crown lands to retain their supporters. Northumberland used religion to help stay in power, introducing radical measures under Edward but proclaiming himself a Catholic under Mary!

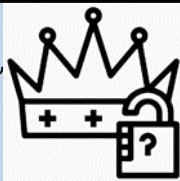


Knowledge Organiser Edward VI & Mary I - KQ4 – How well governed was England during the reign of Edward VI?

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Succession Crisis, 1553

- In 1553, Edward VI's health was failing quickly, giving Parliament & Privy Council a problem
- Henry VIII's will had stated that if Edward died childless, his daughter Mary, should be Queen
- But Mary was Catholic & would undo Protestant reform
- The Duke of Northumberland knew he would lose his power if Mary succeeded Edward
- Northumberland convinced Edward to disinherit Mary & Elizabeth in favour of Lady Jane Grey who he married to his son, Guildford Dudley, to ensure his power remained
- The change to the succession was made by a 'Letters Patent' signed by Edward VI in June 1553



The Influence of Humanism

- Traditional Humanist ideas began to conflict with the more radical reforms of Protestantism
- Moderate Humanism still held some influence, Archbishop Cranmer had been influenced by a Humanist education & the 1547 Royal Injunctions stated that every church should have a copy of Erasmus' Paraphrases
- Northumberland favoured the ideas of radicals like John Hooper who found Humanist reform too wishy-washy

Religious Policy

- Church services translated into English & it flourished under Cranmer
- England welcomed religious radicals & 40 reformers came
- Treason Act repealed allowed people to worship freely without fear
- All images were removed from Churches with relatively little opposition



BUT

- Religious reform was a cause of the Western Rebellion
- The religious reforms caused even more diversity
- 20% of Londoners were Protestant, meaning 80% were not

Government

- Somerset & later Northumberland used the King's Dry Stamp to rule England on his behalf
- By November 1552 Edward attended Privy Council meetings with Northumberland
- Northumberland repealed the unpopular 1547 Vagrancy Act and the Sheep Tax
- Edward successfully passed all religious legislation which upheld Protestantism in England



BUT

- Edward was a minor which caused challenges & potential unrest
- Somerset's arrogance & lack of ability made him very unpopular
- Somerset's appointment had defied Henry VIII's will
- The Protestant stance of the Regency Council, created further religious diversity
- Vagrancy Act passed by Somerset in 1547 – if able bodied people were out of work for more than 3 days they could be branded & sold into slavery for two years

Social Policy

- Somerset was a supporter of anti-enclosure measures & introduced legislation in 1548 & 1549
- Northumberland used Lord Lieutenants to keep law and order
- The two rebellions were successfully suppressed in 1549
- The unpopular Sheep Tax was repealed in 1550 by Northumberland
- The 1547 Vagrancy Act was also repealed by Northumberland

BUT

- The number of poor in was growing
- Children of vagrants were taken away from parents & made apprentices
- Somerset failed to bring any evidence against landowners for enclosure
- There were two rebellions in Edward's reign
- Bad harvests in 1548, 1550 & 1551

Foreign Policy

- Battle of Pinkie (September 1547)
- Sale of Boulogne (March 1550)
- Under the Duke of Northumberland, the wars with Scotland ended
- Northumberland prevented English involvement in the Habsburg-Valois conflict
- Somerset successfully captured all the main border strongholds in Scotland
- 25 garrisons were established & a further 14 were planned

BUT

- Scotland war cost £580,393
- Early 1550s, the Antwerp cloth market collapsed
- Sale of Boulogne was undervalued
- Scotland was expensive to garrison
- Mary, Queen of Scots escaped to France & become engaged to the Dauphin
- Calais was now the only French fort that belonged to England

Economy & Trade

- Sale of Boulogne: £133,333
- In 1553, Royal debt had been reduced to £180,000
- Sale of crown lands had raised £210,000.
- Parliamentary taxes had raised £336,000.
- Successfully passed legislation to increase tax
- Debasement of coinage raised £537,000
- Northumberland ended wars with Scotland & reduced government expenditure

BUT

- Scottish campaigns cost England over £580,000
- Debasement caused inflation
- By 1550, crown debts were £300,000
- Taxes were met with large opposition
- Rents had increased as a result of inflation
- Enclosures were problematic for many people



How well governed was England during the reign of Edward VI?

Somerset used his position to further his own power & wealth by making decisions without the Regency Council & instead, conducting government through his own household. Most importantly, Somerset ignored the advice of other members of the ruling elite. Northumberland fared better, temporarily making peace abroad & repealing unpopular laws like Sheep tax. However, his greed led to his downfall when he tried to use religion to change the succession in his favour. Northumberland did a fairly good job of governing England unlike his predecessor.



Knowledge Organiser Edward VI & Mary I - KQ5 – Why did Mary get popular support for her accession to the throne?

