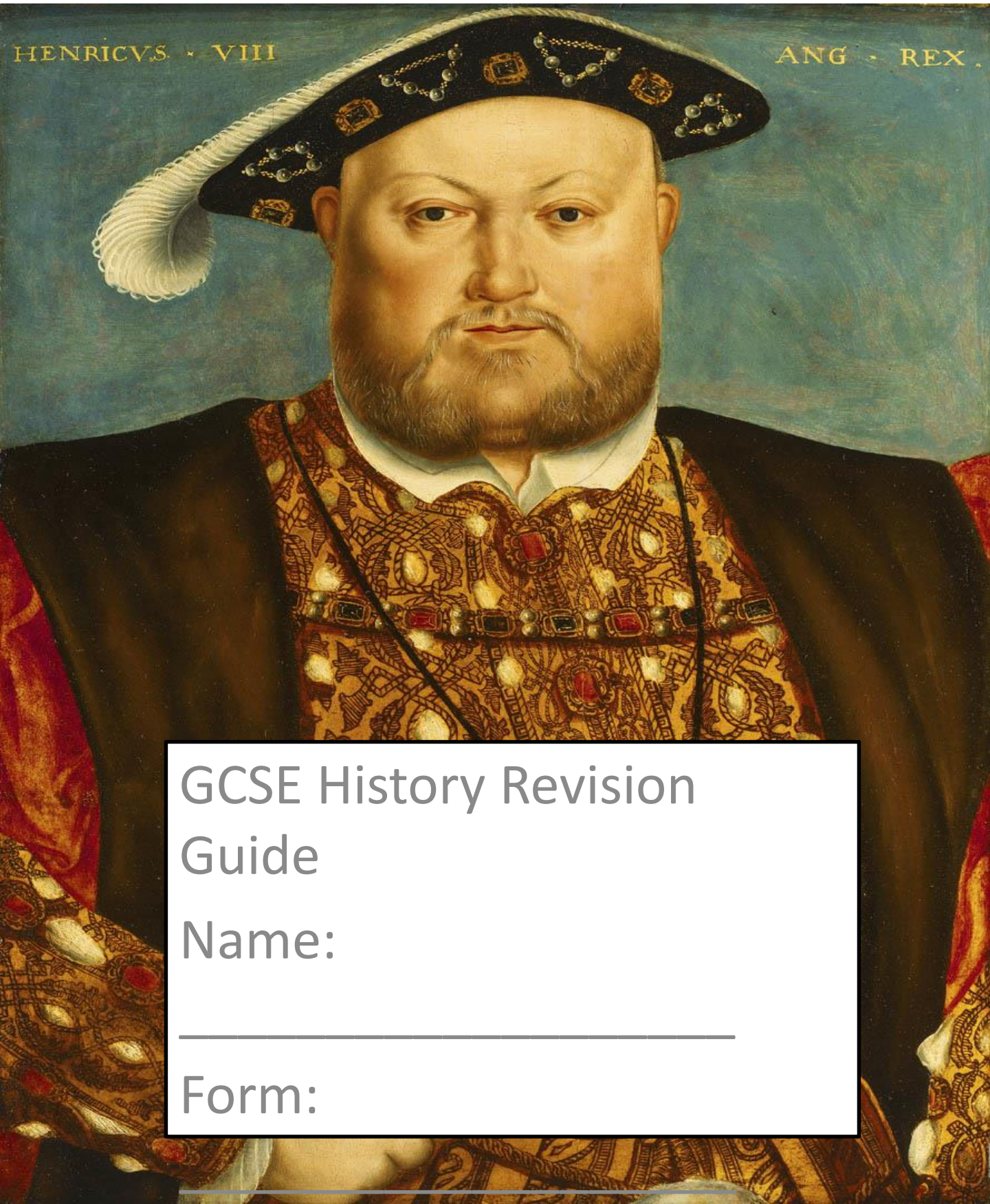


# Henry VIII and his Ministers



GCSE History Revision  
Guide

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# What were the key events of Henry VIII's reign?



## 1509 – 19

**1509:** Henry married Catherine of Aragon, the widow of his dead brother, Arthur. Such a marriage would normally have been prohibited but was allowed by the Pope on the grounds that Catherine and Arthur had not had sexual intercourse so had not consummated their marriage.

**1510:** Thomas Wolsey was appointed to the Privy Council (Henry's advisors).

**1512 – 14:** War with France. Henry had some success but the war was very expensive and he was let down by his allies.

**1513:** War with Scotland. King James IV of Scotland was killed at the Battle of Flodden. Henry was in France at the time.

**1514 – 18:** Henry wanted to renew war with France but could not persuade any other country to join him.

**1515:** Thomas Wolsey was appointed Chancellor of England and became Henry's Chief Minister.

## 1520 – 29

**1520:** Henry met Francis of France near Calais at the Field of Cloth of Gold, a great diplomatic event that seemed to show off Henry's power.

**1521:** The Pope gave Henry the title 'Defender of the Faith' for writing a book criticising the Pope and the Catholic Church against criticisms by Martin Luther, a German Priest.

**1522 – 25:** War with France. Nothing was achieved, a great expense.

**1525:** The Amicable Grant Rising: a rebellion in East Anglia caused by high taxes.

**1526 – 9:** Henry wanted to end his marriage to Catherine so he could marry Anne Boleyn. All efforts to persuade the Pope to grant an annulment failed.

**1528:** Henry declared war on Emperor Charles V of Germany, but no war was actually fought.

**1529:** Wolsey fell from power over his failure to persuade the Pope to grant an annulment of Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon. Wolsey died on his way to stand trial for treason.



## 1530 – 40

**1531:** Thomas Cromwell became Henry's Chief Minister. He masterminded setting up the Church of England and ending English ties to the Roman Catholic Church.

**1532:** The clergy (priests, bishops, archbishops in the English Church) accepted the King and not the Pope as their lawmaker.

**1532:** Anne Boleyn became pregnant. For her child to be heir to the throne. Henry had to divorce Catherine and marry Anne before the birth.

**1533:** Henry married Anne Boleyn, who was crowned Queen of England. Their daughter Elizabeth was born.

**1534:** The Act of Supremacy said Henry was the Head of the Church of England. All monks and nuns were required to take an oath accepting Henry as Head of the Church. The break with the Roman Catholic Church was complete.

**1535:** John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More, Henry's former Lord Chancellor, were executed for refusing to recognise Henry as the Head of the Church of England.

**1536:** Parliament passed an Act for the Dissolution (destruction) of the lesser Monasteries. Many monasteries had given help to the poor and the sick.

**1536:** Anne Boleyn was executed for treason. Henry married Jane Seymour.

**1536:** A widespread rebellion broke out in the north – the Pilgrimage of Grace. The rebels were protesting against the Dissolution of the Monasteries. After seeming to make concessions, Henry had the leaders executed.

