




Year 12: Consolidation of the Tudor Dynasty: England 1485-1547


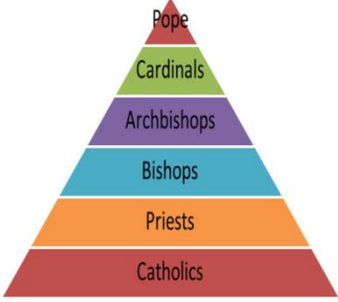
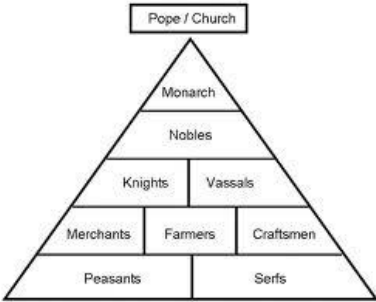
Part 1 Henry VII 1485-1509

 H7 ECONOMY		O t h e r i n d u s t r i e s	Mining	Metallurgy	Coal	Shipbuilding	E x p l o r a t i o n	John Cabot	Bristol fishermen
			Tin was mined in Cornwall. Lead in the Pennines. Coal in Northumberland and Durham.	1496 H7 sponsored the building of a blast furnace in Kent as part of a smelting works to make weapons for the Scottish war. Germany was superior in metallurgy and mining.	Exported little as most coal was used domestically or for lime-burning & iron smelting. By 1508-9 20% of Newcastle's export trade was in coal much was shipped to London for industries there. Small export trade to Germany & Netherlands.	Invested in the Portsmouth dry dock but did little for the navy which declined to just 5 ships during his reign. Peaceful FP meant navy not needed, however.		Sponsored John Cabot's voyage to the American continent in 1497. Cabot was rewarded with a pension. Sponsored another voyage in 1498 but Cabot never returned. Sponsored Sebastian Cabot in 1508.	Forced out of Icelandic waters by the Hanseatic League they looked for new fishing grounds. Found an area near newfoundland. H7 visited Bristol in 1486 and 1496 so new of these discoveries.
A g r i c u l t u r e	How many employed	Arable Farming	Sheep Farming	Other animals	Bad Harvests	Open-field husbandry	Enclosure		
	90% of population were peasants living off the land and struggling for survival – subsistence agriculture. Peasants had to pay rents, tithes and taxes.	Profitability of arable farming declined causing many to switch to sheep farming in the 1480s and 1490s.	Growth in cloth industry encouraged enclosure, engrossing and changing from arable to sheep farming.	Some horse farming and dairy farming but limited.	Harvest determined abundant food or starvation & disease. 1495 >>>> 1496-9 average 1490s>>>> 1500-1503 <<<< 1504-9 >> Fluctuations determined prices for basic food & impacted size of the population & condition of the people.	Under the open-field system peasants enjoyed common rights to land allowing them to graze animals on land to supplement their income.	Enclosure- rearranging open fields into field separated by hedge or fences. It ended common rights to land. Led to rural de-population as less labour intensive 1488 & 1489 Acts against enclosure. Engrossing: combining small farms into one large unit with 1 owner.		
C l o t h t r a d e	Importance?	Raw Wool	Fulling and dying	Expansion & Prosperity	Merchants of the Staple	Merchant Adventurers	Hanseatic League		
	90% of exports. Cottage-industry – took place in people's homes and supplemented income from farming. Estimated 60% increase in cloth exports 1485-1509. Employed 1.3% of population fulltime. Part-time work for many more.	Decline in export of raw wool before H7, continued.	Developed as wool export replaced by cloth which required fulling and dyeing. Offered rural employment to supplement agricultural incomes.	The growing profitability of wool encouraged farmers to enclose or engross farms. Wool was used to clothe everyone but new markets in Antwerp meant the English were clothing Germans and eastern Europeans. Merchant Clothiers arranged the collection & sale of cloth, thread and wool.	In decline as main export raw wool. Exported raw wool through Calais.	Founded in 1407 and dominated by mercers from the City of London. In ascendancy as main export finished cloth. Used by H7 to limit the trading rights of the Hansa. Could influence the Crown and were powerful in the creation of Intercursus Magnus and Malus. Most powerful business organisation during H7's reign.	The export of cloth by the Hansa merchants increased 5x between 1400 7 1500. 1487 H7 banned the export of finished cloth by foreign merchants. 1489 ended the Hansa's privilege in exporting bullion from England. Ended restrictions in 1504 when he needed Hansa support to gain Ear of Suffolk.		