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Strength's of Mary's Claim to the Throne

- Mary had a strong claim to the throne
- She was the next in line to the succession after her brother had died
- She was also named by her father, Henry VIII, as 2nd in line to the accession after Edward VI
- It was this blood claim & her father's will which garnered her support from the English people



Mary's Background

- Mary had a happy childhood & was devoted to her mother, Catherine of Aragon
- She was educated by her mother – she studied Latin & did have some Humanist tutors during this time
- She was first betrothed to her cousin, Charles V & Holy Roman Empire but Charles ended the engagement when Henry refused to send her to Spain immediately with her large dowry
- Mary hated Anne Boleyn & was old enough to see the impact of her mother's forced divorce – but this meant that she also disliked & resented her sister, Elizabeth
- When she became Queen, Mary was 37 & had never been married



Opponents to her Succession

- The Duke of Northumberland was Mary's major opponent who tried to block her succession
- Thomas Cranmer signed Edward's letter patent & had been instrumental in the break with Rome causing her mother's divorce from Henry VIII
- Duke of Suffolk (Henry Grey) father of Lady Jane – he supported Northumberland & rebelled against Mary

Lady Jane Grey

- Lady Jane Grey was Henry VIII's great niece & a Protestant
- In May 1553, she was married to Guildford Dudley, eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland
- Northumberland persuaded Edward that Lady Jane Grey should be next inline for the succession & this became law by a 'Letters Patent' signed by Edward VI on June 21st 1553
- Before the change in law Lady Jane was already 5th in line for the throne
- When Edward died in 1553, a reluctant 16 year old Lady Jane, ascended to the throne
- Lady Jane was beautiful & intelligent, she studied Latin, Greek, Hebrew & was fluent in French & Italian
- Nine days later, Lady Jane, was imprisoned by Mary when she became Queen
- Lady Jane was executed a year later after her father was involved in the Wyatt Rebellion



How popular was Mary in 1553?

- Mary had widespread popular support & her forces numbered 20,000
- She made a triumphant entry into London in 1553
- Contemporary accounts state that people celebrated in the streets & bells were rung across the country
- Citizens packed the streets, lit bonfires & held feasts in Mary's honour
- Unfortunately she was very unpopular by the time of her death in 1558



Events leading to Mary's Accession

- Dudley persuaded Edward to sign the 'Letters Patent' excluding Mary & Elizabeth from the succession
- Edward stated his successor should be Lady Jane Grey
- Dudley kept Edward's death secret for 3 days
- He put his plan into action & Lady Jane Grey was announced as the legal successor to Edward VI
- Dudley's plan had some major flaws – Dudley had not considered the instinctive reaction of the people to support the person who they saw as being the legitimate heir to the throne
- Secondly when Dudley announced Jane's succession, he had failed to secure Mary who fled to East Anglia – the region where Dudley had ruthlessly put down the Kett rebellion
- The area did not support Northumberland & had an instinctive loyalty to Mary
- Dudley's supporters began to abandon him & Mary rode her way into London proclaiming herself Queen to much popular support



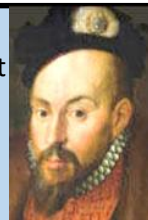
Why did Mary get popular support for her accession to the throne

Mary's accession was supported because she was the next true heir of Henry VIII which he had outlined in his last will. At this time, people believed strongly in the divine right to rule & people supported Mary's blood claim to the throne over Northumberland's mad plan to replace her with Lady Jane Grey. Mary gained over 20,000 supporters from the East because of the people's hatred of Northumberland who had refused to help them against enclosures & landlords. He had also ruthlessly put down rebellions so were happy to fight for Mary in her quest for her birthright.



Duke of Northumberland's Lack of Appeal

- He made enemies with his dealings with factions at court
- He had little time for the poor, did not support anti-enclosures & sided with greedy landowners
- He ruthlessly dealt with the poor including suppression of rebellions
- He tried to oust Mary, which made him unpopular
- He was seen as greedy & power grabbing after marrying his eldest son, Guildford, to Lady Jane Grey

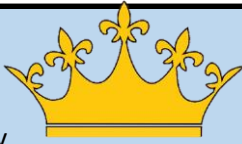


Knowledge Organiser Edward VI & Mary I – KQ6 – To what extent did Mary I seek to reform the government?

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Mary's Accession

- Mary proclaimed herself Queen while she resided at Framlingham Castle in Norfolk
- She sent a message to the Council demanding they recognise her as Queen & called out to her people for support
- Mary had 3 times as many men as the Duke & rode up to London
- She was proclaimed Queen on 19th July 1553, first by the Mayor of London & later by Northumberland



Role of the Privy Council

- Mary appointed 50 councillors in her reign
- Her working council was much smaller with 20 trusted advisors who led the day to day running of the country
- In 1554 the councillors established a system of committees, which dealt with matters such as naval administration & the sale of Crown lands
- In 1555, Philip helped to establish an 'inner council' of nine trustworthy men- the Select Council
- When Philip left England & Gardiner died, Paget dominated & completed the reforms, establishing a conciliar form of government
- Mary packed her Privy Council with loyalists, full of pro-Catholic supporters who had helped her gain the throne
- Mary (and later Philip) never attended the Privy Council but both were very aware of all actions taken by the Council



The role of Cardinal Reginald Pole

- Reginald Pole arrived in England in 1554 as papal legate
- He formally restored England to papal obedience
- In 1555, he was appointed Cardinal
- In 1556 he became Archbishop of Canterbury
- He was a close advisor to Mary as well as cousin & died 6 hours after her



The role of Mary's husband, Philip II

- Philip II would have provided advice and influence
- He was in England from mid-1554 to late 1555
- He was in close contact with the pro-Catholic group within the Privy Council, even after he left England.



