



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

Part 2 Henry VIII 1509-1547

Government H8: 1509-1529	Early Patronage	Conciliar Government	Privy Chamber	Parliament	Groom of the Stool
	1509 H8 started his reign by doling out patronage to people including: The Lord Chamberlain, Charles Somerset, lord Herbert, had his Welsh offices confirmed and innumerable new offices. Lady Margaret Beaufort was given the manor of Woking.	The early Council was dominated by H7's men such as Bishops Fox and Warham who maintained H7's desire for peace and economy. They used the Course of the Seals to reign in H8's extravagance and were an effective Regency Council holding back the young king.	H8's court was filled with young men, some older than H8, but with similar tastes for war, sport, entertainment and expensive and grand displays. They brought documents for the king to sign. The Gentlemen of the Bedchamber had status and power due to their influence over the king. AKA. 'The Minions'.	In the early reign Parliament maintained a similar purpose to under H7. Primarily used to raise extraordinary revenue. The 1513 parliament granted £100,000 for war against France although only £50,000 was collected.	The most intimate of an English monarch's courtiers, much confidence was placed in the Groom and royal secrets were shared, he also had control over who was admitted to the king. William Compton, Groom 1509- 1526 held the privy purse with £2328 to spend within 4 years this had gone up to £17517.
Who was Wolsey?	Rise of Wolsey	Wolsey as Minister	Wolsey's Church Roles	Development of the Star Chamber	Court of Chancery
Born in 1472, the son of a butcher, Wolsey was educated at Magdalen College Oxford. He rose through clerical positions. As Lord Chancellor he oversaw the legal system.	He joined the Royal Council in 1510 and had the post of archbishop by 1514 and Lord Chancellor after his management of the French campaign of 1513.	Wolsey was extremely hardworking and saved H8 the trouble of managing all of his affairs personally, although H8 still took an interest. His power in government was unsurpassed.	Due to William Warham's holding the position Wolsey was not appointed Archbishop of Canterbury but was appointed Cardinal in 1515 and papal legate – the Pope's representative – in 1518.	Est. by Act of Parliament in 1487, from 1516 Wolsey developed the court as a centre of justice and government. It gave cheap, fair justice for cases of misconduct but was so successful there were backlog of cases.	The role of Chancery was to apply the principle of 'equity' (fairness) rather than a strict reading of the common law. Cases over enclosure were dealt with here, contracts and land left in wills. There was a backlog of cases, however.
Administration of Subsidies	The Subsidy	Amicable Grant	Expulsion of the Minions	Eltham Ordinances	Assessment: Change or Continuity?
Instead of using local commissioners to assess taxpayers' wealth (often over-generous to the nobility), Wolsey set up a national commission which	Wolsey had grown tired of the lengthy and uncertain process of parliamentary taxation. Funding for the 1523 French Campaign was achieved by a series	The Grant of March 1525 was required to fund a further French campaign after Francis I was captured by Charles V at Pavia. It demanded 1/6 of	The Privy Chamber, staffed by H8's minions, was never fully under Wolsey's control. He attempted to address this in 1519 by the expulsion	In 1526 Wolsey attempted to reduce the power of the Privy Chamber by reforming the finance of the Privy Council. Wolsey secured a reduction in the	Continuity:

he himself headed. With direct assessment of the wealth of taxpayers the nations revenue base was thus more realistic.	of forced loans raising over £350,000. Wolsey applied direct pressure rather than constitutional measures.	the income of laymen and 1/3 of the clergy. However, it was met with widespread uprisings in Kent and East Anglia. It was Wolsey's first major failure for the King and H8 was forced to abandon it.	of the minions which saw most of the young men replaced. However, they were gradually reappointed and Wolsey was never able to fully control this area of government.	number of Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber and the removal of William Compton to be replaced by the more compliant Henry Norris,	Change:
H8 Government: 1529-1547 	1529-31	1531 Rise of Cromwell	Reformation Parliament	Church weakened	Pressure on the Pope
	<p>Thomas More accepted Lord Chancellor position provided he did not have to deal with the divorce.</p> <p>Norfolk & Suffolk increased power in Privy Council.</p> <p>Little achieved due to focus on divorce & FP situation.</p>	Cromwell had advanced his career under Wolsey and, following the cardinal's death, he rose swiftly, not least because of his proposal to enable Henry to secure his marriage annulment and thus Cromwell filled in the vacuum left by Wolsey.	<p>1529-1536 saw the longest Parliament of the Tudors.</p> <p>Anticlericalism aired in the House of Commons.</p> <p>Significant that H8 used statute law to Break with Rome.</p>	<p>Humanist criticisms of Colet and Erasmus and the anticlerical satire of Simon Fish weakened standing of church.</p> <p>Church's claims to legal supremacy challenged in 1528 by lawyer Christopher St German, who asserted the superiority of English law over the Church.</p>	<p>1531: Clergy collectively accused of Praemunire fined £118,000.</p> <p>1532: act in conditional restraint of Annates</p> <p>1532: House of Commons supplication against the Ordinaries.</p> <p>1532: Formal submission of the clergy to Henry VIII.</p>
Act of Supremacy 1534	Treason Act 1534	Succession Acts	1536 Act of Union with Wales	1536 Act of Resumption	Council of the North
H8 Supreme Head of the Church in England.	Made it capital offence to slander the Supremacy or deny King's new title. Treasonable to describe the king in writing or speech 'heretic, schismatic, tyrant, infidel, usurper of crown.	<p>1534 Made Henry's marriage to Catherine invalid and marriage to Anne was valid. Heirs of 2nd marriage legitimised - Mary <i>bastardised</i>. All adult males had to swear oath of succession.</p> <p>1544 Named Edward, then Mary if he had no children then Elizabeth. Also set out in his will.</p>	<p>Reorganised local government, Wales divided into shire counties which operated like England.</p> <p>Welsh shire counties were given direct representation in the House of Commons for the first time.</p> <p>Wales incorporated into England with little remnants of a separate identity.</p>	<p>Lancashire, Cheshire and Durham were technically 'palatinates' or separate jurisdictions from the rest of England. Durham was still technically separate until 1536.</p> <p>Act reduced independence but palatinate court of chancery continued to operate</p>	<p>North far from London so hard to govern. POG proved danger.</p> <p>Council of the North - permanent body based in York and with professional staff. It had both administrative and legal functions.</p> <p>Proved effective as north quiet in 1549 disturbances.</p>
Royal Council	Finances	Fall of Anne	1540s		Cromwell

<p>More professional Royal Council emerged with no more than 20 members. Made up of professionally trained lawyers and bureaucrat not nobles or clergy. Smaller grouping of the Royal Council after 1536-7 – reaction to POG or due to need for expertise for dealing with Reformation - professional administrators rather than untrained members of the nobility and clergy?</p>	<p>Cromwell set up the new financial institutions alongside the Privy Chamber due to the need to manage new incomes after the Break with Rome.</p> <p>Court of Augmentations – controlled land and finances gained from Church.</p> <p>Court of General Surveyors initially to handle ex-monastic land became part of above.</p> <p>Court of the First Fruit and the Tents – collected money previously sent to Rome.</p> <p>Court of Wards – the king had ancient feudal rights to collect monies from the estate of a minor (under 21) who had inherited.</p>	<p>When Cromwell & Anne's relationship broke down he united with the conservative faction to secure her downfall in 1536.</p> <p>Anne was then accused of adultery, which for the wife of the monarch constituted treason, she was executed.</p> <p>Fall of Cromwell</p> <p>Catalyst -failure to manage the King's marital affairs. Tried to arrange a marriage with a German Protestant princess, Anne of Cleves. However, this Anne unsuitable to Henry personally, and match become unwelcomed politically. Marriage was annulled, destroying Cromwell's creditability.</p>	<p>The fall of Cromwell saw the emergence of a Privy Council with fixed membership, supported by a secretary who kept a formal record of proceedings.</p> <p>In 1540 power lay with conservatives in the Council such as Norfolk, Stephen Gardiner and Thomas Wriothesley. It was the problems created by Henry's marital issues which helped shift the balance of power.</p> <p>Norfolk set up the marriage between Henry and Catherine Howard.</p> <p>There was an allegation of an affair between Catherine and her distant cousin, Thomas Culpepper.</p> <p>This devastated Henry and thus Catherine and her lady of the bedchamber were executed for treason on 13th February 1542.</p> <p>Norfolk managed to extricate himself from the whole affair but he was wounded politically.</p> <p>Henry chose his sixth wife Katherine Parr but Norfolk was fully aware of the danger which Katherine, as a Protestant, posed to his ambitious and tried unsuccessfully to embroil her in accusations of herself.</p>	<p>Continuity:</p> <p>Change:</p>
<p>Key people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Wolsey • Thomas Cromwell – Vice Regent Spirituals (deputy to H8 in religion) • William Warham • Thomas Cranmer • Anne Boleyn • Jane Seymour-lady in waiting of Anne Boleyn • Edward Seymour 			<p>Summary:</p> <p>Henry's reign lasted for almost 38 years.</p> <p>The reign changed England permanently but whether it was for the better or worse is debateable.</p> <p>The King can be seen negatively as a bloated and unpredictable tyrant who destroyed much of what was positive about English life, or positively as the embodiment of an English national identity and the person responsible for transformational and necessary change.</p>	