T r a d e L a	Crown's approach	Sectional Interests	Trade Embargo	Intercursus Magnus 1496	Intercursus Malus 1506	Other Countries	Navigation Acts		
	Little consistency. Was interested in maximising customs revenue – would sacrifice this for dynastic ends.	H7 passed 50 statutes to do with economy but most were promoted by sectional groups such as merchant from the City of London.	90-95% of trade was internal – road network extensive . 1493 embargo due to HRE support of Warbeck. Economically damaging	Signed with Philip of Burgundy after support for Warbeck withdrawn. Free trade throughout Burgundy, except in Flanders.	Part of the Treaty of Windsor. Gave the English such trade privileges that the Burgundians did not honour it.	1487 – France placed trade restriction after H7 backed Breton – reduced as part of Etaples. 1495 – all restrictions ended.	1485 & 1489 specified English ships & crew had to be used in certain trades. Limited success – by 1509 1/2/ trade carried		

w s & T r e a t i e s	however.		and politically unnecessary.				out by foreign ships.																
	Coinage		Prosperity and Depression			Living Standards																	
Reformed coinage for economic & political reasons. Introduced new denominations in gold & silver & new designs including the shilling with his portrait.		Temporary price rise in the 1480s, otherwise prices remained steady. Decline in the export price of wool 7 grain in 1490s Building workers and agricultural labourers better off in 1490s than they would be for rest of Tudor period.			Population growth – 1430 2.1 million, 1522 2.3 million – may seem small but the beginning of a population explosion that would reach 5.2 million by 1640.																		
<div>H7: Government</div> <div></div>		Royal Council	Royal Court	Council Learned	Royal Household	Privy Chamber																	
		227 attended parliament 1485-1509, although only 6 or 7 members on the working Council. Role: advise the king, administer the realm and make legal judgements. Councillors: nobility, churchmen and laymen. There were no established procedures or rules. There was a dependence of the Council on its key members and the Council Learned.	The centre of government wherever the king was. Court central to Henry's personal monarchy (power was dependent upon relationship with H7 not the political office held) and a place for royal ceremony. Courtiers received rewards and status along with paid positions and free food. They could become an influential person on the king. The levels of court were: the household proper, the chamber and the privy chamber.	Replaced use of the Star Chamber (1487) to control the nobility. A 'specialist board'. Its function was to maintain the king's revenue and exploit his prerogative rights. Ked by Bray until he died in 1503, then Empson & Dudley. Historians have often seen their work as 'shady' due to not being recognised as a court of law and those who were summoned had no appeal.	Responsible for looking after the king, the courtiers, guests and other members who were being entertained. This was supervised by the Lord Steward.	Henry created the Privy Chamber due to Stanley's betrayal. It changed the character of the court through making it more difficult for those who were out of favour to regain the king's support. Henry cut himself off from much of the king's traditional contacts at court.																	
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					Politically important, presided by the Lord Chamberlain. Lord Chamberlain was both powerful & trusted. Betrayal by Sir William Stanley (1495) through involvement in the Perkin Warbeck plot was thus a big blow.																		