Mary's Chief Ministers

Bishop Stephen Gardiner

- Key Catholic voice on the Council & had been a key pro-Catholic figure during Henry VIII's reign
- Was imprisoned during Edward's reign
- Re-appointed Bishop of Winchester under Mary & Lord Chancellor



William Paget

- Highly skilled political operator & Protestant
- Served under Somerset
- Sent to the Tower, but was restored to favour in 1553
- Quickly made peace with Mary I after initially supporting Lady Jane Grey
- Became her Councillor & Lord Privy Seal in 1556



Sir William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester

- Returned as Lord Treasurer at the age of 74
- He had served during the reign of Henry VII



The role of Simon Renard

- He was the ambassador for Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V
- He had negotiated Mary's marriage to Philip
- He advised Mary on many other matters, including religion & gained her trust
- He was recalled back to Spain in the autumn of 1555 at his own request



Parliamentary laws & decisions

- The divorce of Queen Catherine was annulled to establish legitimacy of Mary
- Treason laws were repealed
- Two Acts of Uniformity repealed to sweep away religious changes of the last six years
- Parliament refused revival of Papal power & kept Mary's title of Supreme Head of the church
- Refused restoration of church lands
- Refused to attach a penalty for people failing to attend Catholic Mass
- Asked Mary to marry an Englishman which she refused
- Ratification of Mary's marriage to Philip passed
- Mary's proposed Heresy Bills were defeated- they were designed to stop people speaking out against Catholicism
- Parliament agreed on a reunion with Rome
- Heresy Bill finally passed in 1554
- Only agreed on reunion with Rome if they kept their land
- Repeal of antipapal legislation from Henry's reign
- Bill passed to allow return first fruits and tenths to the papacy
- Raised taxation for war with France, every section of society had to contribute men, horses & equipment

Factions

- There were 2 main factions in Mary's government; Pro-Catholics & Conservatives
- Many of the Conservatives had remained from Edward's reign & were out-numbered by the pro-Catholics
- Factional rivalries did impact on policies, like friction between Gardiner and Paget

To what extent did Mary I seek to reform the government?

Mary's government was split between two factions, the pro-Catholics & Conservatives which caused friction. The government, therefore, was as effective as it could be with such a major divide on religious lines. Mary had a close set of advisors around her as well as her husband until he left in 1555 – all of these advisors were pro-Catholic & pushed through many religious changes. Mary had some successes with Parliament but it was as divided as the Council & often played out the same divisive scenes as the Privy Council. Many of Mary's bills were defeated & even the usually complicit Lords demonstrated rebellion by absenting themselves from Parliament. The ability to work effectively in 1558 on military matters shows religion was at the heart of the issue.



Marriage

- Mary ignored the advice of Gardiner & the Privy Council who wanted her to marry an Englishman and followed Simon Renard's advice
- Mary met Philip for the first time in July 1554 & they were married just two days later
- Mary was 11 years older than Philip & he found her childlike in her manner towards love and marriage- he immediately resolved to get back to Spain as soon as possible
- Public reaction to Spanish influence was hostile
- The marriage treaty tried to appease people - Philip was called king but had no power, no foreigners could hold English offices & if Mary died first then Philip had no claim over the English crown
- Despite this the marriage was deeply unpopular with the majority of the population
- The marriage gave England a guaranteed alliance with the most powerful Catholic nation in Europe & ensured alliance with the Holy Roman Emperor
- Overall the marriage damaged royal authority & was deeply unpopular



War with France

- In March 1557, Philip persuaded Mary to support Spain in a war against France
- England declared war in June 1557 following the landing of French troops in Scarborough led by Thomas Stafford, a grandson of the Duke of Buckingham who had been executed in 1521
- The Privy Council knew that England could not afford a foreign war but reluctantly agreed to war with France
- To make matters worse Pope Paul IV supported France in the wars against Spain & Mary found herself at war with the Papacy
- An army was sent to France led by the Earl of Pembroke
- In August 1557 the English army helped the Spanish at the successful siege of St. Quentin
- At the same time an English army was easily able to deal with a minor incursion by Scottish forces in support of the French
- The war did not go well for the garrison at Calais when it was defeated by French forces in January 1558
- Calais was England's last remaining possession on the European mainland & the loss hit Mary hard
- The loss of Calais was a humiliating blow for the English government
- In the summer of 1558 England found money to finance an army of 7,000 soldiers & 140 ships to attack Brest in France
- Brest was too heavily defended & so they captured a much smaller port, Le Conquet, instead
- The whole episode had been a major humiliation



Peace of Cateau-Cambresis

- Many expected a decisive battle between Henry II of France & Philip II
- Instead, both men preferred to negotiate a settlement
- The death of Mary in November 1558 took England out of the equation
- The Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis of April 1559 between Spain and France was meant to be the start of lasting peace between the two
- The purpose of the treaty was to settle all territorial disputes & it lasted 150 years
- The terms gave Calais back to France for 8 years
- France agreed not to support Mary, Queen of Scots' claim to the English throne
- France gained the Holy Roman Empire's bishoprics of Verdun, Toul and Metz; kept five Italian fortresses & regained Calais
- Spain remained the dominant power
- Philip II of Spain, a widower of Mary I by 1559, agreed to marry Henry II of France's daughter Elisabeth as part of the treaty



Trade & Exploration

- The Antwerp cloth trade continued to decline during Mary's reign, despite her marriage to Philip who had inherited the Netherlands
- Mary backed explorers searching for new trade routes, Richard Chancellor & Sir Hugh Willoughby tried to find a North-East sea passage to the Indies with Mary's backing
- Mary's government also encouraged trade with Morocco & the Guinea coast but this trade though was small fry



Reforms in the Navy

- Mary refurbished the navy using modern Spanish galleons as a blueprint
- 14 ships were scrapped, 6 new ships built & others repaired
- By 1557 there were 21 ships available
- Naval finance was also reorganized
- The navy was better organized & managed better than ever before
- This increased England's military standing on the European stage



Did Mary's foreign policy serve the interests of Philip II rather than England?

Mary's foreign policy brought little credit to England. She relied too much on her Spanish advisors, who worked to better the position of Spain as opposed to England. There is little doubt among historians that Philip used his marriage to advance the cause of Spain with no thought as to the impact of his policies on England. It was hardly surprising that after the death of Mary, that Philip no longer saw England as an ally.



