

Themes: How did relations with foreign powers change?

Spain:

1489- Treaty of Medina Del Campo.

1501- marriage Arthur and Catherine.

1502- Arthur died.

1503- new treaty signed, marriage agreed between Prince Henry and Catherine (to take place- 1506)

1504- Death of Isabella. Henry supports Juana and Philip IV not Ferdinand to succeed to throne of Castile.

1506- Death of Philip IV. Put marriage plans in jeopardy.

Foreign policy aims: Maintain good relations with European powers; gain international recognition for Tudor dynasty; maintain national security and defend trading interests.

Henry VII
1485-1509

Brittany- invaded by France in 1487. Treaty of Redon,

1489- Henry agreed to support Anne of Brittany.

1491- 6,000 English 'volunteers' sent to Brittany.

Scotland:

1485-95: Poor relations with Scotland. Scottish king supported France.

1495-96- James IV supported Warbeck. Provided a small army to invade England in 1486- threat of war.

1499-7- Truce of Ayrton, became a full treaty in 1502.

1503- James IV married Henry's daughter Margaret to seal the treaty.

France up to 1510:

1492- Invaded with 26,000 men.

Nov. 1492- Treaty of Etaples gave Henry VII a pension.

Ireland:

Henry ruled only the Pale- land around Dublin.

Earl of Kildare-Lord Deputy of Ireland threat- Yorkist sympathies. He crowned Simnel king of Ireland in 1486 and supported Warbeck in 1491.

Henry replaced Kildare with Sir Edward Poyning. 1495- Poyning's Law- declared Irish parliament needed approval of English king before it could pass laws. Tried to control Irish by force.

However, Kildare persuaded to support Henry and abandon Yorkist sympathies and was properly reinstated in 1485. he served Henry loyally and by 1500 there was a reasonable level of control.

Burgundy/ Holy Roman Empire:

Burgundy- important as the Netherlands was under its control and it was an important trading centre for English cloth.

Margaret Burgundy- Yorkist ruled as protector until 1493, led by Philip IV.

Margaret supported Pretenders Simnel and Warbeck. 1493- trade relations with Burgundy broken.

1496- Intercursus Magnus- ended trade embargo. Margaret recognised Henry as king.

1503- death of Margaret.

1506-Treaty of Windsor. Intercursus Malus but death of Philip ended Malus.

1507- Terms of first Intercursus Magnus restored.

1508- Didn't sign the League of Cambrai (formed by HRE, Spain, France and Papacy).

Marriages:

Scotland- James IV to Margaret

Spain- Arthur and Henry to Catherine

Conclusions- how far did relations with foreign powers change?

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Foreign policy aims 1509-1514: To win military glory and make England a major player in international affairs.

Scotland up to 1514:

1513: James IV invaded England. Defeated and killed at the Battle of Flodden, along with many Scottish nobility. Infant son James V and Henry's sister- Regent. This led to peace with Scotland until 1542.

Henry VIII 1509-27

France up to 1514:

1510- Henry made an alliance with Holy League (Spain, HRE, Papacy) against France.
1512- sent 10,000 soldiers to south-west France. No support from Ferdinand. English defeated at Gascony.
1513: Henry led a force to North-Eastern France. Won battle of spurs, captured and Therouanne and Tournai.
1514: Further campaign abandoned when Ferdinand and Maximilian made peace with France.
Finance drain. Trouble in Yorkshire. Loss of French pension.
Tournai sold back in 1519.

Holy Roman Empire up to 1526:

Treaty of London-1518 non-aggression pact with HRE and others.
1521: treaty of Bruges with Charles V, agreed to invade France.
1525: Charles V defeated French at Battle of Pavia (in Italy). Failed to support Henry to launch a joint invasion to France.
1526 onwards: Charles dominant figure in Europe, especially in Italy.

