

## 1. Character & Aims

1	<b>Early Life</b>	<p>1591: Birth of Prince Henry Tudor</p> <p>1494: Prince Henry created Duke of York</p> <p>1500: Death of younger brother – Edmund Duke of Somerset</p> <p>1502: Becomes Duke of Cornwall, Death of Arthur</p> <p>1503: Becomes Prince of Wales, death of mother and infant sister Katherine, betroved to CofA, elder sister Margaret married to James IV of Scotland</p> <p>1509: Death of his father, coronation as King</p> <p>Educated in the Humanist style by Skelton, thought of himself as a Renaissance Prince, enjoyed jousting and hunting, which his father was not keen on due to safety.</p>
2	<b>European Status &amp; Aggressive foreign policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>H8 hero was H5 and the stories of Agincourt</li> <li>Wanted to pursue military glory, particularly against England's traditional enemy - France</li> <li>Surrounded himself with young nobles with chivalric views – such men as Charles Brandon</li> <li>Not as interested in foreign diplomacy</li> <li>Spent huge amounts of funds financing wars, the early campaigns paid for by H7 inheritance, the later wars paid for by subsidies and monastery land sales.</li> </ul>
3	<b>Re-establish role of the nobility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To distance himself from his father's 'squeezing' of the nobility – prompt arrest of Empson and Dudley (1509) and abolition of the unpopular Council Learned (1510)</li> <li>Links with above – the nobility and war</li> <li>Surrounded himself with Minions at Court</li> <li>Key Nobles include - Dorset, Surrey, Norfolk</li> <li>Rise of Wolsey then Cromwell frustrated the nobles</li> </ul>
4	<b>Later Aims</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Important to remember that H8 did not have a consistent approach to his aims in government.</li> <li>Early aims dominated by the above points</li> <li>Mid aims – 1530s – obsessed with divorce, break from Rome and countering the dominance of CV.</li> <li>Later aims – 1540s – reinstating Catholic practices back into the Church and a renewed obsession with aggressive foreign policy – war with France &amp; Scotland</li> </ul>

## 2. Government

1	<b>Age of Wolsey</b>	<p>1509-14 – Conciliar Government – Young nobles (Minions)</p> <p>1513: Wolsey manages French foreign campaign</p> <p>1514: Wolsey becomes Lord Chancellor</p> <p>1515: Wolsey appointed Cardinal</p> <p>1516: Court of Star Chamber legal reforms</p> <p>1518: Wolsey appointed Papal Legate, Treaty of London</p> <p>1519: First attempt to exclude Minions from court</p> <p>1520: Wolsey organizes Field of Cloth of Gold</p> <p>1523: First Parliamentary subsidy for French campaign</p> <p>1525: Amicable Grant approved and Rebellion</p> <p>1526 – Eltham Ordinances</p> <p>1529 – Wolsey fails to resolve King's Great Matter</p> <p>1529-31 – Thomas More as Lord Chancellor</p>
2	<b>Age of Cromwell</b>	<p>1531: Rise of Cromwell – ability to secure divorce</p> <p>1531-3: Cromwell utilizes the Reformation Parliament</p> <p>1535: Cromwell sends out royal commissioners (Valour.Ec)</p> <p>1536: Cromwell is slow to deal with the PoG : Fall of Anne Boleyn</p> <p>1530s: Cromwell financial Reforms</p> <p>1540: Marriage to Anne of Cleves</p> <p>Execution of Cromwell</p> <p>1540s: Conciliar gov restored: Hertford, Norfolk, Gardiner</p>
3	<b>Parliament</b>	<p><b>Early reign:</b> Parliament maintained a similar purpose to under H7. Primarily used to raise extraordinary revenue. 1513 parliament granted £100,000 for war against France although only £50,000 was collected.</p> <p><b>Reformation Parliament:</b> 1529-1536 saw the longest Parliament of the Tudors. Anticlericalism aired in the House of Commons. Significant that H8 used statute law to Break with Rome</p>
4	<b>Local Government</b>	<p><u>Wales:</u> After 1536, it had almost completely merged with England aside from survival of Welsh language</p> <p><u>The English Palatinates:</u> Lancashire, Durham and Cheshire had separate jurisdictions from the rest of England. but its independence was being reduced from 1536.</p> <p><u>The Anglo-Scottish border:</u> This was a problematic area for H8 as both sides of the border were lawless. To maintain order in the north, he had to choose between the nobility (who could exploit their power), the gentry, or complete outsiders (who would have little influence).</p> <p><u>The Council of the North:</u> The council was re-established as a permanent body in York as it was difficult to govern areas so far away from London</p>