Knowledge Organiser Edward VI & Mary I - KQ7 – Did Mary's foreign policy serve the interests of Philip II rather than England?

England

- Under Edward, Northumberland had sold Boulogne back to the French
- He had also angered Charles V with his peace deal with France
- Mary was pro-Habsburg especially after her marriage to Philip II, Charles V's son



Scotland

- Still the traditional enemy of Scotland
- There were concerns at the betrothal of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1548 to the dauphin of France, Francis II
- Scotland was under the regentship of M,Q of Scots mother, Mary of Guise



Holy Roman Empire

- At the start of Mary's reign, Europe was still dominated by the Habsburg-Valois wars
- Charles' failure to defeat France led to peace in 1555 & Charles' abdication in 1556
- Charles' brother, Ferdinand, became Holy Roman Emperor with control of Germany only
- Charles' son, Philip II inherited all of Charles' other territories: Spain, Spanish America, Naples & the Netherlands



The Papal States

- In 1555, Paul IV became Pope
- He wanted to fight the Habsburgs over control of Naples
- This brought Mary into conflict with the Pope because of her loyalty to her husband
- This was very bad timing for Mary as she was trying to regain favour with the Papacy



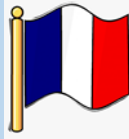
Did Mary's foreign policy serve the interests of Philip II rather than England?

Mary would not have gone to war with France if she had not been married to Philip II. England was in no financial position to fight a war & as a result were unable to defend Calais so it fell to the French in 1558. Mary is said to have declared that 'When I am dead, you will find Calais engraved upon my heart'.



France

- Henri II ruled Scotland from 1547-1559
- When France shifted their focus in the Habsburg-Valois wars away from Italy & towards the Netherlands, Mary had to act
- French troops landed in Scarborough in 1557 leading Mary to declare war with France
- The Privy Council knew that England could not afford a foreign war but reluctantly agreed to war with France
- To make matters worse Pope Paul IV was anti-Spanish & supported France in the wars against Spain so Mary found herself at war with the Papacy!
- In 1558, Calais fell to the French & England lost its last stronghold in France



Spain

- In 1556, Philip II became King of Spain which had an impact on his marriage to Mary
- He left England to concentrate on his empire & would never return
- When France allied with Pope Paul IV in 1556 & reopened war, Philip demanded help from England & Mary felt duty bound to support her husband



English Church in 1553

- By the time of Edward's death, there was a recognisable Church of England with Protestant characteristics
 - Legislation passed by Edward included the 'Repeal of the Six Articles', attacks on icons & the abolition of Chantries
 - The Catholic belief of Purgatory & Salvation through good works was removed
 - The introduction of the Second Prayer Book in 1552 & the Second Act of Uniformity established by legislation a Protestant theology
 - The doctrine of the Church in England recognised the direct relationship between the laity & God, rather than through a priest
 - Legally, the Church of England was Protestant by 1553
- BUT**
- The final Act of 42 Articles to establish a Protestant doctrine was not fully implemented & it wasn't passed by Parliament by the time of Edward's death
 - Protestantism was only supported in some areas like the southeast, London & parts of East Anglia, not conservative areas such as the south west & Lancashire
 - In terms of legislation, the Church of England was Protestant by 1553. Catholicism had been removed by Acts of Parliament but the views of the laity had not changed & there was the potential for a subsequent monarch to reverse what had been established

Repeal of Henrican & Edwardian religious legislation

- First Statute of Repeal, 1553
 - Edward VI's religious laws were repealed
 - The order of service as at the time of Henry VIII was restored
 - All clergy who had married could be deprived of their livings
- Reversal of Henrican Act of Attainder against Cardinal Reginald Pole, 1554
- Second Statute of Repeal, 1555 – Denying Catholicism would result in burning
 - Act of Supremacy repealed and a reunion with Rome was agreed



Marian reforms

- Heresy law was introduced & anyone denying Catholic doctrine would be punished by burning
- First Burnings for Heresy, February 1555+ - 289 Protestants were burned at the stake for heresy, including, 3 bishops Cranmer, Hooper, Ridley & preacher Latimer – most people burned were common people
- Revival of the Catholic doctrine under the Second Statute of Appeal, 1555



Pope's Legatine Synod, 1555-6

- Cardinal Pole held a synod - meeting of bishops called by the Papal Legate to improve the work of the bishops
- The synod laid out clear expectations that bishops should stay in their dioceses, bishops were to preach & were to be more rigorous in administering their parishes
- There was a drive to recruit more priests & to ensure they were better educated



Cranmer's execution, 1556

- Cranmer was burnt at the stake in the centre of Oxford
- He had been the guiding force behind the introduction of Protestantism during Edward VI's reign
- He had recanted under Mary, but later withdrew his recantation
- Protestants saw Cranmer as a Protestant martyr
- His burning drew sympathy from much of the population



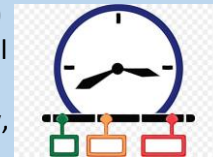
Monasteries

- Mary's Third Parliament made clear to Pope Julius III & his Papal Legate Reginald Pole that monastic lands would be returned to the Church
- Monastic lands were the last block to a final religious settlement, Pole & the councillors held furious debates & Mary threatened to abdicate over the issue
- The 'Second Act of Repeal', 1555, meant church lands returning to the Pope was not part of the deal
- A year later, Pole was dismissed as Papal Legate as he had not achieved his job



Mechanics of the Restoration to Catholicism

- Protestant clergy, including 7 bishops, lost jobs & some were imprisoned (1553)
- Foreign protestants were ordered to leave the country (1553)
- Repeal of Edward VI's laws
- Cardinal Pole takes up position as Archbishop of Canterbury & Catholics return to England (1554)
- Second Statute of Repeal
- Heresy law (1555)
- First Burnings for Heresy, February 1555
- Pole's Legatine Synod (1555-56)



How did Mary bring back Catholicism?