Key Dates: Parliaments		Parliament	Maintenance of Law & Order	Justices of the Peace	Bonds & recognisances	Acts of Attainder																	
<table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Purpose</th></tr><tr><td>1485-6</td><td>Purpose: To confirm kingship, pass Acts of Attainder and vote revenues</td></tr><tr><td>1487</td><td>Purpose: To deal with lawlessness and financial matters after the Battle of Stoke.</td></tr><tr><td>1489-90</td><td>Purpose: To fund the royal army for the expedition against France.</td></tr><tr><td>1491-2</td><td>Purpose: To fund the expedition against France.</td></tr><tr><td>1495</td><td>Purpose: To manage the threat from Perkin Warbeck.</td></tr><tr><td>1497</td><td>Purpose: To fund the possible war against Scotland.</td></tr><tr><td>1504</td><td>Purpose: To raise two feudal levies for Princess Margaret's marriage and Prince Arthur's posthumous knighthood.</td></tr></table>		Date	Purpose	1485-6	Purpose: To confirm kingship, pass Acts of Attainder and vote revenues	1487	Purpose: To deal with lawlessness and financial matters after the Battle of Stoke.	1489-90	Purpose: To fund the royal army for the expedition against France.	1491-2	Purpose: To fund the expedition against France.	1495	Purpose: To manage the threat from Perkin Warbeck.	1497	Purpose: To fund the possible war against Scotland.	1504	Purpose: To raise two feudal levies for Princess Margaret's marriage and Prince Arthur's posthumous knighthood.	Main functions were to pass laws and grant taxation. Also passed on local issues and grievances to the king's officials. It was made up by the Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal. Only the king could call parliament, called seven times during Henry's reign. Henry's parliaments were usually concerned with national issues of security and raising of revenue along with multiple Acts of Attainder.	A prime responsibility of the king was the maintenance of order and law. The king relied on well-placed members of the nobility to exercise power on his behalf. Henry had fewer magnates than Edward IV as he wanted control over the land he ruled, in some areas he gave control to the Stanley's and the Earl of Northumberland; although after his death in the Yorkshire rebellion the Earl of Surrey gained the power of the North.	Justices of the Peace – Henry relied on these at a local level to maintain law and order in the countryside. They were appointed on a country-by-country basis and met four times a year to administer justice. They superseded the county sheriff. 1495: Parliament extends the role of JPs enabling them to decide on all offences except murder. 1489 set out procedures for	A bond recognised that a person owed a lump sum which was not payable if the condition (good behaviour) was met. A recognisance was when a person formally acknowledged a debt or obligation. Marquis of Dorset had to give a bond after his suspected involvement in the Simnel plot. It guaranteed future loyal conduct.	Parliament passed to declare a nobleman guilty of a crime against the Crown, usually treason. The noble might be imprisoned, and the attainted family lost the right to inherit lands and titles. Reversible. Duke of Norfolk attainted and after Bosworth. Released and restored to the earldom of Surrey in 1489 to suppress uprising in Yorkshire.	
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			making complaints against JPs.	Lump sums payable from bonds: 1493-4, £3,000 1504-5: £75,000	1485-6:28 people 1487:28 people 1495: 24 people
Key People	Administration of Finance	Ordinary Revenue		Extraordinary Revenue	
Reginald Bray – Council Learned Richard Empson – Council Learned Edmund Dudley – Council Learned John Morton – Archbishop of Canterbury Richard Fox - Bishop William Stanley - Lord Chamberlain Jasper Tudor – control of Wales Thomas Stanley – the North Earl of Northumberland – the North Earl of Surrey – the North	Exchequer: Employed its own officials- therefore H7 sub-contracted financial management. Kept accurate accounts but considered slow and inefficient. Chamber: had been used by the Yorkist kings. H7 reluctant to use it as he lacked financial experience. He was cautious and not prepared to risk bankruptcy. Henry gradually turned to this system. From 1493 the Exchequer lost its role in accounting for revenue from crown lands.	