**1537:** Birth of Edward, Henry's male heir. Death of Jane Seymour.

**1538 – 9:** Fear of invasion of England by Charles V and the King of France in order to restore Catholicism.

**1539:** Dissolution of larger monasteries.

**1540 January:** Henry married Anne of Cleves.

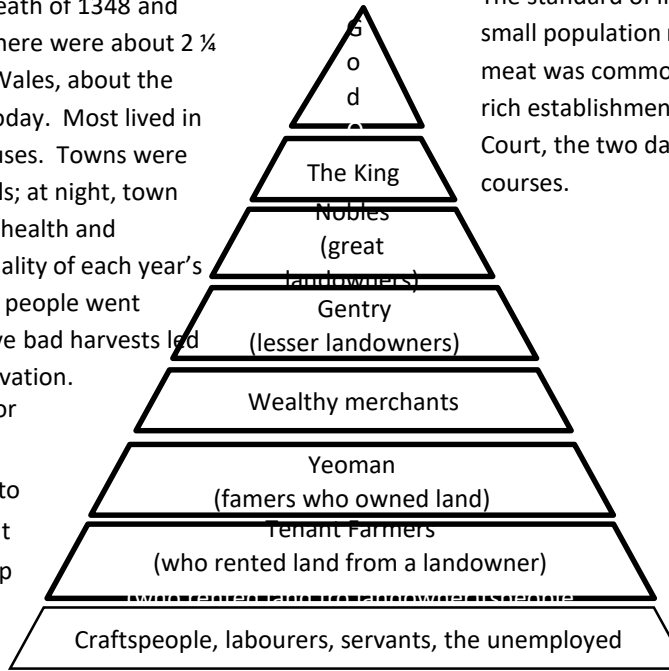


## How was Tudor Society and Government organised?

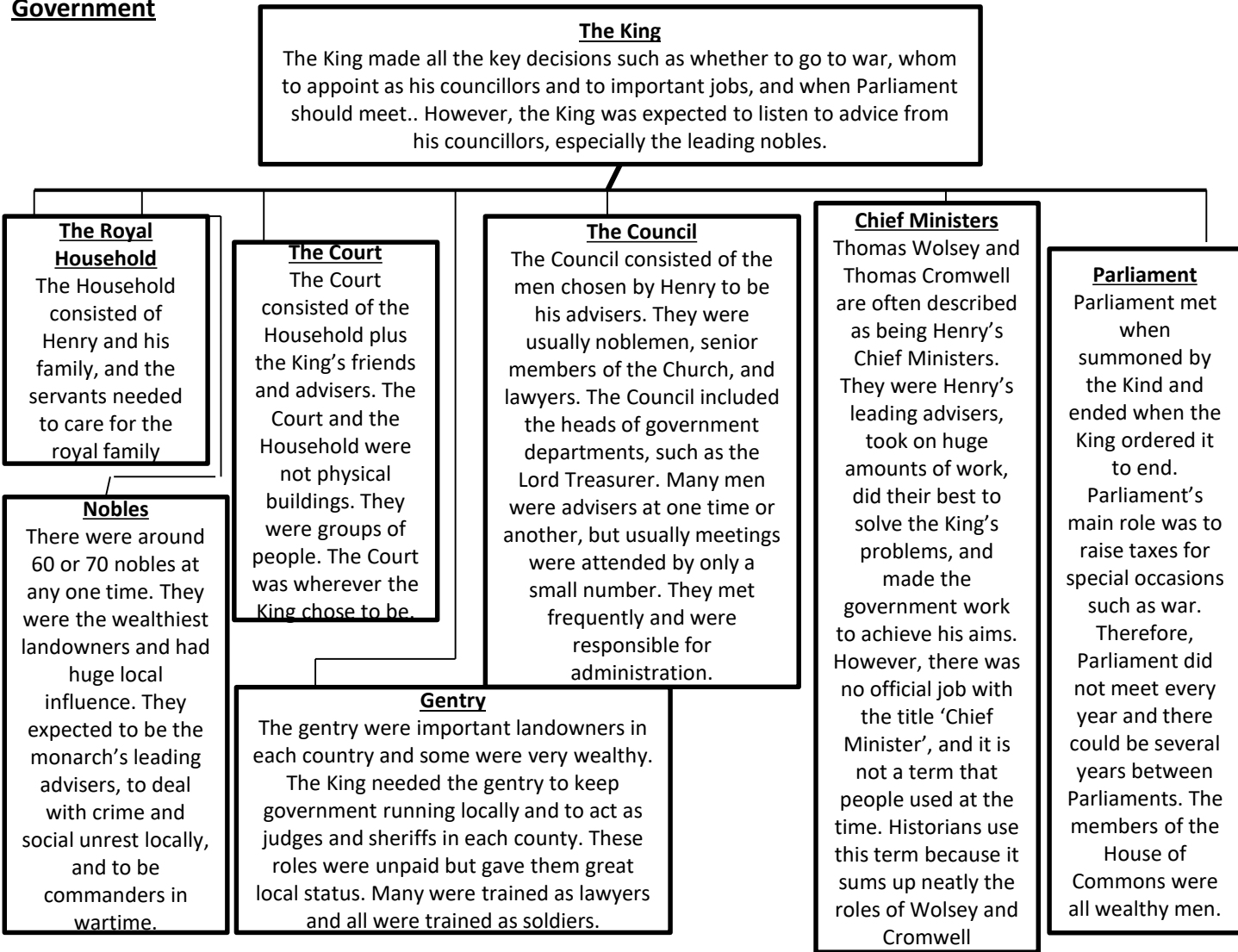
In 1509 the population was beginning to grow again after the impact of the Black Death of 1348 and further outbreaks of plague. There were about 2 ¼ million people in England and Wales, about the same as Greater Manchester today. Most lived in villages—in timber-framed houses. Towns were small, huddled within their walls; at night, town gates were closed. Everyone's health and prosperity depended on the quality of each year's harvest. A poor harvest meant people went hungry. Two or three successive bad harvests led to illness, even death from starvation. Society was still very structured or hierarchical as seen in the diagram. People were expected to know their place in society, but it was possible for people to rise up the levels, as the careers of Henry's ministers Wolsey and Cromwell, show.

The standard of living was generally high because the small population meant there was plenty of work – meat was common fare even in a poor household. In a rich establishment like a nobleman's castle or the Royal Court, the two daily meals could easily run to twelve courses.

The number of people who could read had increased a lot in the 1400s and the invention of printing made books more widely available. There was a great deal of trade with Europe, mostly in cloth and wool. These contacts meant that the English borrowed many ideas from Europe – Flemish fashions, Italian music, German art.



### Government



# What was society like?

Many people believed that God had given them their place in society and that they had to respect those above them and care for those below them. This meant there were few opportunities for people to improve their position, e.g becoming a lawyer if they were a skilled craftsman. Most people accepted this and made no attempts to better themselves.

## The significance of the wool and cloth trade in England, 1509.

Wool trade	Cloth trade
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This was a source of wealth for gentry and nobility who owned large flocks of sheep.</li><li>• Wool was exported, in particular to the Netherlands. This increased the wealth of merchants in port cities like London and Bristol.</li><li>• Exports increased the wealth of the king and the crown as they levied a tax on each sack of wool exported.</li><li>• Landowners enclosed land to graze their flocks, reducing the common land available to ordinary people.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Most cloth was woven in Yorkshire, the south – west and the south – east of England, the industry brought wealth to these areas, particularly areas that could also benefit from closeness to the London markets.</li><li>• The cloth trade was run by merchants who organised themselves into guilds. These enabled them to control the high quality of fabrics produced and keep prices high.</li><li>• The cloth was exported to Europe, especially the Netherlands and Belgium, and England became the major European cloth producer. By 1540, up to 83% of cloth in Europe came from England.</li></ul>

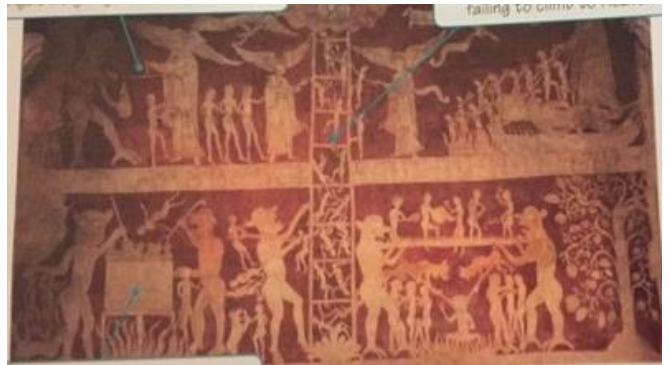
## The importance of London

London was England's biggest city with a population of 60000. Other large towns included Norwich, Exeter, York and Coventry.

London was a growing centre of trade, especially weaving and the wool trade. It was also where the king and the royal court were frequently based. Merchants from London traded with Europe including the Netherlands, Spain and Russia.

## The beliefs and features of the Roman Catholic Church.

By the time Henry became King in 1509 England had been a Catholic country for nearly a thousand years. Religion played a central part in daily life. Most people went to Church every Sunday and all the important rituals of their lives were linked to the Church, including baptisms, marriage, holy days and harvest festivals. The Church was the centre of community life and supported the people through hardship. Many people were employed by monasteries, which also provided food and other help for the poor and elderly. Religion also gave people hope, not only during this life, but by teaching that leading a good life would lead to eternal salvation. Not surprisingly, people their beliefs were the right ones and all others were wrong.



**? Explain two features of English society in 1509.**

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# What was Henry VIII's accession to the English throne?

Henry VIII gained the throne in 1509, aged 18, and inherited a stable and wealthy kingdom. He had strong views about how he wanted to rule the country, was fit and athletic and had a keen intellect.

## The Kingdom inherited by Henry

There were no rival contenders to the throne when Henry's father died. This made the throne secure. Henry was the second son but his eldest brother, Arthur, had died in 1502 and Henry became heir to the throne.

Henry VIII

Henry VII had taxed the nobility heavily and the government coffers were full, but this meant that he was unpopular with noblemen who now welcomed a new and less experienced monarch.

The country was a Catholic Country, which acknowledged the authority of the pope. It was the pope, and not the king who controlled the Church and the Church was extremely powerful.

## Henry the Renaissance Prince

Henry styled himself as a Renaissance man, pricking up on the revival of culture based on the ideas of ancient Greece and Rome that were sweeping through Europe. Henry had many talents and skills, and also had a keen intellect.

He was a strong athlete. He hunted and practiced archery, wrestling and jousting.



He was a good dancer.

He spoke French, Spanish and Latin.

He was a musician. He sang, played many instruments and composed.

Henry's views on sovereignty and monarchy

## Henry's views on sovereignty and monarchy

Henry believed:

- He had been appointed by God – this was known as the Divine Right of Kings.
- People had a duty to obey him.
- The monarchy and the court were at the centre of life in England.

In what he thought and said, it was difficult to convince him otherwise – he was very stubborn.

## Henry's personal style of government

- Henry used the Royal Council and the Privy Chamber to help him make decisions.
- Henry increasingly made use of one personal advisor or chief minister. Up to 1529 this was Cardinal Wolsey, from 1529 to 1540 it was Thomas Cromwell.
- Henry delegated (gave) power as routine tasks bored him – increasing the power of his key advisors, such as Wolsey and Cromwell.

**?** Give two characteristics of Henry's style of government between 1509 and 1529.

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# How did Wolsey rise to power?

Thomas Wolsey was Henry VIII's Lord Chancellor during the first half of his reign.

## Timeline

**1498:** He gained a degree at Oxford University and became a priest.

**1514:** Became Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York.

**1518:** Became Papal Legate (pope's representative), becoming the most powerful and senior churchman in the country.

**1473:** Born in Ipswich – father was a butcher and a cattle dealer.

**1509:** Became a member of the Royal Council as Royal Almoner (in charge of giving money to the poor).

**1515:** Became Lord Chancellor and Henry's chief minister, and a cardinal.

## Wolsey's personality

He was:

- Not a member of the nobility
- Extremely intelligent
- Very ambitious
- Charming and persuasive, which enabled him to build working relationships with the king and rulers of other countries.
- Willing to carry out the King's wishes
- Ruthless with anyone who threatened him or the King's government.
- Known as Alter Rex (second King) because of his great power and influence.

## Wolsey's wealth

Wolsey's power, both in Church and state and his many jobs allowed him to accumulate enormous wealth. He was 10 times richer than his nearest rival, allowing him to build opulent homes at York Place and Hampton Court where he entertained lavishly.

## Wolsey's roles

Wolsey was both Lord Chancellor and a cardinal by 1515. This strengthened his power, as he was able to exert influence over the King and the Church.



## The reasons for Wolsey's rise to power

Henry did not involve himself in day – to – day government. This increased Wolsey's power as he was left to carry out the boring but important tasks that Henry wished to avoid.

Wolsey's appointment as Royal Almoner in 1509 made him a member of the Royal Council giving him access to the King. This gave him opportunities to exert influence over Henry and to dominate government by 1515.



Henry disliked many of his father's advisers who he saw as too cautious and unpopular. This removed potential rivals and eased Wolsey's path to power.

The war with France in 1512 enabled Wolsey to prove his worth to Henry by organising a well- equipped and well- supplied army by 1513. Henry later relied on, increasing power and influence.

Wolsey's persuasive personality and his ability to flatter enabled him to exert influence over the king, while making him an effective negotiator on Henry's behalf. His ruthlessness and willingness to financially ruin his rivals deterred any challenges to his position.



## Explain why Wolsey had become Henry's chief minister by 1515.

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# What were Wolsey's reforms?

Wolsey carried out a series of important reforms, including laws against enclosure and the reform of the finance and justice systems. He also compiled the Eltham Ordinances, which suggested reforms to the Royal Household. Not all of Wolsey's reforms were popular.

## Wolsey and enclosure

- Enclosure involved using fences to divide land into fields that were often used to graze sheep, allowing landowners to make money through the wool trade.
- This reduced the land available to tenant farmers (farmers who rented land) and the poor who had less common land to graze their animals.
- Wolsey set up an inquiry in 1517 to investigate this practice and reduce its effect on ordinary people. His work resulted in 260 court cases being brought against landowners.

## Wolsey and the justice system

As Lord Chancellor, Wolsey sought to create a fairer system of justice that ensured the rich (the merchants, gentry and nobility) were not above the law. To achieve this he:

- Strengthened the star chamber – a royal court that dispensed justice for the king.
- Encouraged the poor to bring cases to court.
- Increased the court's work rate.
- Supported the cases of the poor against the rich.
- Oversaw cases himself

Like the enclosure policies, this reform angered many landowners who accused Wolsey of victimising them.