When Mary was crowned she was very popular with the people. However, she interpreted this as support for her desire to bring back Catholicism. She was wrong - The nobility was divided over many religious issues but were united over the issue of royal supremacy. Mary was urged to proceed with caution over her plan to restore Papal authority in England. Pope Julius III urged her to be cautious in case of rebellion, Stephen Gardner, was also wary about restoring the authority of the Pope in England. Cardinal Reginald Pole, stayed in the Netherlands for a year before coming to England – presumably to see if he was safe to return. there was little public outcry for the first of her reforms, but the public turned against her when common people were burned for their religious views. On paper, Mary had changed the religion but it is impossible to know whether local people had embraced it.



Stephen Gardiner

- Gardiner was a devout Catholic who urged caution & restraint when it came to dealing with Protestants
- Gardiner was a well-known Catholic during the reign of Edward VI, but he never faced death for his beliefs
- While Gardiner had supported the execution of the first few Protestants (in the belief that it would frighten off other Protestants) he did not believe in a wholesale campaign against them
- He realised that the campaign against the Protestants would bring them together & maybe threaten rebellion
- His death in November 1555 led to a repressive campaign being started against Protestants in England
- Pole became more influential in Mary's decision making & he persuaded Mary that it was their sacred duty to rid England & Wales of heretics



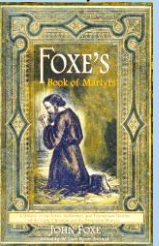
Protestant Martyrs

- Heresy was considered by Europe at this time as an infection of the body that had to be erased so as not to poison society
- The punishment for heresy was death & the destruction of the heretic's corpse to prevent the use of their body parts for relics
- Mary's choice of burning was completely standard practice for the period
- Many in England did not support the execution of men who were thought of as learned & not a threat to social stability
- Protestant areas of England were flooded with Protestant literature from Protestant Europe & in 1558 the Privy Council passed a law that anyone caught with this material would be executed
- Protestant who were burned at the stake became martyrs – dying for their religion
- Around 300 people were burned at the stake & became Protestant martyrs
- Thomas Cranmer, Latimer & Ridley & John Hooper were the most famous Protestant martyrs burned



Foxe's Book of Martyrs

- Foxe's Book of Martyrs was a detailed account of each & every martyr who died for his or her faith under the Catholic Church
- It was first published in 1563,
- There were 4 editions of the book published during Foxe's lifetime showing its popularity
- Impact
- It was first published 5 years after Mary's death & was a huge success
- The 2nd edition was ordered to be put in every Catholic Church & cathedral
- The book shaped peoples' views of Catholicism all over Europe



William Paget

- William Paget had been a respected adviser to Henry VIII
- Under Edward VI, Paget had been arrested of conspiracy with the Duke of Somerset
- After his release from the Tower & Edward's death, Queen Mary appointed Paget to her Privy Council
- He found himself in conflict with Stephen Gardiner, his former teacher & Mary's close advisor
- However, Paget eventually accepted Gardiner's policies
- He retired from public life when Elizabeth came to throne in 1558



Religious Success

- There was popular enthusiasm for Catholicism upon Mary's accession
- Foreign Protestants were ordered to leave England & 800 left
- Mary successfully repealed the religious reforms that had been passed by Parliament
- Cardinal Pole came to England as Archbishop of Canterbury to help restore Catholicism
- Mary relinquished the title 'Supreme Head of the Church' in 1553 25% of the clergy were deprived for being married



What was the extent of religious change under Mary?

During her five-year reign, Mary had over 300 religious dissenters burned at the stake in the Marian persecutions. Throughout history, Mary has had a reputation seeing her as barbaric, but her own father, Henry VIII, executed 81 people for heresy as well as her half-sister, Elizabeth I who also executed scores of people for their faith. By the time of Mary's death, the religion of England was Catholic but it did not have popular support. In fact although Catholicism was the official religion of the country, many of the people were Protestant.



Mary's Popularity

- The persecution of the Catholics along with Mary's marriage to Philip II meant Mary's popularity plummeted
- The more measures against Protestantism that Mary put in place, the more unpopular she became
- Mary's unpopularity increased & throughout history she has been given the nickname 'Bloody Mary'



Religious failure

- 289 Protestants were burned at the stake for heresy which aroused sympathy for the Protestant martyrs
- Religious diversity remained an issue
- The religious settlement of Edward VI was legal in law
- Issue of monastic lands remained a problem
- Mary & the Pope came into conflict because of the Franco-Spanish wars
- The deaths of Mary I & Pole limited restoration of the Catholic Church



Knowledge Organiser Edward VI & Mary I - KQ10 – What was the extent of social & economic change under Mary I?

