

1. Character & Aims

1	Henry's Early life and Character	<p>1457 - Born at Pembroke Castle to Margaret Beaufort and the late Edmund Tudor.</p> <p>1462 - Removed from his mother's care and made a ward of the Yorkist, William Lord Herbert.</p> <p>1470-71 - In the care of his uncle Jasper Tudor at Pembroke Castle. They are besieged by Yorkist forces in 1471.</p> <p>1471 - Leaves for Brittany with Jasper Tudor to seek asylum with Duke Francis.</p> <p>1476 - Duke Francis agrees to surrender Henry to Yorkist forces, but confusion led to Henry seeking sanctuary and not returning to England.</p> <p>1482 - Margaret Beaufort making plans for Henry's return to England</p> <p>1483 - Series of revolts followed by Henry being proclaimed king at Bodmin. Henry sets sail for England but is forced to turn back. Meets Yorkist exiles and promises to marry Elizabeth of York. Begins to make plans for a second attempt to invade England</p> <p>Character: Shrewd, calculating, ruthless, diplomatic, impartial, loyal, inexperienced, devoted, pious</p>
2	Establish a Dynasty	<p>Curb the power of the nobles - Duke of Norfolk attainted after Bosworth. Released & restored to Earldom of Surrey in 1489 to suppress uprising in Yorkshire. Figures on attaining: 1485-6 = 28 people, 1487 = 28 people, 1495 = 24 people.</p> <p>Retaining Laws: Laws against the unlawful keeping of private armies. H7 was ruthlessly impartial with this. Lord Burgavenny fined £100,000 for illegally retaining although he probably paid no more than £1,000 and was pardoned.</p>
3	Foreign recognition	<p>Diplomacy: HV7 followed a diplomatic foreign policy, although could be aggressive when required, as seen in the invasion of France in 1492. Henry agreed a series of diplomatic agreements with countries across Europe (see Foreign Policy section), and married his children (Arthur, Margaret, Henry & Mary) into European foreign royalty.</p>
4	Solvency	<p>Administration: Henry moved royal finances from the Court of Exchequer to the Chamber. From 1493 the Exchequer lost its role in accounting for revenue from crown lands.</p> <p>Financial income: For ordinary and extra-ordinary revenue methods see key words. Henry improved the efficiency of methods and collection for Ordinary revenue and only used Extra-ordinary revenue during times of crisis. The Council Learned squeezed money from the nobles.</p>

2. Government

1	Central Gov. & Councils	<p>Chamber: Politically important, presided by the Lord Chamberlain. Lord Chamberlain was both powerful & trusted. Betrayal by Sir William Stanley (1495) through involvement in the Perkin Warbeck plot was a big blow.</p> <p>Privy Council: Created due to Stanley's betrayal. It changed the character of the court through making it more difficult for those who were out of favour to regain the king's support. H7 cut himself off from much of the king's traditional contacts at court.</p> <p>Royal Council: 227 attended parliament 1485-1509, although only 6 or 7 members on the working Council. Role: advise the king, administer the realm and make legal judgements.</p>
2	Court	<p>Royal Court The centre of government wherever the king was. Court central to H7 personal monarchy and a place for royal ceremony. Courtiers received rewards and status along with paid positions (patronage). The levels of court were: the household proper, chamber and privy chamber.</p> <p>Council Learned in Law: Replaced use of the Star Chamber (1487) to control the nobility. A 'specialist board'. Its function was to maintain the king's revenue and exploit his prerogative rights. Led by Bray until he died in 1503, then Empson & Dudley. Historians have often seen their work as 'shady' due to not being recognised as a court of law and those who were summoned had no appeal.</p>
3	Parliament	<p>Main functions were to pass laws and grant taxation. Also passed on local issues and grievances to the king's officials. It was made up by the Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal. Only the king could call parliament, called seven times during Henry's reign. Henry's parliaments were usually concerned with national issues of security and raising of revenue along with multiple Acts of Attainder. Parliament forbade Henry from collecting any further extra-ordinary revenue in a law passes in 1504.</p>
4	Local Gov.	<p>Justices of the Peace – Henry relied on these at a local level to maintain law and order in the countryside. They were appointed on a country-by-country basis and met four times a year to administer justice. They superseded the county sheriff. 1495: Parliament extends the role of JPs enabling them to decide on all offences except murder.</p> <p>Other – Council of the North and Wales – had limited power as H7 was keen to centralize power. Also local trade groups (charters) has some sway, as did Stannaries' in Cornwall.</p>