Crown Lands: Some lands were confiscated under the Act of Attainder; others were reclaimed after the Act of resumption. Feudal Dues: If heir a minor King had income from land. Then had to pay livery to get it back. All tenants-in-chief were obliged to pay an aid to the king on the knighting of his eldest son and marriage of his eldest daughter. Profits of justice: fines were paid directly to the Crown. However, more was owed than collected. Customs Dues: Granted poundage 7 tonnage income by parliament in 1486. Twice updated Book of Rates	1486: £12,000 1508: £42,000 After death of wife and son H7 had their land too so >>>>> Wardships rose: 1487- under £350 to 1507- £6000 1502 Robert Willoughby de Broke paid £400 for livery on his lands. £30,000 was collected on the posthumous knighting of Prince Arthur. 1507 Burgavenny fined £100,000 for illegally retaining although he probably paid no more than £1,000 and was pardoned. Rose from £33,000 to £40,000	Parliament granted subsidy - a 15 th was the rate of tax on the moveable goods of laymen and a 10 th on the income of the clergy. French pension: granted in 1475 to Edward IV. At Treaty of Etaples, Charles VIII agreed to pay arrears. Clerical taxes: matched subsidy Earned income from vacant bishoprics Benevolences: forced loans that were not repaid Loans: granted by richer subjects or groups such as the merchants of London	Each subsidy yielded £29,000. H7 achieved efficient tax collection. £400,000 raised in total £159, 000 £9,000 raised each subsidy £6,000 a year at end of reign. In 1491, the king raised £48,000 to fund the invasion of France. £10,000 given in 1485. He repaid the loans. >> £200,000 borrowed to 1509
Summary: Henry's government was a strictly controlled and calculated scheme which Henry manipulated for the countries' – and his own – gain. He kept peace through his rigorous and harsh penalties for betrayal using the bonds and recognizances and kept those who were loyal close through his creation of the privy chamber. The council learned helped Henry to increase his income and allowed him to conduct justice without the use of a court.					

H7: Religion, Arts & Humanism					
	<h2 style="text-align: center;">The Church Hierarchy</h2> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>The term secular clergy refers to deacons and priests who are not monastics or members of a religious institute. They are referred to also as the Diocesan priest, or sometimes (in the case of an archdiocese) as archdiocesan clergy.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>While regular clergy take religious vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience and follow the rule of life of the institute to which they belong, secular clergy do not take vows, and they live in the world at large, rather than a religious institute (saeculum).</p> </div> </div>			<h3>Management of the church</h3> <p>Henry used the church to strengthen his position by keeping a tight control on church appointments, selecting loyal, well-educated churchmen to important posts. Church administrative structure in which archbishops and bishops were responsible for the running of churches across the regime strengthened royal power.</p> <p>No disputes with the papacy. Pope needed support over French and Spanish aggression in Italy. After Bosworth Henry declared his obedience to Pope Innocent VIII who in turn gave HVII and dispensation to marry Liz and declared their children legitimate.</p>	<h3>Pre-Reformation Church: Humanism & Heresy</h3> <p>There was no open conflict between HVII and the pope. But by 1509 a number of influential reformists were already in key posts.</p> <p>Heretics were in England during Henry's reign. 73 were put on trial and 3 were burned alive. They were members of a small underground sect- the Lollards- they believed the bible should be more accessible to laymen.</p> <p>The Lollards also denounced papal authority and believed the King should be head of the church. They also rejected transubstantiation.</p> <p>Lollards had very little support. There were other critics- anticlerical- who did not wish to undermine the church but wanted reform from within.</p> <p>The European Renaissance led to changes. More interest in learning and discovery. The printing press enhanced this. Humanists aimed to end the monopoly of the church on learning.</p>
	<h3>Key Dates</h3> <p>1414 - Lollard uprising fails 1478 - Printing press established 1502 - Henry VII approved the Gothic perpendicular style for the Lady Chapel at Westminster Abbey. 1509 - Henry VII's death.</p>			<h3>Catholic Doctrine</h3> <p>The Pope is the head of the Catholic Church. The doctrine of Papal Infallibility states everything he says is right! In order to reach Heaven, it was necessary to observe as many of the seven sacraments as possible: Baptism, Confirmation, Marriage, Unction, Penance, Holy Orders and Eucharist. Priests were to intercede between God and individuals. Only the priest could take communion in both kinds – the blood and body of Christ. The Bible is written in Latin and must be interpreted by priests. Transubstantiation: During Mass the bread and wine miraculously turn into the body and blood of Christ. Purgatory is where souls are tortured until they have atoned for their sins. Money is paid to monasteries to say mass for the souls of the dead. This gets the dead out of purgatory quicker. Salvation (the saving of your soul) could only be achieved by a combination of faith and good works.