Date	Key Events
1509	Empson & Dudley arrested, H8 Coronation, Marriage CoA
1510	Abolished Council Learned, Empson & Dudley executed
1512	War against France, St Paul's school re-founded
1513	Battle of Flodden & Spurs, Tournai & Therouanne captured
1514	Wolsey Archbishop of York, Princess Mary marries Louis XI
1515	Wolsey Lord Chancellor & Cardinal, Mary marries Suffolk
1516	Birth of Princess Mary, Thomas More publishes Utopia
1517	Torrignano's funeral effigy pf H7 & Eliz of York
1518	Treaty of London
1520	Field of Cloth of Gold
1521	Buckingham execution, Treaty of Bruges
1523	War with France
1525	Battle of Pavia, Amicable Grant Rebellion
1526	Eltham Ordinances, League of Cognac
1528	Legatine Court into validity of King's marriage
1529	Fall of Wolsey, More Lord Chancellor, Treaty of Cambrai
1532	More resignation, Cromwell chief Minister, Cranmer AofCant.
1533	Marriage Anne Boleyn, Birth Elizabeth, Ref. Parliament
1534	Act of Supremacy, Treason Act
1535	Execution of More
1536	Execution AB, marriage JS, Dissolution of smaller Monasteries, First Royal Injunctions, 10 Articles, P. of Grace
1537	Birth of Prince Edward
1538	Second Royal Injunctions,
1539	6 Articles, Great Bible published
1540	Marriage A of C, Execution Cromwell, Marriage CH
1542	Execution CH, Battle of Solway Moss
1543	Treaty of Greenwich
1544	Mary & Eliz reinstated, Capture Boulogne, Debase coinage
1545	Battle of Ancrum Moor
1547	Death of H8

3. Foreign Policy		
1	Key players in Europe	Spain: Ferdinand (1509-16), Charles V (1516-56) France: Louis XII (1509-15), Frances I (1515-47) HRE: Charles V (1519-56) Scotland: James IV (1509-1513), James V (1513-42)
2	1509-14	1510: Renewal of Etaples, Holy League 1512: First invasion of France 1513: Second invasion of France – Battle of Spurs War with Scotland – Battle of Flodden (JIV killed)
3	1514-26	1514: Louis XII marries Mary (H8 sister) 1515: Death of Louis XII, succeeded by Francis I 1516: Death of Ferdinand of Aragon, Treaty of Noyon 1517: Treaty of Cambrai, Duke of Albany sent to Scotland 1518: Treaty of London 1519: Charles V appointed Holy Roman Emperor 1520: Field of Cloth of Gold 1521: Treaty of Bruges, princess Mary betroved to CV 1522: England at War with France 1525: Charles V victory - Battle of Pavia, Peace with France 1526: Anti-Imperial League of Cognac
4	1527 - 40	1527: Sack of Rome, Treaty of Amiens (Eng. & Fr.) 1529: French defeated Landriano, Peace of Cambrai 1532: English / French defensive alliance 1533: Henry begins break with Rome 1536: Renewed fighting – France & HRE/Spain 1538: Peace between France and HRE/Spain 1539: Fear of invasion in England (anti-English crusade) 1540: Marriage of H8 to Anne of Cleaves
5	1542-47	1542: Invasion of Scotland 1543: Treaty of Greenwich (Eng. & Scot.) Anglo-Imperial Alliance 1544: Invasions of Scotland & Frances 1545: French counter invasion at Isle of Wight 1546: Peace with France

4. Society		
1	Social Hierarchy	<p><b>Nobility:</b> Increase size of peerage, only promoted two ducal titles, Norfolk and Suffolk. Gave nobles property to enable them to exert royal authority in certain areas, brought more under control of the monarch. Many nobles were accused of, or executed for, treason- Duke of Buckingham 1521. Lords Darcy and Hussey for involvement in POG 1536.</p> <p><b>Gentry:</b> 5000 gentry families in 1540, Knighthoods conferred as a sign of royal favour. JPs increased the number of gentry in local administration. The crowns administrators were increasingly laymen not clergymen.</p> <p><b>Commoners:</b> Very few possessions and little chance of regular and stable work, government were fearful of them, outbreaks of disorder were common, little change in the commoner’s social structure and social mobility.</p>
2	Rebellions	<p><b>Amicable Grant (1525):</b> Duke of Norfolk &amp; Suffolk were faced with about 4000 resistors in Suffolk, Essex &amp; Kent, they were unemployed and couldn’t pay. Treated leniently as they begged for forgiveness. Henry backed down and funded future wars selling off monastic lands.</p> <p><b>Lincolnshire Rebellion &amp; Pilgrimage of Grace (1536)</b> Largest rebellion in Tudor history. Religious motives: dissolution - lost the charitable and educational functions of monasteries; fear the North would be impoverished. Fear for Parish churches and traditional religious practices: celebration of religious figures and pilgrimages were discouraged; there fear that the churches plate and jewels would be confiscated. Secular motives: resentment of taxation: the restoration of Princess Mary as heir by councillors who supported Catherine of Aragon;</p>
3	Prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population increase,</li> <li>Declining rate of mortality,</li> <li>Increase in agricultural prices and farming incomes (engrossing farms cut costs),</li> <li>1544-1546 slight boom due to debasement of the coinage.</li> </ul>
4	Depression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bad harvests (1520-21, 1527-29) led to increases in food prices. Decrease in Real wages - worst 1540s.</li> <li>Considerable urban poverty- half of Coventry recorded as having no wealth.</li> <li>Unemployment amongst rural labourers- moved to cities or took part in rural industries to get work.</li> <li>Homelessness caused by engrossing and enclosure. 1489 and 1515 legislation was passed to stop enclosure but didn’t work. After 1516 Wolsey enquiry 188 were found guilty of illegally enclosing land.</li> </ul>