Key Dates	Events
1478	Printing press established
1485	Battle of Bosworth, H7 coronation and first parliament
1486	Marriage to Eliz. of York, Lovell rebellion, birth of Arthur
1487	Simnel plot, Battle of Stoke, Trade embargo
1489	Yorkshire rebellion, Treaty of Redon and MDC
1491	Arthur born, Warbeck plot starts
1492	Treaty of Etaples
1494	Poyning's Law
1495	Stanley executed, Council Learned and Privy Chamber established
1496	Magnus Intercursus signed
1497	Cornish rebellion, Warbeck captured
1499	Warwick & Warbeck executed
1501	Arthur & C.of Aragon married
1502	Death of Arthur, H7 approved the Lady Chapel at Westminster Abbey.
1503	Death of Bray, Margaret married JIV
1506	Treaty of Windsor, Malus Intercursus
1509	H7 death

3. Foreign Policy

1	Spain	<p>Ferdinand of Aragon: Ruler of Aragon in Spain. United Spain through his marriage to Isabella of Castile. Agreed marriage of daughter Catherine to Arthur Tudor in treaty of 1489.</p> <p>Isabella of Castile: Ruler of Castile. United Spain through marriage to Ferdinand of Aragon. Death in 1504 sparked a succession crisis in between her husband and her daughter.</p> <p>Juana of Castile: Daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella. Claimed the throne of Castile on her mother's death, putting her at war with her father. Henry VII supported her claim until the death of her husband sent her mad.</p> <p>1489 – Treaty of Medina Del Campo</p>
2	France & Brittany	<p>Anne of Brittany: Becomes Duchess of Brittany, aged 12, after the death of her father Duke Francis. Her age and sex meant that Brittany was under threat from being reclaimed by the French. Marries Maximilian by proxy in 1489. Actually marries Charles VIII of France in 1492.</p> <p>Charles VIII of France: King of France from 1483-1498. He ruled in his own right from 1491, and his main concern was to assert his claim to the throne of the kingdom of Naples in the Italian peninsula. This reduced the threat from Charles to HVII. He married Anne of Brittany in 1492.</p> <p>1489 – Treaty of Redon</p> <p>1492 – Treaty of Etaples</p>
3	Scotland	<p>James IV of Scotland: King of Scotland 1488 to 1513. Invaded England in 1496. Supported Warbeck until he married Margaret Tudor in 1503.</p> <p>1497 - Truce of Ayton.</p> <p>1502 – Treaty of Perpetual Peace.</p>
4	Other – HRE, Ireland, Burgundy	<p>Emperor Maximilian I: Holy Roman Emperor from 1493 to 1519. Gained control of the Netherlands through his marriage to Mary of Burgundy in 1477. Married Anne of Brittany by proxy in 1489 to limit the power of the French.</p> <p>Margaret of Burgundy: Sister of EIV & RIII. Leading supporter of the Yorkist cause. Dowager duchess of Burgundy after the death of her husband Charles the Bold. Links to the Holy Roman Empire and the Netherlands through her step-son in law Emperor Maximilian.</p> <p>Philip of Burgundy: Son of Emperor Maximilian and husband of Juana of Castile. Supported Juana's claim to the throne and signed a treaty with Henry VII. His death in 1506 brought an end to the Castilian succession crisis.</p> <p>Earl of Kildare: See key characters bank</p> <p>1489 – Treaty of Dordrecht</p> <p>1495 – Poyning's Law</p> <p>1495 – Magnus Intercusus, 1506 – Malus Intercusus, 1504 – Treat of Windsor</p>