Spain up to 1527:

Henry marries Catherine of Aragon in 1509.
Her father Ferdinand dies in 1516, son, Charles I succeeds. Becomes Charles V in 1519 as he becomes Holy Roman Emperor.
From 1527- Henry VIII and Wolsey actively seeking to annul marriage. This put him at odds with Charles V, who was Catherine's nephew.

Foreign policy 1514-1526:

Inconsistent foreign policy.
Marriage- Henry's younger sister married Louis XII of France in 1514. Louis XII died in 1515 and his son Francis I was regarded as a personal/political rival to Henry.
Ferdinand of Spain died- 1156, the accession of Charles I of Spain as Holy Roman Emperor in 1519 changed the balance of power in Europe. This affected Henry's actions.

France up to 1526:

England isolated with the signing of the Treaty of Cambrai between HRE, Spain and France.
1518: Treaty of London- signed by England, France, Spain, HRE non-aggression pact.
1520-1: Field of the Cloth of Gold. Positive relations between France and England.
1522- England invades Northern France- little gained.
1525: Henry unable to get support of Charles V to invade France so changes sides and supports the League of Cognac- with France (and Pope) against Charles V.

Conclusions- how far did relations with foreign powers change?

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Form foreign policy took- aims after 1527-1540:

Henry focused mostly on seeking an annulment and the succession.

1539: Marriage- Henry married Anne of Cleves, German Protestant princess. This was done to seek an alliance with the Protestant League of Schmalkalden.

Henry VIII 1528-1547

France and HRE up to 1540:

1527- Henry allied with **Francis I** with the Treaty of Amiens.

1532- formed an alliance with **France**, in an attempt to pressurise Charles into supporting Henry's marriage annulment but the tactic failed.

1538- Henry's position was weakened- **Charles V and Francis I** signed the Treaty of Nice, followed by Pact of Toledo, 1539 where they agreed to sever connections with England.

1538- **Pope Paul III** excommunicated Henry and absolved English Catholics from obedience to their ruler.

1539- Pope Paul III sought support for French and Scottish for a Catholic crusade against Henry.

Late 1539- relations with Charles V and Francis I broke down, making Henry's position more secure.

Foreign policy 1540-1547: Return to an aggressive foreign policy

Ireland: Earl of Kildare ruled for Henry VIII, in 1534 there was a rebellion. Attempts to bring Irish government under English control failed and Ireland became an expensive to look after!

1539- the Pale was invaded by two Irish Lords. 1541- government tried to pacify Ireland by- establishing it as a separate kingdom, under English law. Creating counties out of Gaelic lordships and granting Irish lords titles and same protection as English lords.

Government lacked resources and from 1534- emerging religious differences between England and Ireland complicated the situation.

Scotland

1542- Invasion brought heavy defeat for Scots at the Battle of Solway Moss. Death of James V.

1543- Treaty of Greenwich, Edward betrothed to Mary, Queen of Scots. Scots refused to sign the treaty. Earl of Hertford (later to be Earl of Somerset, Lord Protector) sent to raid Scottish towns, achieved little. Betrothal of Edward and Mary confirmed in Henry's will.

France:

1544- Henry in alliance with Charles V invaded France. He captured Boulogne. Charles made a separate peace with Francis I (Treaty of Crepy) 1545: French sent troops to Scotland and Isle of Wight. They fail to capture Boulogne.

Henry's ship Mary Rose sinks.

1546: Treaty of Ardres- peace made with France and left Boulogne in English hands until 1554, when it would be bought back by French. Death of Henry-January. Francis- March, accession of Henry II.

Conclusions: How did relations with foreign powers change?

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

Guilds and confraternities:

Played an important role in the community. Lay people gathered in confraternities- these were religious guilds/brotherhood. These would provide collectively for Masses or funeral costs for members, to help maintain church fabric, to make charitable donations and to socialise.

Erastian:

View that the church should have the authority over the Church. This meant that the King was firmly in control and Popes generally eager to grant the favours demanded by them.

Function of the church:

All English people belonged to the Catholic Church, under the spiritual leadership of the Pope in Rome.

The Catholic church- was a means of maintaining social control.