Key People	
Thomas Wolsey	Chief Minister (1515-29), and Cardinal, from humble origins, skilled lawyer and statesman. Fell from favor due to ‘King’s Great Matter’
Catherine of Aragon	Daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, married Arthur originally, plagued by miscarriages, mother of Mary, marriage annulled in 1533
Thomas Howard	From a distinguished Yorkist family, restored to Earl of Surrey by H7, led H8 forces at Flodden and promoted to Duke of Norfolk.
Anne Boleyn	Maid of honor to CoFA, affair with H8 in the late 1520s, eventually married H8, mother to Eliz, executed on treason charges in 1536.
Thomas Cromwell	From humble origins, lawyer to Wolsey, became Lord Chancellor in 1532, mastermind behind the Reformation, executed in 1540 for treason
William Warham	Archbishop of Canterbury (1503-32). More conservative minded than Cranmer – died on 1532 paving the way for Cranmer as replacement.
Thomas Cranmer	A Cambridge academic, came to prominence through Collectanea Satis Copiosa. Archbishop of Canterbury 1532, published x2 prayers books (1549 & 1552) under E6 and executed by M1.
Jane Seymour	Third wife of H8 and mother to E6
Stephen Gardiner	Bishop and helped bring about the Reformation
Thomas Wriothesley	Earl of Southampton – courtier & soldier: helped put down PoG, rewarded with monastic land.
Edward Seymour	Marquis of Hertford (later Duke of Somerset), uncle to E6.Became influential in H8 later court.
Thomas More	Statesman and scholar. Executed – no oath
Edward Stafford	Duke of Buckingham – executed
Charles Brandon	Duke of Suffolk – friend of H8 and married sister
Robert Aske	Lawyer and leader of Pilgrimage of Grace
Henry Courtenay	Marquis of Exeter: courtier, Cromwell opponent
Lord Audley	Supported PoG and executed in 1537
Elizabeth Barton	Nun of Kent. Spoke out against AB marriage
Francis I	King of France (1515-47)
Charles V	Duke of Burgundy, King of Spain and HREmp.
John Russell	Earl of Bedford: benefitted monastery dissolution
Pope Clement VII	Pope during break from Rome
Sebastian Cabot	Explorer (son of John) – little patronage from H8

## 5. Economy:

1	<b>Trade</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in woollen cloth exports nearly x2,</li> <li>Exports of hides &amp; tin (Cornish tin became a prized export),</li> <li>Increase in Import of wine = suggests an increase in wealth amongst certain groups,</li> <li>Increase in the cheaper fabrics such as kersey.</li> <li>London to Antwerp dominated exports,</li> <li>Woollen industry grew as demands for cloth increased, Some entrepreneurs made vast profits. Newcastle sent its produce to London by sea.</li> <li>Market for raw wool declined, ports such as Bristol, Hull and Boston declined. Provincial traders found it difficult to compete with London.</li> </ul>
2	<b>Exploration</b>	H8 was uninterested in exploration. No investment to further the achievements of men like Sebastian Cabot. Ignored opportunities of discovering new lands. England behind Spain and Portugal which had rulers who were fully aware of what could be gained.
3	<b>Other Industries</b>	<p><b>Wool:</b> Growth in West Riding of Yorkshire, East Anglia and parts of the West Country. This industry was mainly domestic with whole families participating in the trade. It was then taken to specialist fullers and dyers. Work was not always secure, and this could lead to poverty. 5000 migrants a year moved to London to find work</p> <p><b>Mining:</b> Lead mining in Pennines and northeast, iron ore in Sussex and Kent, Tin in Cornwall,</p>
4	<b>Inflation</b>	Inflation an ever-increasing problem throughout the Tudor period with a rise in food prices and fall in labor wages (real wages). Made worse by Henry's debasement of the coinage in 1544. This was continued after his death 1551 and stopped during the Protectorship of Northumberland.