4. Society

1	Agriculture	<p>Enclosure- rearranging open fields into field separated by hedge or fences. It ended common rights to land.</p> <p>Engrossing- combining small farms into one large unit</p> <p>Sheep Farming Growth in cloth industry encouraged enclosure, engrossing and changing from arable to sheep farming. Other Animals: Some horse farming and dairy farming but limited.</p> <p>Employment 90% of population were peasants living off the land and struggling for survival – subsistence agriculture. Peasants had to pay rents, tithes and taxes.</p>
2	Wool and Cloth Trade	<p>The growing profitability of wool encouraged farmers to enclose or engross farms. Wool was used to clothe everyone but new markets in Antwerp meant the English were clothing Germans and eastern Europeans. Merchant Clothiers arranged the collection & sale of cloth, thread and wool. Decline in export of raw wool before H7, continued. 90% of exports. Cottage-industry – took place in people's homes and supplemented income from farming. Estimated 60% increase in cloth exports 1485-1509. Employed 1.3% of population fulltime. Part-time work for many more. Also see economy and Trade</p>
3	Other Industries	<p>Mining: Tin = Cornwall, Lead = Pennines, Coal = Northumberland and Durham.</p> <p>Metallurgy - 1496 H7 sponsored building of blast furnace in Kent for weapons. Germany was superior in metallurgy and mining.</p> <p>Shipbuilding: Mainly trade – navy consisted of just 5 ships</p> <p>Fulling and dyeing- Developed as wool export replaced by cloth which required fulling and dyeing. Offered rural employment to supplement agricultural incomes.</p>
4	Social issues	<p>Enclosure - Led to rural de-population as less labour intensive 1488 & 1489 Acts against enclosure.</p> <p>Bad Harvests- Harvest determined abundant food or starvation & disease. Fluctuations determined prices for basic food & impacted size of the population & condition of the people.</p> <p>Inflation: Temporary price rise in the 1480s, otherwise prices remained steady. Agricultural labourers better off in 1490s than they would be for rest of Tudor period.</p> <p>Population growth – 1430 2.1 million, 1522 2.3 million – may seem small but the beginning of a population explosion that would reach 5.2 million by 1640.</p>

Key People	
Reginald Bray	Close ally of HVII. Rewarded title of Duchy of Lancaster. Established Council Learned
John de Vere (Earl of Oxford)	H7 most trusted military commander – led H7 troops at Bosworth & Stoke
Richard Empson	Member of King's Council from 1494. Skilled bureaucrat. Chaired the Council Learned. Executed in 1510.
Edmund Dudley	Skilled Lawyer. Rose to prominence following death of Bray. Key in the Council Learned. Executed 1510.
John Morton	Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal
Richard Fox	Bishop of Exeter and Keeper of Great Seal
William Stanley	H7 step-uncle – Key at Bosworth - Lord Chamberlain. Executed treason 1495
Thomas Stanley	H7 stepfather – Earl of Derby - powerbase North-West & Wales
Jasper Tudor	Uncle to H7, Protector of H7 during Brittany exile. Control of Wales
Earl of Northumberland	Henry Percy. Fought for RIII, imprisoned but released. Killed during Yorkshire tax rebellion.
Earl of Surrey	Thomas Howard - imprisoned by H7 but released. Loyal - defeated Yorkshire rebellion.
John Colet	Lecturer at Oxford. Translated the New Testament into English He founded, St Pauls School which would teach humanism.
Thomas More	Lawyer, scholar, writer, MP and Lord Chancellor.
Erasmus	The greatest scholar of the early 16 th century. Key to Humanist movement..
Earl of Warwick	Son of Ed. Vis brother, heir apparent. Placed in tower age 10, beheaded in 1499 for link t Warbeck
John de la Pole	Earl of Lincoln, nephew to EDVI & RIII. Led forces at Battle of Stoke (1487) AND killed in battle. Key Yorkist claimant.
Margaret Beaufort	Mother of H7 – first husband was Edmund Tudor (H7 father). Third husband – Thomas Stanley. Unofficial advisor to H7 and patron arts and learning.
Maximilian I	Holy Roman Emperor (1493-1519)
Charles VIII	King of France (1483-1498)
James IV	Kind of Scotland (1488-1513)
Gerald Fitzgerald – Earl of Kildare	Leading member of Irish nobility – supported Simnel plot but remained loyal afterwards

5. Economy:

1	Trading companies	<p>Merchant of Adventurers: Founded in 1407 and dominated by merchants from the City of London. On the rise as main export finished cloth</p> <p>Merchant of the Staple: On the decline as main export raw wool. Exported raw wool through Calais</p> <p>Hansietic League: The export of cloth by the Hansa merchants increased 5x between 1400 - 1500.1487 H7 banned the export of finished cloth by foreign merchants.1489 ended the Hansa's privilege in exporting bullion from England. Ended restrictions in 1504 when he needed Hansa support to gain Earl of Suffolk.</p>
2	Trade Agreements	<p>Trade embargo - 90-95% of trade was internal – road network extensive. 1493 embargo due to HRE support of Warbeck. Economically damaging and politically unnecessary.</p> <p>Intercursus Magnus 1496- Signed with Philip of Burgundy after support for Warbeck withdrawn. Free trade throughout Burgundy, except in Flanders.</p> <p>Intercursus Malus 1506- Part of the Treaty of Windsor. Gave the English such trade privileges that the Burgundians did not honour it.</p> <p>Navigation Acts 1485 & 1489 - specified English ships & crew had to be used in certain trades. Limited success – by 1509 1/2/ trade carried out by foreign ships.</p>
3	Exploration	<p>John Cabot- H7 Sponsored John Cabot's voyage to the American continent in 1497. Sponsored another voyage in 1498 but Cabot never returned.</p> <p>Sebastian Cabot - Sponsored in 1508.</p> <p>Bristol fishermen- Forced out of Icelandic waters by the Hanseatic League they looked for new fishing grounds. Found an area near Newfoundland.</p>
4	Other	<p>Coinage - Reformed for economic & political reasons. Introduced new denominations in gold & silver & new designs including the shilling with his portrait.</p>