10

Economic Problems

1. Population Growth
2. Inflation
3. Drop in value of wages
4. Bad harvests
5. Sweating sickness

Epidemics

- Sweating sickness was a virulent form of influenza which swept through the country in 1557 and 1558
- The death toll was probably the worst of the century, possibly the worst since the Black Death
- 1 in 10 people were killed by the diseases & the death rate more than doubled
- The population fell by as much as 5% between 1556 & 1561 as a result of death from famine & illness



Bad Harvests

- Terrible harvests in 1555 & 1556- brought severe food shortages & strain on wages for the poor
- The harvest of 1556 was the worst of the century



Wyatt Rebellion 1554

- The causes were a fear of England becoming Catholic again & opposition to Mary's marriage
- Led by Sir Thomas Wyatt from Kent, Sir Peter Carew from Devon, Sir James Croft from Herefordshire & the Duke of Suffolk from Leicestershire
- However, it did not have popular support of the people across the land & was doomed to failure
- The plan was to remove Mary, make Elizabeth the Queen & marry her to Edward Courtenay - who Mary had already rejected as a husband
- 3 rebellions would take place in the Midlands, the West Country & Kent.
- The government would not know which one to put down first & each would attract more supporters
- The French Navy would blockade the English Channel with 80 ships to stop Habsburg support
- The plot was a failure, Renard reported Courteney who confessed to Gardiner
- People did not rise up as loyalty to the Queen was seen as more important than religion
- Wyatt did manage to lead his 4,000 troops to London but was defeated by Mary's army
- Wyatt & the Duke of Suffolk were executed along with Lady Jane Grey, Suffolk's daughter
- In total 90 people were executed but most were spared after advice to Mary from Parliament

Impact of population rise & inflation

- Rapid population increases continued to increase demand, particularly for food and produce
- The effects of the debasement of the coinage during Henry & Edward's reigns was still being felt
- There was a drop in the value of real wages of rural labourers of around 40% in comparison to the early years of the century
- Population decrease by 5% as a result of sweating sickness

Social Measures

- Mary did attempt to help the poor
- Poor Relief was introduced which licensed beggars to display badges
- Laws were introduced against grain hoarders during the time of famine
- There was strong encouragement to convert land used to graze animals into lands to produce food
- In 1557 Mary experimented in Yorkshire with JP's taking on the role of Overseers of the Poor

Economic Measures

- Royal Finances– Expenditure at court rose at first, but was then cut & by 1557 there was a modest surplus in the Exchequer from ordinary revenue
- Mary sold off Crown lands worth £5000 pa in 1554 & another £8000 pa in 1557, this made sense in the short term but not in the long term
- Improved Financial Administration– The Exchequer was expanded & took over the Court of First Fruits & Tithes, which was set up to deal with funds previously gone to the Pope & the Court of Augmentations which was set up to deal with income from new monastic lands
- Mary set in motion plans for recoinage to ease inflation but it was Elizabeth who brought this in
- Customs duties increased substantially from £29,000 to £83,000 a new Book of rates set out new levels of export tax on a wide range of products
- Attainders were used against some nobles & gentry like the Duke of Northumberland, Sir Thomas Wyatt which brought in £20,000 pa & £18,000 in cash & plate
- Mary inherited debts of £185,000 which rose to £300,000 to pay for war against France

Was there an agricultural revolution in the early 16th century?

- Crop production decreased during Mary's reign because of poor harvests
- Methods & crops remained largely the same
- But Mary did put measures in place to stop grain hoarding because of famine during 1555 & 1556

What was the extent of social & economic change under Mary I?

Mary presided over a troubled time for common people thanks to rising population growth, severe outbreaks of sweating sickness, rising inflation & prices & 2 bad harvests. Coupled with dealing with the effects from Somerset's debasements of the coinage, Mary was very unlucky & couldn't possibly have solved all these problems in such a short reign. However, Mary was responsible for taking the country to war with France to support her husband which cost the country a lot of money it could ill afford. Ultimately, Mary was no less competent than her father & brother, she strove to maintain law & order & economic stability but Mary's reign, although innovative at times, was not vastly different to the reigns of her predecessors. Her approach was very much innovative but with continuity inside a tradition framework.



Knowledge Organiser Edward VI & Mary I - KQ11 – How successful was the reign of Mary I?

11

Government

- Successfully got religious legislation through Parliament
- Successfully ascended the throne
- Threats were removed: Northumberland was beheaded, Jane Grey was beheaded & Princess Elizabeth was imprisoned at the Tower of London
- Marriage to Philip II went ahead
- Philip was called King of England after the marriage
- Managed to get religious legislation through Parliament

BUT

- There were 50 councillors & the council was faction ridden
- Mary had to make compromises where she did not want to e.g. monastic lands
- Opposition within the Council & Parliament to Spanish match
- Her dependency upon Spanish ambassador, Simon Renard led to tension with her Council
- Her relationship with her Council was one of 'cautious cooperation'
- Mary was forced to accept Elizabeth as her legal successor

Social

- Mary was more active in areas relating to poor relief
- Laws were passed against grain hoarders
- Encouragement to turn pasture land into crops
- Mary successfully defeated Wyatt's rebellion
- New Book of Rates increased customs revenue



BUT

- Inflation, population rise, sweating sickness & bad harvests caused problems
- Wyatt's rebellion caused social unrest

Religion

- There was popular enthusiasm for Catholicism upon Mary's accession
- Foreign Protestants were ordered to leave England
- Prominent Protestant clergy were deprived from their positions, including 7 bishops
- Mary successfully repealed the religious reforms that had been passed by Parliament
- Cardinal Pole came to England to help restore Catholicism
- Mary relinquished the title 'Supreme Head of the Church'
- Mass exodus of some 800 protestants from England to the continent
- 25% of the clergy were deprived for being married

BUT

- 289 Protestants were burned at the stake for heresy
- Religious diversity remained an issue
- Issue of monastic lands remained a problem
- Conflict between Mary/Pope & Pole/Councillors



Foreign

- Trade links were developed with Russia & the government gave a royal charter to the Muscovy Company, importing naval supplies, herbs, exporting wood & metal
- Marriage with Philip gave England a powerful ally against the French
- The Navy was massively improved & expanded

BUT

- Marriage to Philip II of Spain was deeply unpopular in England, pulled England into a war with France & caused the Wyatt Rebellion
- Mary came into conflict with Pope Paul IV
- England lost Calais in 1558 & last stronghold in France



Economy

- Court of Exchequer took over from the Court of Fruits & Tents & Court of Augmentations
- Plans for recoinage
- Book of Rates increased Custom Revenues from £29,315 to £82,797
- Trade links were developed with Russia
- The government acted against grain hoarders
- Rents on crown lands raised revenue of £40,000 per annum
- Successfully paid £10,000 worth of monastic lands back to the Church



BUT

- High inflation
- High taxation because of war with France
- Harvest failures increased poverty/famine
- Antwerp trade cloth declined
- Mary inherited an economy that was in serious debt
- Influenza epidemic killed 5% of the population
- The loss of Calais was a serious blow for English trading interests
- Mary began her reign with debts of £185,000 but by her death, this had increased to £300,000

How successful was the reign of Mary I?