</p>	<h3>Criticisms of Catholicism</h3> <p>On the whole pre-Reformation Church was popular & healthy. Humanists did not question Catholic principles but did criticise some practices. In particular the quality of some priests and the perceived reliance on Catholic rituals rather than prayer and worship in services</p>
<h3>Arts</h3> <p>There was a massive amount of building and rebuilding of Parish churches that occurred around this time and the vast majority were built in the Gothic perpendicular style. English culture still followed the Gothic traditions of north-western Europe with an allegedly primitive visual style. Lavenham and Long Melford both had additions during this time due to money from the cloth trade.</p>		<h3>Drama & Music</h3> <p>The most important art form of the time was drama, and plays were often presented in association with church-ale festivals. The most popular plays were mystery plays with religious morals. Music was also enjoyed at various levels in the fifteenth century, but the most important surviving source of music heard in cathedrals and other major churches.</p>	<h3>Literacy</h3> <p>The invention of the printing press had more of an impact than new ideas such as humanism. However, this was concentrated amongst the literate. The nobles and gentry learnt to read as a result of the printing press and Henry VII did support the print industry. Henry also encouraged the arts commissioning Polydore Vergil to write a history of England and John Skelton was employed to write enthusiastically about the wise rule of Henry.</p>	<h3>Education</h3> <p>This period was also the time of widening educational opportunities, as Song schools and Reading schools provided elementary education for the very young. Grammar schools were also introduced in place of secondary education. University education rested on the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge. H7 set up King's college.</p>	<h3>Humanism</h3> <p>Humanism was founded on the rediscovery of original Latin and Greek texts. It stressed the power and potential of humankind. Human behaviour and knowledge could be enhanced by education. They believed the church should promote prayer and knowledge of the faith. Thought sciences and the humanities should be studied not just religion. Henry VII showed little interest in humanist writers.</p>
		<h3>Erasmus (c.1469-1536)</h3> <p>The greatest scholar of the early 16th century. He travelled extensively over Europe. Wanted to improve the Roman Catholic Church but not destroy it. He influenced events in England by his friendships with John Colet, Thomas Wolsey, Thomas More and Henry VIII's tutor John Skelton.</p>		<h3>John Colet (1467-1519)</h3> <p>Travelled Europe and then returned to lecture at Oxford. Translated the New Testament into English for his students. He believed it should be plain and easy to read. On his father's death and his inheritance he founded, St Pauls School which would teach humanities.</p>	<h3>Thomas More (1478-1529)</h3> <p>Lawyer, scholar, writer, MP and Lord Chancellor, who was beheaded executed he refused to recognise the break from Rome. He wrote Utopia which criticised practices in the church. Helped H8 write in Defence of the Seven Sacraments.</p>

H7 Society	Stratified	Nobility	Gentry	Commoners	Churchmen
	<p>Society had changed little from the feudal system. At the top, great landowners and senior churchmen; the base of the system compromised those who laboured on their own behalf.</p> <p>But, growth of a professional and mercantile bourgeoisie became increasingly important in cities.</p> <p>Feudal system was still apparent in the law, social relationships and attitudes. Economic pressures since the Black Death had increased social mobility.</p>	<p>Only 50-60 men. Henry VII did not trust them - controlled through bonds and recognisances. Nobles' power based on 'retaining' (bastard Feudalism) which was where wealthy magnates recruited knights and gentlemen to serve them. Henry only trusted Lancastrian military commanders such as the Earl of Oxford and Lord Daubeney, they had much more political influence under Henry. Acts against retaining 1487 & 1504.