6 Religion & Thinking

1	Humanism	Humanism was founded on the rediscovery of original Latin and Greek texts. It stressed the power and potential of humankind. Human behaviour and knowledge could be enhanced by education. They promoted prayer and knowledge of the faith but also sciences and the Arts. Henry VII showed little interest in humanist writers.
2	Education	There were widening educational opportunities, as Song schools and Reading schools provided elementary education for the very young. Grammar schools were also introduced in place of secondary education. University education rested on the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge. H7 set up King's college.
3	Literacy	The invention of the printing press had more of an impact than new ideas such as humanism. However, this was concentrated amongst the literate. The nobles and gentry learnt to read as a result of the printing press and Henry VII did support the print industry.
4	Arts, Drama, Music	<p>Arts – Huge building and rebuilding programme Parish churches in the Gothic perpendicular style. Lady Chapel Westminster was commissioned by H7 in this style.</p> <p>Drama – Plays were popular and associated with church-ale festivals. The most popular plays were mystery plays with religious morals.</p> <p>Music - Enjoyed at various levels, but the mostly heard in cathedrals and other major churches.</p>
5	Catholic Doctrine & Early criticisms	<p>Seven sacraments – required to get to heaven and avoid purgatory. These are: Baptism, Confirmation, Marriage, Unction, Penance, Holy Orders and Eucharist.</p> <p>Priests - needed to intercede between God and individuals. Only the priest could take communion in both kinds – the blood and body of Christ.</p> <p>The Bible - written in Latin and must be interpreted by priests.</p> <p>Transubstantiation - During Mass the bread and wine miraculously turn into the body and blood of Christ.</p> <p>Purgatory - where souls are tortured until they have atoned for their sins. Money is paid to monasteries (Indulgences) to say mass for the souls of the dead (chantries). This gets the dead out of purgatory quicker.</p> <p>Salvation (the saving of your soul) could only be achieved by a combination of faith and good works.</p> <p>Anti-clericalism – early criticisms of the Catholic church – not popular in H7 time</p>

Key Words	Definition
Acts of Attainder	Declare a landowner guilty of rebelling against the monarch.
Bonds	A bond recognised that a person owed a lump sum which was not payable if the condition (good behaviour) was met.
Chantries	Chapels where mass was said for souls of the dead
Court of Chamber	H7 reluctant to use it as he lacked financial experience. He was cautious and not prepared to risk bankruptcy.
Court of Exchequer	Employed its own officials- therefore H7 sub-contracted financial management. Kept accurate accounts but considered slow and inefficient
Duchy of Lancaster	A Duchy title but did not come with Land – was granted to Sir Reginald Bray
Recognisances	When a person formally acknowledged a debt or obligation. Marquis of Dorset had to give a bond after his suspected involvement in the Simnel plot. It guaranteed future loyal conduct.
Royal Finances - Ordinary Revenue	
Crown Lands:	Income = 1486: £12,000, 1508: £42,000
Customs Duties	Granted poundage tonnage income by parliament in 1486. Twice updated Book of Rates Rose from £33,000 to £40,000
Feudal Dues	If heir a minor King had income from land. Wardship income 1487- under £350 to 1507- £6000. Then had to pay livery to get it back.
Profits of justice	Fines were paid directly to the Crown.
Extra-ordinary Revenue	
Benevolence	Forced loans that were not repaid.
Clerical taxes:	matched subsidy £9,000 raised each subsidy £6,000 a year at end of reign
Loans:	Granted by richer subjects or groups such as the merchants of London £10,000 given in 1485. H7 repaid the loans. In 1491, the king raised £48,000 to fund the invasion of France.
French pension:	Granted in 1475 to Edward IV. At Treaty of Etaples, Charles VIII agreed to pay arrears. £159, 000
Parliament grant (subsidy)	a 15 th was the rate of tax on the moveable goods of laymen and a 10 th on the income of the clergy. Each subsidy yielded £29,000. H7 achieved efficient tax collection. £400,000 raised in total