It played an important political role.

It served the people's spiritual needs.

It provided opportunities for employment and social advancement.

The church was administered through the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

There were 17 dioceses. Pope not expected to interfere in the running of the Church. Senior churchmen enjoyed positions of great political power and influence.

Church's social role- played an important part in community. Lay people donated towards rebuilding parish buildings or pay for church objects.

Left money to church in their wills. Left money for the foundation of chantries.

Took part in the practice of 'beating the bounds' on Rogation Sunday, walking around the parish boundaries and praying for the protection of the boundary.

Individual religious experience became increasingly important, This was emphasised in the writing of mystics, who believed in the personal communication of the individual with God.

Henry VII

Religious orders and their role:

Monastic orders- 1% of adult males were monks. Benedictine monks had large houses, some ran cathedrals and their members often from wealthy families.

Carthusians and Cistercians more remote locations.

Friars- 3 main orders- Dominicans, Franciscans and Augustinians. Worked among lay people and were largely supported by charity. Recruited from lower down social scale than larger monasteries. Declining in importance by 15th century.

Nunneries: less prestigious than monasteries. Often populated by women unsuited to marriage! They were often poor.

Attack on traditional religious practices- role of Lollards, heresy and anti-clericalism:

Small minority critical of the beliefs and practice of the catholic church. Lollardy- late 14th century followed teachings of John Wycliffe. Pockets of support in Southern England e.g. South Buckinghamshire and Newbury Berkshire. They emphasised the importance of understanding the Bible and wanted it to be translated into English. They were sceptical of transubstantiation and the principles of the Eucharist. They viewed the catholic church as corrupt. The burnings of heretics had been introduced into law in 1401 but few died this way. By late 15th century, Lollardy was in decline. Other forms of heresy were rare. Criticism of the church did exist but anticlericalism was not widespread.

Renaissance ideas:

Dates from the 14th century. It was a cultural and intellectual movement which, beginning in Italy, emphasised a revival of interest in classical learning and the arts.

*They were concerned with establishing the reliability of Latin and Greek translations by going back to the original texts. Humanism was an intellectual movement which affected teaching, politics and economics. Impact largely restricted to a minority of educated nobility and gentry. They did patronise education- available to wealthy through increase of grammar schools/ founding of new university colleges. **Erasmus** criticised church abuses and sought to regenerate Christianity through emphasis on education and rejection of some of the Church's traditional ceremonies. Humanists e.g. Colet/ Erasmus/ Thomas More. Printing allowed ideas to spread*

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Martin Luther:

1483-1546 German Monk challenged Catholic's teachings on salvation in 1517.

Little evidence of a substantial movement towards Protestantism. Evidence of influence in London and East-coast ports in 1520s.

Support in Cambridge, reformers such as Cranmer met at White Horse.

Renaissance ideas: Humanism in schools- St. Paul's London; Magdalen College School Oxford. At St. Paul's, Colet appointed as Head, governors- from city guild rather than clergymen. Curriculum- followed works of Erasmus.

This is influenced foundation of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge universities e.g. Cardinal college, Oxford.

By end of Henry's reign, humanist influences gained a lasting hold on university curricula. University education/ legal training came to replace church as way to rise to prominence in politics e.g. Cromwell had been a lawyer.

Erasmus appointed professor of Greek at Cambridge. He published a Greek new testament complete with a Latin translation in 1516. He attended court and was a friend of More and Fisher. His ideas became known as Erasmianism. He influenced younger English humanists, often described as Christian Humanists.

Henry appointed humanist tutors to Edward and Elizabeth. Catherine Parr, had had a humanist education, gathered a humanist circle around her.

Influence of Renaissance:

Classical learning spread as humanist groups formed in Oxford and Cambridge.

More schools influenced by humanists.

Henry VIII saw himself as a promoter of new ideas/humanism.

English humanists became influential in government and church- most important More, who was Lord Chancellor, 1530-32.

Well educated diplomats emerged.