Mary has been branded a Catholic bigot & a tyrant who ruthlessly burned 300 Protestants. However, she was also the first queen of England to successfully rule despite being cut out of the line of succession & won an extraordinary coup d'état against the Protestants in 1553. She led the only successful rebellion of the century, stopped another rebellion against her & overcame opposition to her marriage. Mary's reputation has been entirely based on religion as her nickname 'Bloody Mary' shows. But she did successfully reinstate Catholicism into law, extended royal authority in England & was a strong leader.



To what extent was there a mid Tudor Crisis?

This period can be seen as a crisis, due to the fact that there were so many problems financially, socially, religiously & constitutionally, which led to rebellions & placed the country in a very unstable position. Many of the origins of this 'crisis' have their roots in the reign of Henry VIII, he left a very difficult legacy to his successors, but it must be remembered that Somerset provoked the problems already in existence & Northumberland & Mary I then had the difficult task of resolving them. Many of the problems were out of the monarch's hands & it would be unfair to say that there were no positive achievements from either Edward or Mary's reign however, their reigns have been very much overshadowed by their father, Henry VIII & their sister, Elizabeth I.

Knowledge Organiser EDWARD VI & MARY I - Key people during Edward VI & Mary I's reign a. Family

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 & Henry VII married in January 1486 uniting the Houses of York & Lancaster.



Sir John Seymour

Father to Jane & Edward Seymour, he was a courtier of Henry VII & VIII



Catherine of Aragon

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



King Henry VIII

Henry VIII became King a few months before his 18th birthday in 1509. He ruled until 1547 & was responsible for the Reformation.



Jane Seymour

Henry VIII's third wife & mother of King Edward VI. She married Henry in 1536 & died in childbirth in 1537.



Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset

Brother to Jane Seymour & uncle to King Edward VI. He was appointed regent & Lord Protector from 1547 until his execution in 1552.



Philip II of Spain

Married to Queen Mary I, Philip was a strict Catholic who saw it as his mission to protect Catholic Europe. He instigated his failed Armada against Elizabeth I in 1588.



Princess Mary (Queen Mary I)

Daughter of Henry VIII & Catherine of Aragon, she was raised a Catholic. She became Queen after the early death of her brother, King Edward VI.



Princess Elizabeth (Queen Elizabeth I)

Daughter of Anne Boleyn & Henry VIII. Later became the longest reigning Tudor after Mary's death. She was raised a Protestant.