</p>	<p>Great landowners. Sought knighthoods as a conformation of their social status. It was assumed they would help in their administration of their localities. John Guy said peers and knights owned 15-20% the country's land. Many were social climbers and this causes the caste to not be a fixed one as expectations of the lower members were considerably different than those of the higher members.</p>	<p>The 'middling sort' at the top - yeomen farmers. Then shopkeepers and skilled tradesmen. Below yeomen were husbandmen who kept smaller farms. Yeomen and husbandmen can be described as 'peasants'. Labourers at the bottom. Labourers could supplement their irregular income through the planting of vegetables or the exercise of grazing rights. Their position was very insecure.</p>	<p>Church huge landowners. Social status varied enormously. Bishops and abbots of larger religious houses were important figures-sat in House of Lords and had political rooks. Henry VII only appointed bishops who had legal training and who had administrative competence. Two most important clergymen; John Morton and Richard Fox suited both criteria. The king was reluctant to appoint many aristocratic clergymen. Martin V (pope) said king of England controlled Church not Pope.</p>
Key Dates	Regional Division	Nobility: Case Study	Gentry: Case Study	Black Death & Power	Church Hierarchy
<p>1487 Act against Retaining</p> <p>1489 Yorkshire Rebellion</p> <p>1504 Act against Retaining</p> <p>1497 Cornish Rebellion</p>	<p>Type of agriculture was dictated by the geography of the country. With pastoral farming in the North and West and mixed in the south. 3/4s of the population lived in the south east. Regional identity was reinforced by local government structures. Magnate influence could cut across county lines.</p>	<p>Giles Daubeney rebelled against Richard III in 1483. Fought for H7 at Bosworth. Held Calais for H7. Led the King's troops against the Cornish rebels in 1497. Succeeded Stanley as lord Chamberlain in 1495.</p>	<p>John Morton was Lord Chancellor as well as Archbishop of Canterbury until his death in 1500. Through the Church, ordinary men could get a position in government. Called 'new men' by bitter nobility.</p>	<p>Black Death (1348-9) decimated the labouring population of England. This meant that labour became more valuable as it was scarce and labourers could ask for higher wages. Whilst there had since been a recovery in population & a decrease in wages, it had weakened the feudal system. It also decreased the value of land leading to yeoman farmers buying land.</p>	
Great Chain of Being	Subsistence Crises	Yorkshire Rebellion (1489)		Cornish Rebellion (1497)	
	<p>Many other countries were affected by subsistence crises at this time where there was not enough food for the population to eat due to bad harvests. John Guy argues "Tudor England's greatest success was its ability to feed itself".</p> <p>Thus, whilst there were 2 popular rebellions, the main cause was taxation rather than starvation. Indeed, living conditions for the poor appeared to be improving and Real Wages increased despite some inflation towards the end of the century.</p>	<p>Causes: Resentment at taxation granted in 1489 to fund involvement on English forces in Brittany campaign. Richard III had been popular in the North and Yorkshire was a stronghold. Retainers allowed Northumberland to be killed by deserting him as he had deserted Richard at Bosworth.</p> <p>Details: April murder of Earl of Northumberland near Topcliffe by his peasants when his retainers deserted him in his hour of need. Most of the 5,000 rebels fled as H7's 8,000 headed North.</p>	<p>Consequences: Earl of Surrey given control of the North. Tax not collected. Proved H7 did not hold the North. 1,500 rebels pardoned, only 6 executed. No real threat to the Tudor dynasty as too geographically remote.</p>	<p>Causes: Demand for extraordinary revenue to finance far-away military campaign against Scotland. Gentry started rebellion. Lack of effective local government in Cornwall.</p> <p>Details: Audley takes leadership at Taunton. Helped to succeed by preoccupation with Scottish threat which meant H7 expected local nobles to deal with it at first. 15,000 marched to London. Warbeck attempted to exploit the rebellion for his own ends. The rebels marched to London – the seat of H7's power. 5,000 had returned home by the time they reached Blackheath. H7 able to call on troops from Lord Daubeney who was on his way to Scotland as well as from Wales to suppress the rebellion.</p>	<p>Consequences: Closest H7 came to losing London. Henry punished only the leaders and treated the rest with leniency. Forced Henry not to collect the tax and to change policy towards Scotland. Truce of Ayton with Scotland. Marriage of Margaret to James IV.</p>