Visual culture, paintings, sculpture and architecture combined Renaissance elements with traditional Gothic styles.

Changes to the church:

Church doctrine and practices changed between 1532-40. Archbishop Cranmer played a major role as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1532.

Weaknesses in the church- corruption- including pluralism, simony and non-residence.

Anti-clericalism: Corruption of legal privileges of the clergy and clerical misconduct.

Murder of Richard Hunne: 1514: London merchant found dead in cell of the Bishop of London's prison. Was murdered and had been an attempt of a cover-up. Was an example of clerical misconduct

Decline of monasticism: Considered no longer to fulfil their spiritual functions, leading Wolsey to dissolve around 20 houses in the 1520s.

Henry VIII
1528-1540

Changes to the church:

Cranmer changed the church with the support of Cromwell. Protestant beliefs introduced were:

Justification of faith.

Consubstantiation.

Population had to accept these points of doctrine as a natural consequence of the Break with Rome.

As well as laws- relics and images were destroyed and an English bible was introduced

Conclusions on how far did intellectual and religious ideas change and develop and with what effects?

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Reformation Parliament and the Acts passed- 1531-1534:

1531: Clergy accused of Praemunire and fined.

1532: Act in Conditional Restraint of Annates.

1532: Supplication against the Ordinaries.

1532: Submission of the clergy.

1533: Act in Restraint of Appeals.

Act of Supremacy, 1534: Legitimised the Break with Rome.

1534: Act of Succession.

1534: Treason Act. Led to Thomas More being killed as he denied the royal supremacy.

European reformers: Influence of Erasmus- visited England many times.

Reformist writers:

William Tyndale's obedience of the Christian man.

Simon Fish's A supplication for the beggars.

Christopher St Germain emphasised the role of the state in controlling the church.

Role of the Pope: Pope Clement VII not in a position to grant an annulment in 1527.

Blackfriars hearing 1529 failed to grant an annulment.

Pressure applied to Pope with praemunire charge and the act in conditional restraint of appeals.

Role of Anne Boleyn: She was acquainted with the reformist writers and read their books. She then passed the books to Henry. She was in regular contact with a group of Cambridge academics including Hugh and William Latimer, Matthew Parker and Cranmer

Attack on religious practices-

Royal Injunctions, 1536: Against superstitious beliefs such as pilgrimages, relics and images. Also required the clergy to teach parishioners about the 10 Articles and to teach Lord's prayer, creed and 10 commandments in English.

1538 Injunctions- second set of injunctions: Ordered the removal of images, continuance of baptisms, marriages and burials and the placing in churches of a large bible in English.

1538 English Bible- was distributed to every church and chained to the pulpit. It was edited by Cranmer and published by Coverdale.

Collectanea Satis Copiosa:

Compiled by Cranmer and Edward Foxe- they looked to justify the King's divorce on the basis of legal and historical principles.

It meant that the Collectanea asserted the kings of England had always enjoyed both a secular and spiritual authority over the church.

Valor Ecclesiasticus 1535: A survey set up by Cromwell to assess the Church's wealth. Visited monastic institutions identifying weaknesses and corruption.

Dissolution of the monasteries

1536 Act: smaller monasteries with an income of up to £200 p.a. closed.

1539 Act: greater monasteries, over £200. Carried out by March 1540.

Changes to doctrine- 1536 -10 Articles: Stated that only 3 sacraments- Penance, Eucharist and Baptism were necessary for salvation. Praying to saints to forgive sins was rejected. Confession was praised. This was a mixture of Lutheran and Catholic influences.

1537 Bishops Book: restored the other 4 sacraments, although of lesser status.

Henry VIII 1528-1540

Conclusions on how far did intellectual and religious ideas change and develop and with what effects?

Themes: How was the succession secured?

How did Henry secure the succession?:

Children and Marriage alliances- Arthur (then Henry) to Catherine of Aragon. Oldest daughter Margaret to James IV of Scotland. Youngest daughter marriage (in 1514) to King of France.