Wolsey's policies achieved very little as enclosures continued to take place. The policy angered many landowners, creating enemies for him at court.

## The Eltham Ordinances, 1526.

To tackle the misspending and bad management of the palaces. Wolsey compiled a list of rules 79 chapters long. These included:

- Cutting off spending on meals and servants.
- Laying off sick or unneeded servants
- Reducing the amount of money paid to people for expenses such as food, fuel and lodgings.
- Reducing the number of gentlemen in the Privy Chamber from 12 to six.

The Eltham Ordinances were largely unsuccessful, mainly because Wolsey lost interest in them once he had reduced the size of the Privy Council – his main aim.

## Wolsey and Finance

Wolsey needed to raise money for Henry's battles abroad. There were a combination of old and new methods of taxation used that raised significant amounts of money.

**Fifteenths and tenths** – these were taxes on moveable goods; 1/15<sup>th</sup> of their value in rural areas and 1/10<sup>th</sup> of their value in urban areas.

**Forced loans** – Wolsey forced major landowners to lend the government money in 1522 and then again in 1523.

Wolsey's financial methods

**Crown lands** – Wolsey recovered Crown Lands from the nobility increasing the income in government. This raised £15000 in 1515 alone.

**The subsidy** – this was a tax on incomes (what people earned). This was a progressive tax; the more you earned the more you paid.

Clerical taxation – this was a voluntary gift made by the Church to the king.

 Explain why Wolsey had become Henry's chief minister by 1515.

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# What were Wolsey's foreign policy aims?

Wolsey had a number of policy aims in Europe dominated by France and Spain. His main aim was to carry out the King's wishes and act as a peacemaker between European states.

**Scotland** – an independent country traditionally allied to France in the 'Auld Alliance'. For England war with France could have meant war with Scotland.

**England** – a medium sized power on the edge of Europe. It controlled Wales, Ireland and Calais. English kings traditionally claimed the French throne.

**The Holy Roman Empire** – a collection of 400 semi independent states controlled by Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor, who was also ruler of Spain.

**Spain** – an increasingly powerful and devoutly Catholic country ruled by Charles I who was also the Holy Roman Emperor (Charles V). Spain and the Holy Roman Empire became known as the Habsburg Empire.

**The Ottoman Empire** – A powerful Muslim state that was expanding into Europe and North America.

**France** – the most populous kingdom in Europe. It was ruled by Francis I who had a fierce rivalry with the Habsburgs.

England's position in Europe was helped by the rivalry between Charles V and Francis I. Charles V was a potential ally in any war with France, while Francis I, would be an ally in any conflict with Charles V. If Charles and Francis made peace, then England would be diplomatically isolated and vulnerable.

## **Wolsey's aims abroad.**

- To create better relationships with both France and the Habsburg Empire. This would prevent England being diplomatically isolated and vulnerable.
- To play Europe's two major powers (the Habsburg Empire and France) off against each other to England's advantage.
- To provide opportunities for Henry to gain military glory, enhancing his prestige, while making sure that wars did not become too expensive.
- To allow Henry to be seen to be a major peacemaker. This would enhance his prestige without the expense of long wars.

*Henry was desperate for military glory, but wars were expensive and required taxes that undermined the king's popularity. They were also risky as the King's reputation could be at stake if armies were defeated and land lost.*



**Why was Wolsey cautious about involving England in a long war in Europe?**

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# What were the outcomes of Wolsey's foreign policy?

Initially, Wolsey's foreign policy was successful. However, after 1522, it began to run into difficulties as both Charles V and Francis I proved to be unreliable allies.

## Timeline

**1512** – England and Spain form an anti-French Alliance.

**1518** – Treaty of London

**1521** – Treaty of Bruges

**1525** – French army defeated at the Battle of Pavia and Francis I taken prisoner.

**1528** – England and France declare war on Charles V.

**1512 – 14** – Henry's first was with France – Battle of the Spurs.

**1520** – Henry and Francis I meet at the 'Field of the Cloth of Gold'

**1522 – 25** – Henry's second war with France

**1525 – 29** – Anglo-French Alliance.

**1529** – Treaty of Cambrai

Up to 1525, England was an ally of the Holy Roman Empire against France. Following the Battle of Pavia, Henry allied against the Holy Roman Empire.



## Wolsey's successes 1514 – 22.

At the start of his time as Henry's chief adviser, Wolsey had successes:

**1: 1514** The Battle of the Spurs was the final battle in the first French war that ultimately gave victory to Henry.

**2: 1518** The Treaty of London was a diplomatic triumph for Wolsey as he initiated it. It promised universal peace by proposing that each state follow a non-aggressive foreign policy by not attacking each other. If one power did go to war, they would be at risk of other countries coming to the aid of the country being attacked. The treaty:

- Was signed by 20 European leaders and the Pope.
- Brought prestige to Henry.
- Placed Henry and Wolsey at the centre of European politics.

This only prevented war for three years.

**3: 1520** The Field of Cloth of Gold was one of a series of diplomatic meetings arranged by Wolsey. Francis I and Henry met near Calais. It was a splendid showcase for the two kings and an impressive display of English power and wealth, putting Henry at the centre of European diplomacy. Nothing was decided or agreed at the meeting.

## Wolsey's Failures 1522 – 29

During the 1520s, Wolsey experienced increasing difficulties in foreign affairs with France and the Holy Roman Empire.

**1: 1522 – 25** French war and alliance with Charles V failed because Wolsey's support for Charles V against France, in the **Treaty of Bruges**, was based on the idea that Charles would help him seize French territory and the French throne. This did not happen. Charles gave Henry little military support. After the Battle of Pavia, Charles ignored Henry's suggestion that France be divided between England and the Holy Roman Empire with Henry getting the French throne. Instead, Charles released Francis from captivity. The war was unpopular, cost £430,000 and achieved little.

**2: 1525 – 29** An alliance with France to fight Charles V failed because the French were again defeated by Charles and received little help from England, damaging Henry's reputation as a reliable ally.

In 1529, Francis I negotiated a peace deal with Charles V in the **Treaty of Cambrai**, only notifying Wolsey of the negotiations when it was too late. This was a snub to Wolsey and Henry and left them diplomatically isolated.

The unreliability of Francis I and Charles V was a key factor in Wolsey's disastrous foreign policy.



**Explain, in fewer than 150 words, how Wolsey's diplomacy ran into difficulties after 1522.**

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# What was the importance of Catherine of Aragon and the succession?

Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon in 1509 initially worked well. However, Catherine's failure to provide him with a son meant that Henry became uncertain of his marriage.

## Henry's marriage to Catherine

The marriage was successful because:

- ✓ Henry was a loving and affectionate husband
- ✓ Catherine was a popular queen due to her charitable work
- ✓ Catherine was supportive of Henry; she acted as regent when Henry was fighting the French between 1512 and 1514. She even dispatched an army to Scotland to defeat and kill James IV, sending Henry James' bloody shirt as a gift.
- ✓ It strengthened Henry's relationship with Spain and the Holy Roman Empire. This improved England's prospects in any war against France as it would have the support of Spain and would not be isolated in Europe.

## Catherine's failure to produce Henry with a son

Catherine was pregnant at least six times between 1509 and 1520, but only one child, Princess Mary, survived. Catherine's failure to provide Henry with a male heir was a growing concern to him because:

- It reflected badly on Henry's manhood and reputation, and suggested that Henry was incapable of producing a male heir.
- It threatened the succession as the absence of a male heir encouraged others from both inside and outside the kingdom to consider claiming the throne – this raised the prospect of invasion and civil war.
- Catherine was six years older than Henry and by 1527 was 42 years old, making another pregnancy and a male heir seem unlikely.

## All Catherine's fault?

Catherine's failure to provide Henry with a male heir led him to question his marriage.

1. Henry blamed Catherine for not giving him a healthy son – he had had an illegitimate son by his mistress, Bessie Blount, so it could not be his fault.
2. Henry had lost interest in Catherine and had turned his attentions to younger women, including Anne Boleyn.
3. By marrying his dead brother's wife (Catherine had previously been married to Prince Arthur), Henry thought God was punishing him by not giving him a male heir, as in the Old Testament it states: 'If a man shall take his brother's wife it is an impurity... they shall be childless.'



## How to end the marriage

The only way that Henry could end his marriage was through an annulment leading to a divorce. This was a problem.

- Only the Pope could approve an annulment
- An annulment/ divorce would upset Charles V who was Catherine's nephew.
- Catherine would resist an annulment because it would imply that she was no more than the king's mistress, while her daughter, Mary, would lose her claim to the throne.

An annulment is a legal term suggesting the marriage was never valid and had never existed.

## ? Why was the issue of the succession important to Henry VIII?

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# How did Wolsey fall from power?

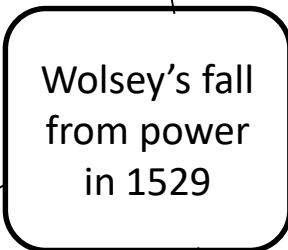
Wolsey fell out of favour with Henry for a number of reasons, the main ones being the failure of the divorce proceedings in London, in 1529, and the growing influence of the Boleyn family at court.

**Wolsey's reforms:** Wolsey's reforms to the justice system, his opposition to enclosure, his willingness to reclaim land held by the nobility for the crown and his high handed nature had made him many enemies at court. These people were more than happy to conspire with the Boleyns to undermine Wolsey.

**Amicable Grant:** Wolsey's decision to introduce the Amicable Grant tax in 1525 damaged his reputation as it led to a rebellion and the failure to collect the tax. Henry was forced to distance himself from Wolsey's actions, undermining his power and influence over the King.



**Foreign policy:** Wolsey's failure to build an alliance against Charles V was frustrated by the Treaty of Cambrai, leaving England isolated and vulnerable in Europe. Henry was prepared to get rid of Wolsey because he no longer had confidence in his skills as a diplomat.



**Annulment:** Wolsey's failure to secure an annulment of Henry's marriage to Catherine angered Henry. He became increasingly impatient with Wolsey and began to believe that he was working with the pope to prevent an annulment from happening.



**The Boleyns:** Henry's infatuation with Anne Boleyn gave the Boleyn family, especially her father Thomas Boleyn and her brother, George, increasing influence at court. Wolsey's failure to secure an annulment led them to plot against him by suggesting to Henry that Wolsey was siding with the pope and not interested in securing an annulment. Anne hated Wolsey and, together with her brother and other nobles who were unhappy with Wolsey, persuaded Henry to get rid of him.



## Wolsey's dismissal

- In October 1529, Wolsey was stripped of most of his powers and possessions and exiled to York.
- In July 1530, Wolsey was summoned to London on charges of praemunire (working in the interests of the Pope and not the king) but died on his way down to London to face trial.