## 6 Religion & Thinking

1	<b>Early Protestantism</b>	Martin Luther was a German monk who was unhappy with the Catholic Church. 1517 he nailed 95 criticisms to Wittenberg Cathedral. H8's response to criticise Luther and write <i>In Defence of the Seven Sacraments</i> . He was awarded the title of Defender of the Faith in 1521 by the Pope. Although AB introduced H8 to writings of Tyndale Fish, and despite the influence of the Evangelical Humanists in the 1530s, H8 was an ardent Catholic. He founded 2 chantries to say prayers for his soul in 1540s.
2	<b>Reformation</b>	<p><b>Not a change of doctrine but structural and authoritarian:</b></p> <p>1532: Restraint of Annates</p> <p>1532: Supplication against Ordinaries.</p> <p>1532: Submission of the clergy</p> <p>1534: Act of Supremacy</p> <p>Act of Succession – Mary Illegitimate</p> <p>Treason Act</p> <p>1535: Valour Ecclesiasticus</p> <p>1536: Dissolution of smaller Monasteries</p> <p>First set of Royal Injunctions</p> <p>1536: 10 Articles – only need x3 sacraments</p> <p>Act of Succession – Eliz. Illegitimate</p>
3	<b>Further Religious reforms</b>	<p>1538: Second set of Royal Injunctions</p> <p>1539: 6 Articles – Catholic U-turn</p> <p>1540: Most religious Houses had been dissolved</p> <p>1543: Bishops Book - shift towards Lutheranism</p> <p>: King's Book – Re-instated Catholic doctrine</p> <p>: Act for advancement of True Religion</p> <p>1544: Act of Succession – All children relegitimised</p>
4	<b>Humanism, Arts &amp; Learning</b>	<p><b>Humanism:</b> H8 encouraged thinkers such as More and Erasmus., John Colet most significant humanist. Erasmus received with enthusiasm in English intellectual circles. However, the scope of humanism was quite limited.</p> <p><b>Arts &amp; Learning:</b> Renaissance ideas began to flourish, partly due to H8 himself. Knowledge of classical learning increased amongst elite groups, a growing number of schools. There was a continuous taste for gothic architecture. Music had a distinctive influence from Flemish, particularly in cathedrals. H8 encouraged the arts particularly the effigies parents tomb – influence from Italy (Torrignano sculptor)</p>

Key Words	Definition
<b>Annates</b>	Revenue aid to the Pope by the clergy upon appointment to their office – 'First Fruits'
<b>Annulment</b>	Declaring something, in this case a marriage, legally invalid. It was generally accepted to be issued by Popes
<b>Anticlericalism</b>	Opposition to the church's role in political and other non religious matters
<b>Bull</b>	A letter or formal declaration issued by the Pope
<b>Chancery</b>	The main court of equity in the kingdom
<b>Collectanea Satis Copiosa</b>	The Sufficiently Abundant Collections was a collection of scriptural texts that was compiled to provide royal justifying for H8 to break from Rome. Cranmer helped pull these documents together.
<b>Debasement</b>	The reduction in silver content of coins and its replacement by base metal. Contributed to inflation.
<b>Erasmianism</b>	The body of ideas associated with Erasmus and his followers
<b>Engrossing</b>	The joining together of two or more farms to make a single agriculture unit
<b>Groom of the Stool</b>	Most intimate of monarchs courtiers – they spent time with the monarch and was seen as an honor
<b>Kersey</b>	A coarse woollen cloth which was lighter than traditional English broadcloth
<b>King's Great Matter</b>	Matters concerning the annulment of H8 marriage to Catherine of Aragon and break from Rome
<b>Letters patent</b>	Legal instruments issued by the monarch in the exercise of their prerogative powers
<b>Oxford Reformers</b>	Men such as Grocyn, Linacre & Colet who were amongst the first scholars to adopt Humanism
<b>Papal Legate</b>	The personal representative of the Pope – Wolsey held this title giving him control of the Eng. Church.
<b>Pontefract Articles</b>	Rebel demands drawn up by Robert Aske during the Pilgrimage of Grace
<b>Praemunire</b>	A parliamentary statute enacted in 1393 to prevent papal interference in the Crown's right to appoint individuals to church offices
<b>Pluralism</b>	The offense of holding several titles at once and not fulfilling the duties of that office. Closely linked to absenteeism. Wolsey was accused of these offenses.
<b>Subsidy</b>	A grant issued by parliament – the Amicable Grant is an example of this