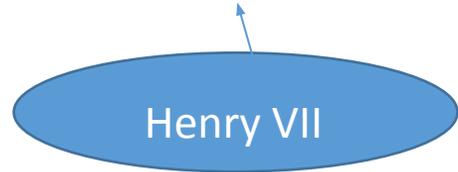
Death of Arthur 1502 and Elizabeth (wife) in 1503. Henry heir but child! Succession insecure- Yorkists claim (Earl of Suffolk, although imprisoned in 1506).

Regency Council: established by Henry VIII to govern during Edward's minority. 16 members, supported by 12 members. Made up of religious conservatives e.g. Wriothesley, Paulet, Tunstall and reformers: Seymour, Cranmer and Denny. Also administrators and lawyers. Within days the council had delegated powers to Seymour who awarded himself Duke of Somerset and became Lord Protector.

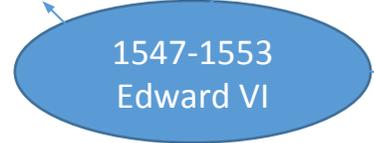
The Device: Written by Edward on advice of Northumberland to alter the succession. June 1553, Mary and Elizabeth were declared illegitimate, in favour of the Protestant Lady Jane Grey. However, Parliament did not ratify this and without it the device (Devyse) had no status. Edward died 6th July. Northumberland still proclaimed Lady Jane Grey as queen on 9th July 1553.

Succession Act 1534:

Henry's marriage to Catherine was invalid and replaced with marriage to Anne. Crown now passed to Henry and Anne's children. Oath had to be taken to uphold their marriage. Treasonable offence to attack/deny marriage.



Succession Act 1536: Repeals the 1534 Act, declares Elizabeth illegitimate and lays down that Henry can determine the succession by will in the absence of an heir apparent.



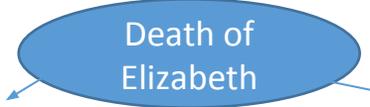
Mary's accession- reaction: Privy Council initially agreed to Device but changed allegiance. Jane was committed to Tower and executed February 1554. There was popular support for Mary. Mary became queen on 20th July. Mary's accession restored Henry's will as established under succession act, 1544.

Henry's will 1546:

Confirms the terms of 1544 Succession Act and lays down that in default of heirs to Edward, Mary and Elizabeth the succession should pass to the heirs of his sister Mary.

Succession Act 1544: Repeals the 1536 Act, reinstates Mary and Elizabeth in the succession and reaffirms that Henry could determine the will by succession.

Elizabeth's inheritance/ reaction: Succeeded as a Protestant at age of 25. Councillors accepted her accession. Elizabeth proceeded quickly to her coronation- 15th January



Death of Mary and reaction: Mary formally named Elizabeth as her successor on 6th November 1558, she died on 17th November. 1544 Succession Act confirmed that Elizabeth would succeed Mary. (Mary had confined Elizabeth to Tower in 1554 but no proof that she was involved in the succession)

Parliament's role in the succession issue? Natural successor Mary, Queen of Scots. Issues of succession and marriage lay within royal prerogative. Parliament pressed Elizabeth to marry and name a successor in 1563. Suitors were: Dudley, Erik of Sweden, Francois, Duke of Anjou(also known as Alencon), Archdukes Ferdinand and Charles, Philip of Spain.

How was the succession secured? Refused to name a successor. Succeeded in 1603 by James VI of Scotland, was Protestant.

Conclusions- how was the succession secured?

Themes: How did society and the economy change and with what effects?

Industry: Agrarian economy. Other industries: Weaving, brewing, tin mining, lead mining. Leather work, ship building, papermaking. Iron ore mined and smelted. Coal mining- Northeast.

Pilgrimage of Grace: 1536 In Lincolnshire and Yorkshire- major up to 40,000 rebels, led by Aske. Many causes but religious changes and dissolution of monasteries key factor. However, secular motives such as taxation, crown's attempts to impose Duke of Suffolk upon Lincolnshire, court conspiracy to restore Mary as heir and concerns of King's advisers Rich and Cromwell. Duke of Norfolk suppressed rebellion and executed 74 rebels. Slowed pace of religious change.