## Court Politic

Wolsey had remained in power for so long because he was able to ensure that other courtiers had little influence over the king. However, Henry's infatuation with Anne Boleyn ended this. It allowed a rival camp, the Boleyns, to emerge in court. The Boleyns were able to work with Wolsey's other enemies to undermine his authority and influence over the king.

**? Explain what you think is the most important reason that Wolsey fell from power.**

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# How did Thomas Cromwell rise to power?

Thomas Cromwell, who was not a member of the nobility, rose from very humble beginnings to become the King's chief minister by 1534.

## Timeline – Cromwell's background and early career

**1485** – Born in Putney. His father was an innkeeper.

**1503 – 14:** Travelled and worked in Europe, mainly in Italy and then as a cloth merchant in Antwerp

**1514-19:** Returned to England and married Elizabeth Wyckes. Became a successful merchant and lawyer in London.

**1519:** Became a member of Wolsey's council and became a trusted advisor.

**1529:** Became MP for Taunton

**1531:** Became a member of the Privy Council.

## Cromwell's personality

-Cromwell is often seen as a ruthless and unprincipled figure who was prepared to do the King's 'dirty work', such as organising the execution of members of the nobility and dissolving the monasteries.

-In reality, Cromwell was capable of great loyalty to his friends and, indeed, to his predecessor, Wolsey.

-Cromwell had a vibrant personality and could be witty, charming and persuasive when he needed to be.



Having travelled and lived in Europe, Cromwell became increasingly influenced by Protestant (reformist) ideas, which shaped his thinking on the annulment, the Church and the monasteries.

## Loyalty

Cromwell remained loyal to Wolsey, defending him in Parliament and even in audiences with the king. This loyalty impressed Henry who was prepared to promote Cromwell on the grounds that he would be equally loyal to Henry, as a servant of the king.

## Wit and Charm

Cromwell's wit and charm won him many supporters at court, including the king.

## Ruthlessness

Cromwell's ruthlessness meant that the king was prepared to rely on him to manage violent and controversial acts and discouraged rivals and opponents from challenging his power.

The reasons for Cromwell's rise to power

## Efficiency

As Henry began to involve himself more in day-to-day government after 1530, Cromwell was there to carry out his instructions quickly and efficiently and as the king's loyal servant.



Was Cromwell's ruthlessness the real reason why he secured Henry's confidence? Write a paragraph to explain his ideas.

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# How did Cromwell gain the King his annulment?

Cromwell became the king's chief minister in 1534. His handling of the annulment of Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon played a key part in Cromwell's success.

## How Cromwell managed the annulment of Henry's marriage to Catherine

1. Cromwell quickly realised that Pope Clement VII was not willing to annul Henry's marriage to Catherine as he did not want to upset Charles V.
2. Cromwell, therefore, changed tactic, arguing that the power to grant an annulment should be taken from the pope and given to Henry instead.
3. Henry and Anne Boleyn were secretly married by Archbishop Cranmer in January 1533. This was important because Anne was already pregnant and there was a need for the child to be a legitimate heir to the throne.
4. Parliament passed the Act in Restraint of Appeals in March 1533, asserting that England was an Empire and not subject to any foreign rule. Henry was now head of the Church and only he, and not the pope, could annul his marriage to Catherine.
5. A divorce hearing began in May 1533, in a court led by Archbishop Cranmer. The court announced that:
  - The pope's legal dispensation allowing Henry to marry Catherine was invalid.
  - Henry and Catherine had never been legally married.
  - Henry's secret marriage to Anne was valid because he had been a bachelor at the time.
1. Anne was crowned as Henry's queen in a royal coronation and gave birth to daughter, Elizabeth, in September 1533.



By arranging these events, Cromwell had shown that he had huge influence over Henry.

## Cromwell's roles and responsibilities after 1534

After the success of the annulment, Henry entrusted Cromwell with further powers. As Henry's chief minister, Cromwell's influence over the king increased.

### In charge of the King's personal seal

Became Lord Privy Seal in 1536, a senior position in the Privy council with unlimited access to Henry's documents.

### Influential role in law.

Had become Master of the Rolls in 1533.

### In charge of finances

Had become chancellor of the Exchequer in 1533.

Cromwell 1534 - 40

### In charge of the Church

Became vicar-general in 1535, with power to institute Church reform,

### In charge of Henry's household

Became Lord Great Chamberlain in 1540.



Describe how the success of the annulment was beneficial to Cromwell's career.

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# What were the events of the fall of Anne Boleyn?

Anne Boleyn was executed in May 1536, only three years after her coronation as queen. Cromwell played a major role in her downfall.

## Timeline

### The Events leading up to Anne's execution

**September 1533** – Anne gave birth to a daughter, Elizabeth. This disappointed Henry as it was not the son and heir he wanted.

**1534** – Anne had a miscarriage.

**January 1536** – Anne had another miscarriage and the foetus was thought to be deformed, convincing many in the court that Anne was a witch.

**2<sup>nd</sup> May 1536** – Following an investigation by Cromwell, Anne was charged with adultery and treason and taken to the tower of London. She was accused of having affairs with Mark Smeaton (a court musician), courtiers Sir Francis Weston, Sir Henry Norris and Sir William Brereton and her brother, George Boleyn.

**15<sup>th</sup> May 1536** – Anne was found guilty

**17<sup>th</sup> May 1536** – Anne's marriage to Henry was annulled.

**19<sup>th</sup> May 1536** – Anne was executed.



Only Mark Smeaton admitted to an affair with Anne. His confession is unreliable as he was almost certainly tortured, possibly in the presence of Cromwell

*The Beheading of Qg: Anne Bulleri*



## Reasons for Anne's fall

1. By early 1536, Henry was becoming infatuated with Jane Seymour and saw her as his queen and not just his mistress. Anne would have to be removed to make way for Jane.
2. Henry was becoming increasingly exasperated with Anne. She had failed to provide him with a male heir, while her assertive personality and flirtatious behaviour in court may have become an embarrassment to him, making him want to be rid of her.
3. Anne had strong opinions about foreign policy and religion that were not considered seemly and this increasingly irritated Henry.
4. There was a poisonous atmosphere in court with gossip circulating. Anne had many enemies who may have been prepared to peddle allegations of adultery, which Henry was more than happy to believe.

## Cromwell's role in Anne's fall

Some historians believe that Cromwell deliberately conspired to bring down Anne:

- Cromwell was aware of Anne's role in the downfall of Wolsey and did not want to share his fate.
- Anne and Cromwell had differences of opinion on foreign policy and how the income gained from the dissolution of the monasteries should be spent.
- Cromwell built the case against Anne, interviewing and torturing witnesses and using spies in the queen's own bedchamber to unearth any evidence of adultery. Cromwell was able to use this evidence to persuade Henry and the court that Anne was guilty.

However, others believed it was unlikely that Cromwell conspired to end Anne's time as queen as they had much in common. It would seem that by building a case against Anne he was simply carrying out Henry's wishes to be rid of her.



# Who was Jane Seymour?

Jane Seymour married Henry and became queen on 30<sup>th</sup> May 1536, 11 days after Anne Boleyn's death. She gave birth to a male heir, but died shortly afterwards.

## The Marriage

Henry was keen to marry Jane as quickly as possible because he needed a child (and preferably a son) to become the legitimate heir to the throne. Without this, there was a risk that if Henry died, the succession would go to someone outside the family.

There was no longer an heir to the throne because

- Princess Mary and Princess Elizabeth had been declared illegitimate – both their mothers' marriages to Henry had become invalid.
- Henry Fitzroy, Henry's illegitimate son, had died soon after the Act of Succession had been passed in 1534, this was unfortunate because the Act allowed Henry to appoint any successor he liked and he could have appointed Henry Fitzroy.

Henry was also genuinely attracted to Jane – she was kind and obedient and was disinterested in politics (unlike Anne)



## The Heir

- ✓ Jane fulfilled her royal duty on 12<sup>th</sup> October 1537 by giving birth to a son, Edward (later to become Edward VI).
- ✓ This strengthened the succession and there was less chance of competing claims for the throne on Henry's death.
- ✓ The birth also strengthened Henry's authority because it suggested God had blessed Henry with a son, implying that his marriage to Jane and the events that preceded it (the execution of Anne and the annulment of his marriage to Catherine) were acceptable to God.

## The death

Less than two weeks after giving birth to Edward, Jane died. Henry went into a state of mourning and refused to marry again for another two years.

In spite of this, the search to find a new wife for Henry started once more. He needed to marry again to produce more male heirs. A new marriage would also form the basis of an alliance with other European powers, helping to challenge the combined threat posed by Francis I and Charles V.

Jane's marriage to Henry gave the Seymour family a higher status within the royal court. Jane's brothers made the most of this, in particular, Edward, who was appointed to the Privy Council. After Jane's death, the brothers, as uncles to Henry's heir continued to be influential in court. Edward became an adviser to Henry, as well as the first Earl of Hertford and later Duke of Somerset.



**Give two reasons why the birth of Edward VI was important.**

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# What were Cromwell's reforms?

Cromwell made a number of changes to government and finance, including reform of the Royal Council; reform of the Council of the North; improvements to the government of Wales; and financial reforms.

## Reform of the Royal Council

Cromwell argued that the Royal Council was too big as it contained up to 100 members.

- Cromwell replaced it with a new, simpler body known as the Privy Council, made up of about 20 permanent advisers.
- The Privy Council was increasingly composed of lawyers and professional administrators, rather than noblemen.
- Cromwell hoped that this would stop one person dominating, as all would have equal status and working experience.
- A clerk to the Privy Council was appointed to record decisions

## Financial Reforms

Traditionally, the King's Chamber was used to record income (taxes, rents, etc.) and expenditure (money spent) of the king and his government. With the increase in income from the dissolution of the monasteries, Cromwell decided the Chamber couldn't cope with the increased work, so he created six departments. Four dealt with the king's traditional income, and two dealt with the increased work created by the dissolution.

1. The court of Augmentations, which dealt with property and income from the dissolution of the monasteries.
2. The Court of First Fruits and Tenths, which collected taxes from the clergy previously sent to the Pope in Rome.

Each department had the power to settle financial disputes and was given its own budget. They were run by well-trained officials who were monitored by others to ensure that they were doing their jobs properly.

## The importance of the reforms

- ✓ He created a professional civil service, no longer run by nobles and clergy.
- ✓ Power was centralised in London
- ✓ The role of the Exchequer was increased and expenditure monitored by government officials and not by the king.
- ✓ Government was better organised.