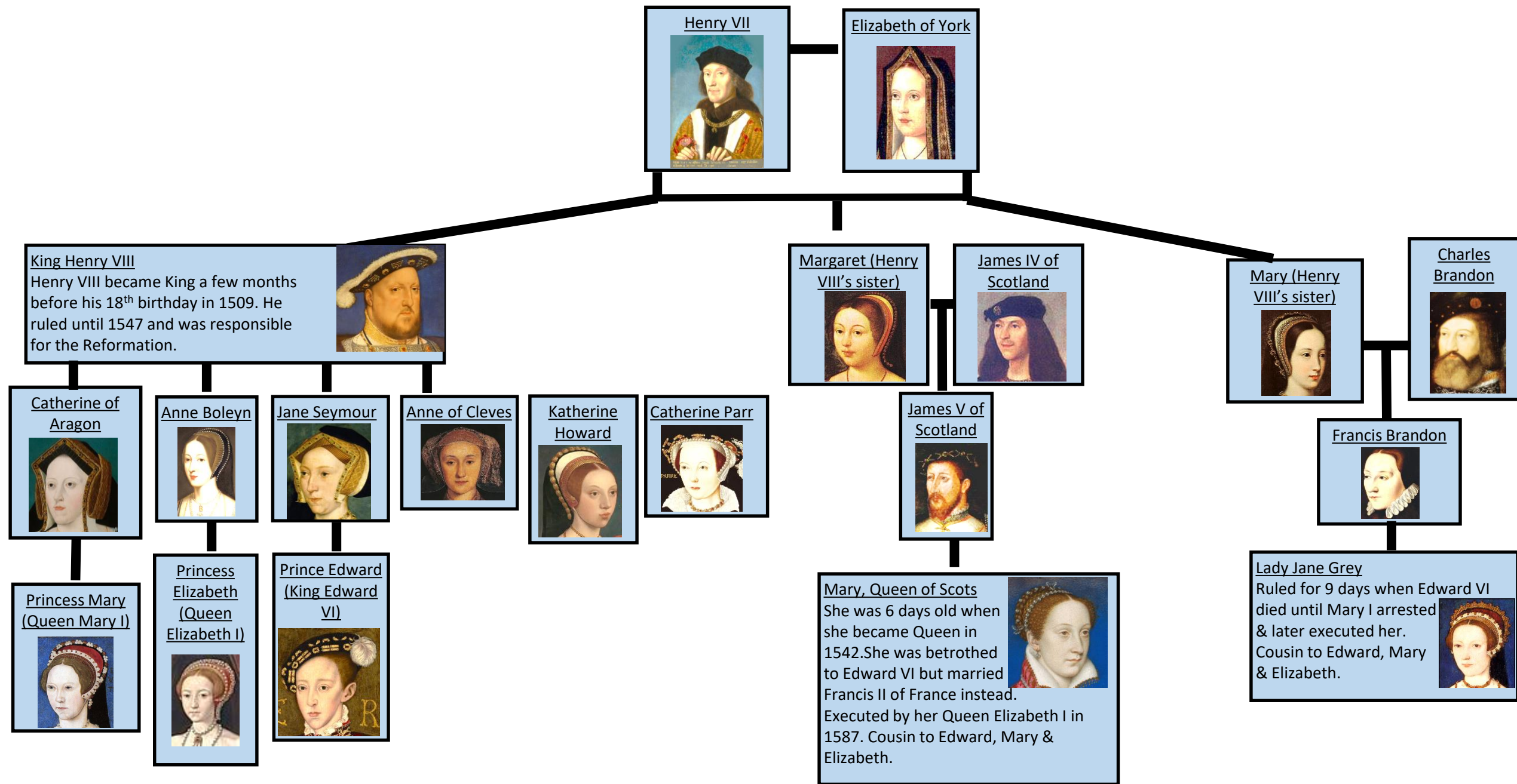


Prince Edward (King Edward VI)

Henry's longed for son who became King aged 9 & died aged 15. He was Protestant & made England more Protestant after Henry's death.



Knowledge Organiser EDWARD VI & MARY I - Key people during Edward VI & Mary I's reign a. Wider Family



Knowledge Organiser EDWARD VI & MARY I - Key people during Edward VI & Mary I'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



John Knox

He was a Scottish, Protestant preacher who had preached in front of Edward VI. On the death of the Edward & accession of the Catholic Mary I, Knox, like many other Protestants, took refuge in Geneva, where he met Calvin and other European reformers. He came back to England & called for the deposition of Queen Mary in a written pamphlet & was advised to leave England before he was arrested.



John Dudley

He led the government of King Edward VI from 1550 until 1553, & unsuccessfully tried to install Lady Jane Grey on the English throne after the King's death. He was son of the executed Edmund Dudley & father of Robert Dudley, a favourite of Elizabeth I. He was executed by Mary I in 1553 for treason.



John Cheke

He was Edward VI's tutor & a religious reformist. He was a member of Parliament & briefly Secretary of State during Edward's reign. He worked closely with Archbishop Thomas Cranmer & William Cecil. He played an important consultative role in the composition of the 42 articles of religion, Cheke also began translating the New Testament into English. He was sent to the Tower under Mary, release then was arrested abroad again & threatened with burning at the stake. He was forced to make a humiliating recantation before the court providing Mary with a great propaganda coup. He died peacefully in 1557.



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 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.



William Paulet

He was an executor of the will of King Henry VIII & supported Somerset as Lord Protector. He was made an Earl & Lord Treasurer & later was a steward at Somerset's trial. He had huge influence in Edward's court with Northumberland & kept all of his positions during Mary's reign. He was Catholic although had been persuaded to support Henry VIII's Reformation. Under Mary he was an advocate of the religious persecutions.



William Cecil

Sir William Cecil was Elizabeth I's chief advisor for most of her long reign. He was a member of Parliament & was promoted to Secretary of State under Edward VI. He went into retirement under Mary I but undertook special duties for her government on occasion. When Elizabeth ascended to the throne he joined her Privy Council & was soon promoted to Secretary of State, Principal Advisor & Master of the Court of the Wards. He died peacefully in 1598.



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 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.



Sir Thomas Gresham

Government banker to 3 monarchs who thought up Gresham's Law — that "bad money drives out good money". Over nearly 40 years, he manipulated exchange rates, settled his sovereigns' debts & smuggled commodities, from bullion to munitions, across the Low Countries, Spain & Morocco in an attempt to keep the state afloat — while also lining his own pockets. He was educated at Cambridge & began working for Henry VIII smuggling money for him. Under Edward, he halved the national debt in 9 months.



KEY WORDS

- **Mid-Tudor crisis-** is the traditional view of historians that, during Edward's and Mary's reigns, English government and society were on the verge of collapse.
- **Humanism-** emphasized the importance of an individual rather than an organisation or institution.
- **Debasing-** lower the value of (coinage) by reducing the content of precious metal.
- **Antwerp-** city in Belgium
- **Faction-** a small organized dissenting group within a larger one, especially in politics.
- **Matyr-** a person who is killed because of their religious or other beliefs.
- **Heresy-** belief or opinion contrary to orthodox religious (especially Christian) doctrine.

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 main aim of English foreign policy in the years 1509 to 1529 was to achieve peace in Europe’. 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):

During the 1530s, the English Church broke from the Papacy and was placed under the control of the Crown in Parliament. The changes to religion were not only the result of the need to secure the King's divorce. From 1529, Parliament itself had begun to attack the Church. Some of the more outspoken MPs managed to keep alive the bitter memories of the Hunne case. There were many critics in the House of Commons who demanded changes. The Commons attacked canon law and church administration and said that the bishops and archbishops thought nothing so important as the continuation of every privilege and source of income. It was stated that clergy took everything from their parishioners; that they would take a dead man's cow and turn his children into beggars. Bills to reform the Church were debated in the House of Commons on a daily basis. With remarkable speed, a whole series of statutes were passed through Parliament to break with Rome and to reform the Church.

Adapted from AG Dickens, The English Reformation, 1964