Intercursus Magnus, 1496 between Henry and Philip of Burgundy. Continued throughout both reigns. Navigation Acts 1485, 89. Ruled English ships could carry certain products to/from English ports.

Trade/ Merchant Adventurers: trading organisation, dominated London's cloth trade with Antwerp. Volume of trade increased, rise in cloth exports. Increases of exports of hides/tin. Increase in import of wine.

Prosperity and depression in both reigns- wages/prices in Henry VII's reign Economic stability, signs of growth. Prices and wages steady Cloth trade stimulated economy. Bad harvest- 1493. Depression cloth trade in 1496.

Henry VIII's reign: Food prices almost doubled caused problems for urban workers. Real wages began to decline. There was unemployment amongst rural labourers i.e. weaving/mining. Some people made homeless because of engrossing.

Increase in farming incomes led to increase wealth for husbandmen, yeomen and landowners.

Harvest failures: 1520-1 and 1527-29 raised food prices.

Debasement: Created a short term boom in 1544-46 but at long-term cost to living standards.

Population increases: 2.2 million at start of 15th century. 10% lived in towns. 3 million by 1550. Continued to grow. Growing migration to London (5,000 a year). Rising population put strain on food supply. There was a plentiful supply of labour

Henry VII

Regional divisions:

Demographic differences and differences in agriculture. There were separate government structures e.g. separate councils for north of England, Wales, Ireland and Welsh Marches. Also linguistic/cultural differences. Measures taken to create a more unified state e.g. 1536 Laws in Wales Act brought Wales under direct control.

Henry VIII
1509-1539

Sweating sickness: 1485- caused great mortality. Further outbreaks in 1507, 1517, 1528 and 1551.

Vagrancy and Poor relief in both reigns:
1495- Henry VII ordered that beggars should be put in the stocks for 3 days. Then sent back to the last place they lived.
1531- Henry VIII passed a law ordering that people who were genuinely unable to work should be given a licence to beg. Anyone begging without a licence should be 'tied to the end of a cart, naked, and be beaten with whips till his body be bloody. He shall then return to the place where he was born.'
1536- Henry VIII asked people to give money in church every Sunday for the poor. This was voluntary. The money would be handed out to local poor people to stop them begging.

Structure of society: Feudal. However, growing professional and merchant class in London and major cities. Some social mobility. After dissolution of monasteries, greater opportunities for social mobility for both gentry and peasants.

Exploration in both reigns: Bristol merchants and seamen- 1497, John Cabot sailed from Bristol to search new fishing grounds. He found Newfoundland. William Weston, Bristol merchant, led expedition to New World. Cabot's son, Sebastian had sponsorship but led an unsuccessful attempt to find north-west passage to Asia in 1508. Robert Thorne, Bristol trader, continued his involvement in an Iceland and Newfoundland fishery but other merchants failed to get support for exploration.

Cornish rebellion, 1497: sparked by need to finance campaign against Scotland. Serious rebellion because- 15,000 rebels. Warbeck involved and a march on London reached Blackheath. The rebellion raised questions on Henry's system of maintaining order in the countryside. Leaders executed.

Amicable Grant: 1525. Opposition widespread. Against raising of a subsidy to invade France.

Impact of enclosure in both reigns: Sheep farming became more popular than arable farming. This was because of the increase in demand for wool as trade developed.

This put pressure on peasants and farming the open-field husbandry. Legislation passed in 1489 and 1515 against enclosure. Wolsey launched an enclosure commission in 1517. Law in 1534 attempted to limit sheep ownership and engrossing.

Yorkshire rebellion, 1489: sparked by resentment of taxes granted by Parliament to finance army for Brittany campaign. Earl of Northumberland murdered by tenants. Further complaints in Yorkshire in 1513 against Henry's French campaigns.