## Reform of the Council of the North

- The Council of the North had existed since 1472 and aimed to improve how the North of England was governed. It contained members of the nobility and churchmen. It had met from time to time under previous kings.
- Cromwell made it into a permanent institution, which from 1537 was responsible for maintaining law and order in the North.
- The Council was an important means by which rebellion was prevented and the government's authority maintained. This was especially important after the Pilgrimage of Grace, which challenged Henry's authority.

## Reform of Wales, 1536

Wales became officially part of England and English law replaced Welsh law.

English was declared the official language of Wales.

Wales was represented by 26 MPs

The Welsh March was divided up into new counties, each of which was controlled by a Justice of the Peace

The purpose of these reforms was an attempt to tackle disorder in Wales, as well as secure the support of the Welsh gentry by giving them the same powers as their English equivalents.



# What was Cromwell's management and use of parliament?

Cromwell developed the role and importance of parliament as a means of making the laws of the land, which would strengthen the government's authority.

## Henry's personal style of government

Henry's style of government was to make his own decisions about things through the Royal Council. The decisions were pronounced by royal proclamation and he expected people to obey him. Cromwell wanted to change this.

## Parliament at the start of Henry VIII's reign.

- ✓ Parliament had existed since the 13<sup>th</sup> century
- ✓ It contained two chambers: the House of Lords (made up of the landowners and bishops) and the House of Commons (made up of gentry and merchants).
- ✓ Its role was limiting to approving taxation
- ✓ It did not meet very often.

## The development of the role of parliament by Cromwell

- Cromwell used parliament more regularly
- Key changes in the Church and the state were made by Acts of Parliament (statute law)
- The king and Cromwell used parliament to gain support from the people who were significant: the nobility and churchmen in the House of Lords; and the merchants and gentry in the House of Commons. This strengthened the king's authority as it suggested that these people approved of his ideas and policies by turning them into laws.

## Cromwell's effectiveness in managing parliament

For this system to work, Henry and Cromwell had to ensure that there was support in parliament for the laws they wanted to pass. Cromwell achieved this by:

- Controlling parliamentary business, ensuring that ideas were debated and discussed and laws properly drafted (put together and worded properly)
- Sitting as an MP, which enabled him to guide debates and ensure that there was support for the laws he wanted to pass.
- Using threats and intimidation to undermine any opposition

## The significance of the increased use of parliament.

Henry's early personal style of government	Style of government after Cromwell's reform of Parliament
Parliament had a limited role in making decisions	Parliament was at the centre of government – it had legislative power and could pass laws on all aspects of daily life.
Laws were passed by the king and the Royal Council	Laws were passed with approval of both houses of parliament and the king – this strengthened the king's authority
Parliament was not consulted on matters	Parliament could not be ignored and had to be consulted on all major laws the king wanted to pass.



Give two consequences of Cromwell's growing use of parliament.

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# What was the significance of Anne of Cleves?

Cromwell's reputation was badly damaged by the failure of Henry VIII's marriage to Anne of Cleves.

## Reasons for, and the significance of, the marriage

1. By 1539, there seemed to be a real threat of the combined Catholic crusade against England launched by Charles V and Francis I. A marriage to Anne of Cleves would provide Henry with a valuable European ally, who might persuade other German states to help him if England were attacked.
2. Unlike many European rules, the Duke of Cleves seemed happy to marry Anne off to Henry, as he and other reformist states needed allies against Charles V. This was in spite of Henry's marred reputation as someone who had killed his wife.
3. Henry had still only one male heir – Edward. The risk of Edward dying young required a further marriage to produce more male heirs.
4. The Duke of Cleves had also broken from Rome, so this suggested that Henry had no intention of backing out of his decision to break from Rome too.

## Anne of Cleves

Anne was the second daughter of the Duke of Cleves, a small state in the north of the Holy Roman Empire. She was 24 when she came to England and spoke very little English.



A miniature of Anne of Cleves, painted by Hans Holbein the Younger and sent to Henry. Henry found this representation of her attractive and wanted to 'nourish love' by marriage. However, when he met her in person he took an immediate dislike to her, referring to her as a 'Flanders mare'.

## Cromwell's role in the marriage

Cromwell was a reformer sympathetic to Protestant ideas. He believed that, by marrying Henry to Anne, the Protestant cause would be strengthened in court. Therefore, he encouraged Henry to accept this match. Henry gave permission for marriage negotiations to begin and a marriage treaty was signed in October 1539. However, when Anne arrived in England in December 1539, Henry took an instant dislike to her. He shouted at Cromwell 'I like her not! I like her not!'. Despite being postponed, the marriage went ahead on 6<sup>th</sup> January 1540 after persuasion from Cromwell.

The failure of the union had the effect of weakening the Protestant case in court, resulting in Henry demanding a return to Catholic values.

## The failure of the marriage and the downfall of Cromwell

By the summer of 1540, the threat of invasion from France and the Holy Roman Empire had declined and Henry no longer needed an alliance with the Duke of Cleves. He had also become attracted to Catherine Howard, one of the queens ladies in waiting. The marriage was annulled on the grounds of non – consummation after just four months Anne was granted estates by the king and became known as the king's 'sister'. Henry blamed Cromwell for the failure of the marriage. This made Cromwell vulnerable to rivals at court, such as the Duke of Norfolk (Catherine Howard's Uncle), who wished to remove Cromwell from power.



**Why did the marriage between Henry and Anne of Cleves reduce Cromwell's influence in court?**

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# How did Thomas Cromwell fall from power?

Thomas Cromwell was executed on 28<sup>th</sup> July 1540 for treason. Henry had blamed him for the failure of his marriage to Anne of Cleves but had awarded him the title of Earl of Essex in April 1540, so Cromwell would seem to have still been in favour. It was the role of the Duke of Norfolk who largely led to his downfall.

## The fall of Cromwell

On 15<sup>th</sup> June 1540, Cromwell was arrested at a Privy Council meeting, accused of treason and heresy. The Duke of Norfolk allegedly ripped the seals of Office from around Cromwell's neck, while all his goods, valued at £7000, were confiscated by the state.



Cromwell was taken to the Tower of London and parliament passed an Act of Attainder on 29<sup>th</sup> June, condemning him to death without trial.



In spite of a letter proclaiming his innocence and pleading for 'mercy, mercy, mercy!' Cromwell was executed on 28<sup>th</sup> July on the same day that Henry married Catherine Howard.

## The Duke of Norfolk

Thomas Howard, the third Duke of Norfolk, was the uncle of Catherine Howard, who became Henry's fifth wife in 1540. He was a fierce rival of Thomas Cromwell and had ambitions of his own to become the king's chief minister. Being a Catholic, the Duke of Norfolk was hostile to the Protestant cause.



## The Influence of the Duke of Norfolk

The Duke of Norfolk hated Cromwell because:

- Cromwell supported Protestant ideas
- He was jealous of Cromwell's rise from a humble background, in particular when he became an earl.
- Cromwell had such an influence over Henry.

Seeing the failure of Anne's marriage, Norfolk recognised his chance to stir things up and sour the relationship between Henry and Cromwell.

The Duke of Norfolk:

- Instructed his niece, Catherine Howard, to spread rumours about Cromwell, saying he was being inefficient in arranging the annulment of Henry's marriage to Anne of Cleves
- Claimed that the delay was because Cromwell wanted to introduce Protestantism to England against the king's wishes.

## Other reasons from Cromwell's fall

1. Cromwell was hated by French Catholics, especially Francis I, who saw him as a heretic and a supporter of Charles V. Removing Cromwell from power would lead to improved relations with France and reduce the possibility of any Catholic crusade against England.
2. Cromwell had many enemies within the court, and in the Church. They resented his dissolution of the monasteries, the executions of John Fisher and Thomas More, as well as his support for the cause of reform and moving England to become Protestant. They were more than happy to vote in Parliament for the Act of Attainder that led to Cromwell's execution. To them, Cromwell was a 'evil counsellor' who had misled the king.

He was under pressure from the court.

He was under pressure from the Duke of Norfolk

Henry's decision to execute Cromwell

He was under pressure from the Church

Ill health made Henry bad tempered and led him to make hasty decisions.

In 1541, Henry claimed he had been deceived by his courtiers and regretted the death of his 'most faithful servant'.



# Henry and the Catholic Church

In the early stages of his reign, Henry remained loyal to the Church and hostile to Protestantism. However, by 1534, Henry had renounced the pope's authority and split with Rome.

## The Reformation in Europe

During the Reformation (led by a German priest called Martin Luther) the Christian Church in Europe split between Catholic and Protestant as described in the following table.

Catholics	Protestants
Catholics accepted the authority of the pope as head of the Church	Protestants rejected the Pope's authority and believed that rulers, including monarchs, should instead lead and protect their own churches
The Church's main job was to deliver the seven sacraments (Church ceremonies) as a display of devotion to God.	They argued that the Church's principal function was to preach the word of God In the Bible. Only three sacraments mattered: the Eucharist, baptism and penance.
Catholics believed in transubstantiation arguing that the bread and wine actually becomes and body and the blood of Jesus.	The bread and wine only represented the body and blood of Jesus – they did not become his body and blood.
Church services and readings from the Bible were said in Latin.	Church services and bible readings were in the language of the country so that ordinary people could understand them.
Chantries (prayers for the dead) and indulgences (certificates for forgiving sins) could be purchased to shorten the time spent in purgatory before entering heaven.	Chantries and indulgences were seen as corrupt and unnecessary – faith alone was required to get you into heaven.
Images and statues were venerated (regarded as sacred and prayed to) in Catholic churches	Praying to images and statues was seen as superstitious; they were unwelcome in Churches.
Pilgrimages were a good way of gaining God's approval	Pilgrimages were unnecessary
Priests wore special clothing (vestments) to set them apart from ordinary people	Priests were ordinary people and could wear ordinary clothes
Priests were not allowed to marry	Priests were allowed to marry

### Henry as 'Defender of the Faith'

At first, Henry was supportive of the Catholic cause and hostile to Protestantism.

- He wrote a book called In Defence of the Seven Sacraments, which led to Pope Leo X describing him as 'Defender of the Faith' in 1521.
- Luther's texts were publically burned by Wolsey in a pyre built at St Paul's churchyard in London.

### Reasons for Henry's campaign against the Catholic Church

Henry wanted to increase his power over the Church because of:

1. The Pope's failure to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon
2. The impact of Protestant ideas – many of his advisers were sympathetic to the new ideas and he particularly liked the idea of William Tyndale, who suggested that the Church should be ruled by kings.
3. Allegations of corruption in the Church

 Explain why Henry broke away from the Church in Rome.

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# What were the Acts of Succession and Supremacy?

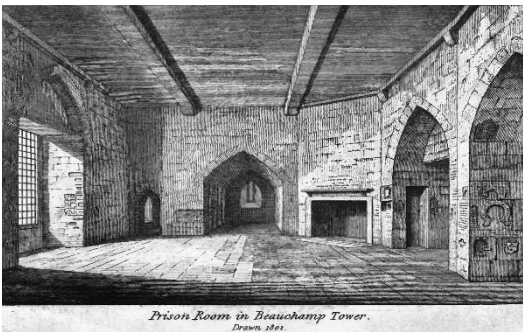
Henry was able to introduce an English reformation by taking control of the English Church through the Act of Succession, 1534 and the Act of Supremacy, 1534.

## Henry's laws to control the Church

Law	Its significance
<b>The Act of Succession, 1534</b> This stated that only children from Henry's second marriage to Anne Boleyn could inherit the throne. This meant that his daughter, Mary, became illegitimate and his second daughter, Elizabeth, became the true heir to the throne.	This was a final rejection of the pope's right to decide whether someone could divorce or remarry. It also amounted to a rejection of the pope's authority in England, as the pope's name was crossed out of all English prayer books.
<b>The Act of Supremacy, 1534</b> This established that the king and not the pope controlled the English Church; Henry became the Supreme Head of the English Church – he now had the powers previously held by the Pope.	Henry could decide <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• How the Church was organised</li><li>• The Church's religious beliefs</li><li>• Who was appointed to important positions within the Church, including bishops.</li></ul> It also meant that Henry now controlled the Church's income and wealth. He was now in a position to sell Church property and seize Church taxes leading to the setting up of the Court of Augmentations and the Court of the First Fruits and Tenth.

## Cromwell's role in enforcing the Acts.

Cromwell was appointed Vicar – General, enabling him to wield the powers that belonged to the king to deal with anyone who spoke out against Henry, the split with Rome or Henry's control of the Church. It was hoped that people would be so frightened of retribution (punishment) there would be no dissent.



### Oath of Succession (a clause in the Act of Succession)

All individuals, including churchmen, were required to take an Oath of Succession, recognising Anne Boleyn's right to be queen. Failure to do so was seen as an act of treason and could be punishable by death.

### The Treason Act 1534

Treason was traditionally defined as plotting the king's death, waging war against him or helping his enemies. The Treason Act 1534 expanded this definition to include speaking out against the royal supremacy. People who did so could now suffer a traitor's death (hanging, drawing and quartering).

**? Why were the Acts of Succession and Supremacy important for Henry's control of the English church?**

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# What happened to Elizabeth Barton and John Fisher?

Henry's changes to the Church were challenged by Elizabeth Barton, the Nun of Kent, and John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. They were both subsequently executed.

## Elizabeth Barton, the Nun of Kent.

- Elizabeth Barton was a nun who, when seriously ill, claimed to have had a vision of the Virgin Mary who cured her.
- Many people, including members of the nobility and the gentry, regarded her as a holy woman possessed of miraculous powers who ought to be taken seriously.

## John Fisher

- John Fisher became Bishop of Rochester in 1504.
- He was a famous scholar who tutored Henry when he was a young prince.
- In 1535, the pope made Fisher a Cardinal.

## The death of Elizabeth Barton

<b>What Elizabeth Barton did</b>	<b>How Henry reacted</b>	<b>What happened next</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• From 1527, Barton's visions became sinister, criticising Henry for his proposed divorce from Catherine of Aragon. Barton said that God had told her the king would die a villain's death.</li><li>• She criticised Protestant ideas saying that people should remain loyal to the pope and burn English translations of the Bible.</li><li>• In 1533, Dr Edward Bocking published the Nun's Book which contained a collection of Barton's prophecies claiming that Henry would burn in hell.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This posed a serious threat to Henry because it could inspire people, in a superstitious age, to resist Henry's reforms, creating the possibility of rebellion. Therefore, Henry ordered Cromwell to act.</li><li>• Barton's visions were also an embarrassment to Henry.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In July 1533, Barton and her accomplices were interrogated.</li><li>• On 23 November 1533, Barton was forced to confess to lying about her visions.</li><li>• She was condemned by an attainder – an Act of Parliament that allowed people to be executed without trial. On 21 April 1534, Barton was executed for treason.</li><li>• This took place on the same day as Londoners took the Oath of Succession. This was a warning of what would happen if they didn't.</li><li>• All 700 copies of the Nun's Book were burned.</li></ul>

## The death of John Fisher

Fisher condemned Henry's attempts to secure a divorce as well as his split from Rome.

Even though Henry hated Fisher he hadn't broken any laws, so there was nothing Henry could do.

Henry remained suspicious of Fisher and watched him closely.

Fisher had links with Elizabeth Barton.

Henry could have arrested Fisher for treason because of his links with Barton.

However, Fisher was fined £300 instead.

Fisher refused to take the Oath of Succession in April 1534.

Henry sent Fisher to the tower.

Fisher was executed for treason in June 1535, a few months after he had been made a cardinal by the pope.

# What was the opposition from Thomas More?

Sir Thomas More, who became Henry VIII's Lord Chancellor after the fall of Wolsey, was executed in July 1535 for treason for refusing to take the Oath of Succession.

## Sir Thomas More



### Thomas More:

- Was a scholar and a great Renaissance thinker renowned throughout Europe. His greatest work was a book called Utopia describing a perfect society.
- Was a devout Catholic who saw Protestants and Martin Luther as criminals who 'bespatter the most holy image of Christ crucified with the most foul excrement of their bodies'.
- Actively suppressed Protestantism by burning Protestant books and, as Chancellor between 1529 and 1532, hunted down and interrogated suspected Protestants whom he accused of heresy. Six Protestants were burned to death during his time in office.

## Timeline

### More's arrest and execution

**1532** – More resigns from being Chancellor because he can no longer support Henry in his determination to divorce Catherine of Aragon and renounce the authority of the pope. More retires from public life.

**13<sup>th</sup> April 1534** – Henry feels that because More does not openly support him, he is against him, so forces him to take the Oath of Succession. More refuses to do so.

**17<sup>th</sup> April 1534** – More is sent to the Tower of London where he refuses to explain why he will not take the oath. By not explaining why, his tactic is that he will not be committing treason.

**1<sup>st</sup> July 1535** – After over a year in prison and after several visits from Cromwell trying to persuade More to take the oath, More is placed on trial where evidence is heard that he had indeed spoken his true feelings about Henry and the break from Rome. This evidence, though probably made up, was enough to find him guilty of treason.

**6<sup>th</sup> July 1535** – More is executed on Tower Hill

## The significance of Thomas More's opposition

More became a martyr for the Catholic cause, encouraging unrest and rebellion.

More was one of Europe's great intellectuals and his death outraged many in Europe, including Charles V and discredited Henry, making a Catholic Crusade against England more likely.



The trial and execution created an atmosphere of terror in England and people feared the consequences of speaking out against the King.

The execution deepened the split with Rome as the pope threatened to excommunicate Henry.



Give two reasons why More's opposition to Henry's religious reforms was important?

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# What was the impact of the Reformation on the Church?

Between 1534 and 1540 there was conflict in the English Church between those who wanted to make the Church more Protestant and those who wished to retain Catholic beliefs and practices. Cromwell and Archbishop Cranmer wished to point the Church in the Protestant direction, while Henry continued to practice his Catholic beliefs, despite his break with Rome.

## The English Church in 1534

- The Act of Supremacy made Henry head of the English Church at the expense of the Pope.
- This gave Henry the power to change the Church's beliefs and practices.
- Both Reformers (Protestants) and Catholics tried to influence the way in which Henry chose to shape the Church.
- The Reformers hoped to remove Catholic beliefs and practices such as transubstantiation and pilgrimages. Catholics tried to keep them.

## Reformers v Catholics

Reformers	Traditional Catholics
Thomas Cromwell Archbishop Thomas Cranmer	Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester

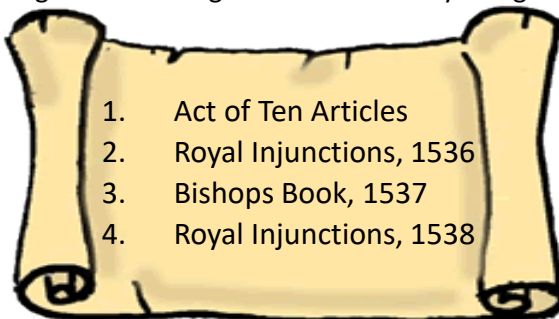
They had to be careful not to declare themselves Protestant

They had to be cautious, as denying royal supremacy would be seen as treason.

## Cromwell, Cranmer and moving the Church towards Protestantism.

Cromwell and Cranmer worked together to change the Church slowly and gradually.

1. This set out the beliefs of Henry's new church. It reduced seven sacraments to three: the Eucharist or Communion; Baptism; and penance.



3. This was another attempt to set out the beliefs of the Church. Many Catholic beliefs were given less importance. It stated the main duty of a priest was preaching.

2. This tried to ensure that all priests practiced the same thing: to speak in favour of the royal supremacy and discourage pilgrimages. The number of Holy Days was also reduced.

4. This declared that every church should have a Bible translated into English and that all holy relics, statues and images were to be destroyed as well as pilgrimage sites.

## Henry's continuation of Catholic beliefs

Henry felt that reform had gone far enough and, in 1539, published the Six Articles reaffirming traditional Catholic beliefs such as transubstantiation, clerical celibacy (priests abstaining from marriage and sex) and purgatory. Failure to agree to these would lead to imprisonment, confiscation of property and death. Many protestant ideas had found their way into the Church, but with the death of Cromwell the Protestant cause was weakened.

? 'By 1540, England had become a Protestant country.' Do you agree? Explain your answer.

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# What was the role of religious houses?

At the start of Henry's reign in 1509, England had 800 religious houses served by over 10,000 monks and nuns. These played a prominent role in local communities.

## Monasteries in the community

### Types of religious houses (monasteries)

- ✓ Large religious houses were known as abbeys under the control of an abbot (monk) or abbess (nun). These included Westminster, Tewkesbury and Glastonbury.
- ✓ Medium – sized houses were called priories (monks) or nunneries (nuns)
- ✓ The smaller houses were known as friaries (monks).



Most religious houses were historic institutions that had existed since the Middle Ages. They were run by different orders which had to do their own rules which monks and nuns had to obey.

Many monasteries were very wealthy institutions. They owned about 1/3 of all land in England and the top 20 monasteries had incomes of £1000 per year, comparable with many members of the nobility. Monasteries were often an important part of local communities and were sometimes endowed (paid for) by local landowners.

**Religious** – monasteries acted as places of religious contemplation. Monastic rules required monks to engage in worship and prayer on a daily basis. To ensure that they worshipped God properly, monks were expected to be poor, chaste and obedient. Monks and nuns also said prayers for the dead known as chantries.

**Places of refuge** – monasteries were safe places where people could stay when they travelled. They also acted as safe havens for people who felt threatened.

**Medical** – Monasteries also acted as hospitals and hospices looking after the sick and the dying.

Monasteries carried out a range of different functions

**Social and economic** – monasteries provided help for the poor. They also provided employment for local people who helped run the monasteries and maintain their lands. In addition, monasteries provided a home for widows and widowers, as well as elderly nobles.

**Commercial** – many large monasteries were businesses controlling estates and renting out land to local farmers.

**Administrative** – some senior monks helped administer local justice and 30 sat in the House of Lords. Some advised the king.

**Educational** – monks often educated young boys of the nobility and gentry. Monasteries also acted as places of learning and where manuscripts and books were written and kept.

? Describe the role played by monasteries towards the poor in early 16<sup>th</sup> century England.

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# What was the Dissolution of the Monasteries?

The dissolution (closing down) of the monasteries took place for a range of different reasons. These were religious, financial and political.

## Reasons for the Dissolution of the Monasteries

Religious	Many reformers, including Cromwell and Cranmer, disapproved of many of the religious practices in the monasteries, including prayers for the dead. Getting rid of the monasteries would, in their view, end these backward practices.
Political	Henry VIII may have felt that many monks and nuns were loyal to the Pope rather than the king. This seemed to be confirmed by the fact that many religious houses had supported the Pilgrimage of Grace. Closing down the monasteries would strengthen Henry's control of the Church by getting rid of sources of opposition within it.
Financial	The monasteries were very wealthy. Closing down the monasteries, taking over and renting out the land would benefit Henry financially as: It would pay for any future wars and the defence of England against any Catholic crusade organised by Francis I and Charles V. It would make him financially independent of parliament and Henry would no longer have to ask it to approve taxation. Land could be sold off or given as gifts to the nobility to win over landowners previously hostile to Henry's control of the Church.



Many historians argue that because Henry kept many Catholic beliefs his motivation for getting rid of the monasteries was financial and political rather than religious.

### How the monasteries were dissolved

In 1535, Cromwell commissioned a survey into the workings of the smaller monasteries and nunneries.

This led to a series of visitations (inspections) of monasteries. These alleged that monks were not keeping to their strict moral code as they kept mistresses, engaged in homosexual practices, gambled and, in the case of nuns, bore children. The survey also confirmed the wealth of the monasteries giving a combined total of £160000 per year.

The Act for the Dissolution of the Lesser Monasteries in 1536 closed the smaller monasteries and nunneries.

A further series of visitations in 1538 led to many abbots and abbesses surrendering their religious houses as a gift to the king. This was confirmed by the Act for the Dissolution of the Greater Monasteries in 1539.



**Henry's real reasons for getting rid of the monasteries were financial.' How far do you agree with this statement? Write no more than 200 words**

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# Who were the winners and the losers of the dissolutions?

Beneficiaries (winners) of the dissolution of the monasteries were the king, the nobility and the reformers. However, for many devout Catholics, the poor and tenant farmers the impact of the closure of the monasteries was significant.

The beneficiaries	The losers
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Religious reformers like Cromwell and Cranmer<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The closure of the monasteries meant that a powerful symbol of the Catholic Church was brought to an end.</li><li>• Dissolution was another step towards a reformed Church.</li></ul></li><li>1. Henry VIII<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The wealth accrued by the dissolution of the monasteries made Henry financially independent and very rich.</li><li>• The closure of the monasteries helped to end opposition from within the Church to his rule.</li></ul></li><li>1. The nobility<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• They received monastic lands from the king either as a gift or sold to them cheaply.</li><li>• They could now farm the land commercially, increasing their incomes and wealth.</li></ul></li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Monks lost their homes and livelihood. While many monks were re-employed by the Church, many suffered unemployment and hardship.</li><li>2. Nuns lost their homes and livelihood. Nuns weren't able to work in churches or marry, so suffered great hardships, resorting in many cases to begging.</li><li>3. Devout Catholics mourned the end of Catholic practices such as prayers for the dead (Chantry) performed in monasteries.</li><li>4. The poor and the sick had nowhere to go if they could not provide for themselves or fell ill. Many became beggars and vagrants.</li><li>5. Tenant farmers who had rented land from the monasteries saw rents rise or they were thrown off the land by the gentry.</li></ol>

So many monks, nuns and tenant farmers losing their livelihoods and homes in a short space of time led to towns being swamped with beggars and homeless people.

## Cultural impact of the dissolution

Loss of

- Historical buildings
- Beautiful artefacts
- Centres of learning with libraries destroyed

Some abbeys became cathedrals, such as Westminster Abbey.

Establishment of:

- Cathedral grammar schools and university colleges to replace monastery schools.



**? Who won the most from the dissolution of the monasteries? Explain your answer.**

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# What were the causes of the Pilgrimage of Grace?

The Pilgrimage of Grace was a major uprising (rebellion) that started in the North of England in 1536.

## The Pilgrimage of Grace

- A series of rebellions took place in Yorkshire (under Robert Aske) and Lincolnshire (under Nicholas Melton).
- Minor rebellions also took place in Cumberland and Westmoreland.
- The participants viewed themselves not as rebels but as Christ's soldiers aiming to restore Catholicism or the 'old religion' to England.
- They wanted to negotiate with the king and did not want to fight him.



The badge showing the five wounds of Christ worn by those on the Pilgrimage of Grace.

Leaders of the rebellion	Henry's men
Robert Aske – a lawyer	Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk
Nicholas Melton – a shoemakers	Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk
Lord Darcy – A nobleman	

### Reasons for the Pilgrimage

**Social:** Anger at the closure of the monasteries that led to, among other things, hunger and homelessness and no help for the sick.

**Political:** Resentment at Cromwell's interference in local affairs and his attempts to centralise power.

**Religious:** Fear that the attack on the 'old religion' would continue and parish churches would be next.

**Economic:** Resentment

-At continuing taxation with the 1534 Subsidy Act still being collected

-At rising rents

-At increase in enclosures

-By landowners towards the Statute of Uses introduced in 1536 – a tax on inheritance/

-Also, bad weather had led to a poor harvest, increasing dissatisfaction.

## Key dates, events and routes of the Pilgrimage of Grace

### Main route of the Lincolnshire rebels

**2<sup>nd</sup> October 1536:** 3000 people led by Nicholas Melton gather together

**4<sup>th</sup> October:** Dr Raynes is murdered by a mob. Dr Raynes was an unpopular church official who was looking into the effectiveness of the clergy for the king.

**7<sup>th</sup> October:** 10,000 rebels marched to Lincoln with the support of the gentry. They sent a set of Articles to the king in which they expressed their outrage at the dissolution of the monasteries and high taxes.

**10<sup>th</sup> October** Henry sent a message threatening to punish the rebels and destroy their land. He also sent the Duke of Suffolk with 3000 men.

**11<sup>th</sup> October:** the gentry backed down and asked for a royal pardon and the remainder of the rebels disbanded.

### Main routes of the Yorkshire rebels

From early October 153 over three weeks: 40000 rebels (pilgrims) assembled into nine well-armed groups, each led by a member of the nobility.

**16<sup>th</sup> October:** Aske entered York with 10000 pilgrims.

**19<sup>th</sup> October:** Hull was taken by the rebels

**21<sup>st</sup> October:** Pontefract Castle was taken. By this time, much of the north was under the control of the rebels.

**27<sup>th</sup> October:** Henry sent the Duke of Norfolk with an army of 8000 to crush the rebellion and they met Aske and 30000 well – organised Pilgrims at Doncaster Bridge. Norfolk decided not to fight but to negotiate and two of the Pilgrim leaders, Sir Ralph Ellerker and Robert Bowes, were allowed to present their grievances to the king. Henry agreed to further negotiations through the Duke of Norfolk. Aske compiled the Pontefract Articles demanding the end of Protestantism, the restoration of papal authority and the monasteries and for Mary's birth to be legitimate.

**6<sup>th</sup> December:** Pilgrim representatives and the Duke of Norfolk met at Doncaster Bridge and accepted the king's offer of a pardon and a parliament to discuss the Pilgrims' grievances. Aske disbanded the rebels and spoke in favour of the king.

**January 1537:** the failure of Henry to grant a parliament as promised led to further minor rebellions in Cumberland and Westmorland. This gave Henry an excuse to punish the rebels and he asked the Duke of Norfolk to round up the rebels with a total of 178 executed. Robert Aske was hanged in York in July 1537.

# Why did the uprising fail?

The Pilgrimage of Grace was unsuccessful because of Robert Aske's misplaced faith in the king. It was highly unlikely Henry would give in to the rebels as this would have weakened his control and power considerably.

## The failure of the Pilgrimage of Grace

1. Robert Aske's misplaced faith in the king led to the undoing of the uprising. Aske was prepared to accept Henry's offer of a pardon and a parliament to discuss the rebels' complaints. This meant that the rebel army was disbanded, removing the threat to Henry's throne. It also gave Henry the time he needed to plan a way of crushing the rebels in 1537.
2. Henry's ruthlessness also helped to end the rebellion. Henry could not accept the rebels' demands as this would have made him appear weak, encouraging others to challenge his authority. It would also have completely undermined his religious policy. Henry, therefore, was bound to destroy the rebellion and violently put to death its perpetrators to reinforce his authority, preserve his religious policy and discourage any other potential rebellions.



## The significance of the Pilgrimage of Grace

### ***It threatened the king***

It was the largest uprising of Henry's reign. It involved 40000 men and the capture of castles and cities in the North of England. At the end of 1536, it represented a very real threat to Henry's position as king, as the rebel army could have moved southwards towards London, driving him from his throne.

### ***It strengthened the Council of the North***

It demonstrated that Henry needed to strengthen his grip on the North to prevent further rebellions from occurring. This led to a strengthening of the Council of the North.

### ***It sped up the closure of the monasteries***

Henry recognised that many of the monasteries had backed the rebellion and were opposed to his policies. This meant that Henry sped up the dissolution, closing down the larger abbeys as well as the smaller religious houses.

### ***It postponed plans to carry out religious reform***

It demonstrated that the North of England remained staunchly Catholic and that many people rejected Henry's religious policies. This made it dangerous for both Henry and Cromwell to introduce reformist (Protestant) policies and reforms were postponed – a knock back to Cromwell's plans.



**'The Pilgrimage of Grace failed because Robert Aske put too much faith in the king.' Give a reason why you agree/ disagree with the statement.**

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# How do I answer the Henry VIII part of Paper 2?

This page introduces you to the main features and requirements of the paper 2 option 3b exam.

## About Paper 2

- Paper 2 is for both American West and Henry VIII parts of your course.

## The three questions

The three questions for option B3 will always follow this pattern.

### Question 4(a)

Describe two features of.... (4 marks)



Question 4(a) targets assessment objective 1: it focuses on describing features.

Assessment Objective 1 is where you show your knowledge and understanding of the key features and characteristics of Henry VIII and his Ministers 1509 – 40

### Question 4(b)

Explain why.... (12 marks)

Two prompts and your own information



Question 4b targets both A01 and A02. It focuses on causation: explaining why something happened.

### Question 4c)

Choice of two questions:

c(i) or c (ii)

(Statement) How far do you agree?

Explain your answer (16 marks)

Two prompts and your own information



You have a choice of questions for 4©. You need to make a judgement in this question.

Assessment Objective 2 is where you explain and analyse key events using historical concepts such as causation, consequence, change, continuity, similarity and difference.

The paper 2 exam lasts for 1 hour 45 minutes in total. There are 32 marks for the period study and 32 marks for the depth study, so you should spend about 50 minutes on each.

# How do I answer question 4(a)?

Question 4(a) on your exam paper will ask you to 'Describe two features of...'. There are four marks available for this question: two for each feature you describe.

## Worked example

Describe two features of the Act of Supremacy (1534)  
(4 marks)

### What is a feature?

A feature is something that is distinctive or characteristic.

### What does 'describe' mean?

Describe means to give an account of the main characteristics of something. You develop your description with relevant details, but you do not need to include reasons or justifications.

## Sample Answer

### **Feature 1**

The Act gave Henry control of the Church's religious beliefs, income and wealth.

The student has written one feature of the Act of Supremacy.

### **Feature 2**

The Act made Henry Supreme Head of the English Church because he wanted its wealth and resources.

The student has written an explanation of why the Act of Supremacy was imposed. As this is a description question, this explanation is not relevant here.

For this question make sure you identify two different features. There are no extra marks for extra features. This answer also needs more supporting information.

This student has correctly identified a feature of the Act of Supremacy (that it gave Henry control of the Church) and has added good supporting information

## Improved answer

### **Feature 1**

One feature of the Act of Supremacy was that it gave Henry complete control of the Church of England. It was Henry VIII, rather than the pope, who controlled the Church's beliefs, liturgy and wealth.

### **Feature 2**

Another feature of the Act of Supremacy was that it greatly increased the government's income and wealth. The Crown could now, using the Court of Augmentations and the Court of First Fruits and Tenths, seize Church taxes and property. This boosted the king's income and made him less dependent on parliament for money.

The student has now just picked one feature and added relevant supporting detail to it in a way that demonstrates their knowledge of the topic and their understanding of how the Act of Supremacy worked.

# How do I answer question 4(b)?

Question 4(b) on your exam paper is about causation: explaining why. There are 12 marks available for this question and two prompts to help you answer. You must also include information of your own.

## Worked Example

Explain why Wolsey fell from power in October 1529

*You may use the following in your answer*

*The influence of the Boleyn's*

*The failure to annul the marriage to Catherine of Aragon*

*You must also include information of your own. (12 marks)*

## What does explain mean?

Explain means saying how or why something happened, backed up with examples or justifications to support the reasons you give. A good way to get into an explanation is to use sentence starts, such as... 'One reason for this was....', or 'This was because....'

## Sample Answer

Wolsey fell from power in October 1529 when he was stripped of his offices and wealth before being exiled to York. This was due to a number of reasons: the failure to annul the marriage to Catherine of Aragon; the growing influence of the Boleyn's; and the Treaty of Cambrai.

Wolsey had failed to annul Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon by 1529 as Pope Clement VII, scared of Charles V, had refused to do so. Henry still remained married to Catherine. He could not divorce and marry Anne Boleyn.

The Boleyn's' influence in court was also growing. Both George and Thomas Boleyn were often seen at Court and did not like Wolsey.

The Treaty of Cambrai took place in 1528 between France and the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V. Europe's two main Catholic powers would no longer go to war with each other.

The first paragraph of the answer is very strong. It relates directly to the question and sets up a clear line of argument.

The second paragraph follows one of the prompts; failure to annul the marriage to Catherine of Aragon. The student demonstrates good factual knowledge, but does not use this knowledge in an explanation. This section should be explaining why the failure to secure an annulment led to Wolsey's fall from power.

The third paragraph picks up the other prompt of the question: the influence of the Boleyn's. Again, the student demonstrates good factual knowledge, but there is only one point at which the student hints at an explanation: 'and did not like Wolsey'. This is not enough: details should be used to support the explanation, not the other way around.

Own information is brought into this paragraph: 'took place in 1528 between France and the Holy Roman Emperor'. This is a real strength of the answer. However, the information provided is not linked closely enough to the question.

## Improved answer

Wolsey fell from power in October 1529 when he was stripped of his offices and wealth before being exiled to York. This was due to a number of reasons: the failure to annul the marriage to Catherine of Aragon; the growing influence of the Boleyns; and the Treaty of Cambrai.

By 1529, Wolsey had failed in his mission to secure an annulment of Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon as the pope, Clement VII, did not want to upset the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V. This frustrated Henry as he remained wedded to Catherine and could not marry Anne Boleyn, produce a son and secure the succession. This diminished Henry's confidence in Wolsey, as he could not negotiate effectively with the pope or his legate, leading to his fall from power.

This can be linked to the growing influence of the Boleyns at court. Neither George nor Thomas Boleyn liked Wolsey, who they saw as deliberately seeking to disrupt and delay the annulment proceedings. They were, therefore able to exploit Henry's growing sense of frustration over the annulment, encouraging him to remove Wolsey from office.

This growing distrust of Wolsey was further strengthened by the Treaty of Cambrai in 1528 between Francis I and Charles V. This left England dangerously isolated in Europe, facing two potentially hostile powers: France and the Hapsburgs. This would have further discredited Wolsey in the eyes of Henry, leading to his fall from power, as he could no longer be trusted to conduct diplomacy on behalf of the king.

# How do I answer the judgement question (4c) ?

Question 4c) on your exam paper involves analysing the statement in the question and deciding how far you agree with it. There are 16 marks available for this question and two prompts to help you answer. You must also include information of your own.

## Worked example

'The main reason Cromwell fell from power was the failure of the marriage between Henry and Anne of Cleves'

How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

You may use the following in your answer

- The role of the Duke of Norfolk
- The marriage of Anne of Cleves

You must also include information of your own

## Analysing the statement

Question 4c) will always include a statement, which may start with phrases such as 'The main reason for...' or 'The main consequence of...' You decide whether or not you agree by considering whether other aspects or reasons, or other consequences were more important. Remember, for question 4c) you will choose to answer either option (i) or option (ii)

The first paragraph of this answer is very strong and sets out the key argument clearly.

It is becoming clear that the student is not being analytical enough. Instead of considering other possible reasons for Cromwell's fall, weighing up their importance and linking them to his fall from power, they are only listing possible reasons why Cromwell's position was weakened by 1540.

## Sample answer

The marriage to Anne of Cleves resulted in divorce and contributed to Cromwell's fall from power. However, other factors are important, including the role of the Duke of Norfolk and the need to improve relations with France. Cromwell played a key role in persuading Henry to marry Anne of Cleves as a means of gaining European allies. Henry, however, did not find Anne 'The Flanders Mare' attractive and married her only reluctantly. Henry quickly wanted a divorce and blamed Cromwell for what happened.

The Duke of Norfolk was also important in Cromwell's downfall. He despised Cromwell's lowly birth. He was related to Catherine Howard, who Henry now wished to marry, and may have persuaded Henry that Cromwell was delaying a divorce to Anne as well as trying to make England a Protestant country.

Finally, many Catholics, including the French king, Francis I, loathed Cromwell who was seen as a heretic and a key figure in the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

The second paragraph contains good subject knowledge and suggests that the marriage to Anne of Cleves was important, but does not link the failure of the marriage to Cromwell's fall from power.

The ideas set out in the introduction are not being developed and sustained across the answer.

## How do I answer the judgement question (4c) ?

### Improved answer

The marriage to Anne of Cleves resulted in divorce and contributed to Cromwell's fall from power. However, other factors are important, including the role of the Duke of Norfolk and the need to improve relations with France. The failed marriage to Anne of Cleves undoubtedly encouraged Cromwell's fall from power. Cromwell encouraged Henry to marry Anne as a means of securing a diplomatic alliance with the Duchy of Cleves that may in turn have led to alliances with other (Protestant) German states. The problem was that Henry's hopes of marrying a physically attractive woman were dashed by her appearance and behaviour leading to the postponement of the marriage until January 1540 and a rapid divorce afterward. The whole affair was both expensive and embarrassing to Henry. This only served to undermine Henry's confidence in Cromwell, leading to his fall from power and therefore agreeing with the statement. Yet other factors contributed towards Cromwell's demise. The Duke of Norfolk disliked Cromwell due to his lowly birth status as well as the dissolution of Thetford Abbey where his ancestors were buried. The fact that Henry found the Duke's niece, Catherine Howard, attractive, gave Norfolk greater influence over Henry at court, enabling him to persuade Henry that Cromwell was deliberately delaying the divorce proceedings and was plotting to make England a Protestant country. This undermined Cromwell's position in court, leading eventually to his loss of office and execution. The fact that Henry claimed in 1541 that he had been misled over the death of his 'most faithful servant' suggests that Norfolk had a major influence in Cromwell's arrest and execution. Finally, the diplomatic situation in 1540 also undermined Cromwell. Many Catholics in Europe, including Francis I, disliked Cromwell who they saw as a heretic responsible for the deaths of More and Fisher, as well as the dissolution of the monasteries. Removing and executing Cromwell would satisfy Europe's Catholics, reducing the possibility of a Catholic Crusade launched by France and/or the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V. In conclusion, the failed marriage to Anne of Cleves was important but was not the only reason for Cromwell's fall. The actions of the Duke of Norfolk and the need to satisfy Europe's Catholic rulers were also important factors in his fall.

The student has again summarised the key points in the first paragraph, setting up the analysis which makes the rest of the answer.

Now the answer considers other factors that may have been important, and also evaluates how significant the divorce from Anne actually turned out to be.

Remember, you need to make a judgement when answering question 4c)

The solid analysis provided by the student then leads up to a judgement at the end that the student can justify.





For example, you might explain that many people in the North of England had economic complaints. These included, rising rents and higher taxes, especially on the statute of Uses (a tax on inheritance). This situation was made worse by poor harvests leading to rising food prices and food shortages.

Remember the best answers to question 4b will show a good knowledge of the key features and characteristics of the period and analyse causation. They will also show how factors combine with each other to bring about an outcome – so in this case how different factors come together to bring about the uprising.

Make sure you support your explanation with a good range of accurate and relevant detail throughout your answer.













