

What did the French King Charles VIII lend to Henry?

60,000 francs and 1,800 mercenaries

When and where did Henry land for the Battle of Bosworth?

Henry Tudor landed in Mill Bay on the 7th of August 1485

When did the Battle of Bosworth commence? How many men were involved with each side?

The battle of bosworth commenced on the 22nd of August on the top of Ambien Hill. Tudor had 5,000 men, Richard III had 10,000 Englishmen and Sir William Stanley had around 3,000

What happened in the battle of bosworth and what was Henry's response?

Richard III was killed and Henry dated his reign as the 21st of August making all of those who fought for Richard III guilty of treason

When did Prince Arthur and Henry's wife Elizabeth die?

Arthur died April 1502 and Elizabeth died on the 11th of February 1503.

When and what was the Lovell Rebellion? What were the consequences?

The Lovell Rebellion happened in Easter 1486, when Humphrey Stafford tried to raise a rebellion whereby Lovell managed to escape and Stafford was captured and executed. It highlighted how little enthusiasm there was at this stage for a Yorkist rising.

When, what and who was involved in the Lambert Simnel challenge?

1486-1487 and Simnel was tutored in courtly manners to impersonate Richard, Duke of York however he later switched to impersonate the Earl of Warwick

What happened in Lambert Simnel's challenge?

Lambert Simnel was crowned as King Edward in Ireland in May 1487 and the conspiracy was put together by John de la Pole (earl of lincoln) and they persuaded Margaret of Burgandy to support Simnel's bogus claim. The two armies met at East Stoke and the Earl of Lincoln was killed in battle having been unable to add sufficient followers to the army of mercenaries.

Who was Perkin warbeck and what was his challenge?

Perkin Warbeck was a cloth trader from Tournai, France and he claimed to be Richard, Duke of York. In 1491 he began to impersonate Richard, Duke of York in Ireland and he fled to the court of Margaret of Burgandy. His first attempt to land in England was in 1495, whereby he fled to the court of James IV. In 1496 a small scottish force crossed the border on Warbeck's behalf. His interests were soon sacrificed when James gave in to Henry's offer of marriage to his daughter Margaret.

What treaty gave up the Earl of Suffolk?

The treaty of Windsor in 1506, Maximillian agreed to give up Suffolk and was later executed for treason in 1513.

When and why was William (Lord Stanley) executed?

In 1495 after being accused of treason.

What was patronage?

Patronage was a reward of land grants, titles, offices, salaries, fees or commissions in return for the royal servants carrying out central and local governments.

What was the counsel?

The counsel was the nerve centre to Henry's government since he ruled through his counsel by issuing decrees and proclamations. During his reign, 227 men were recorded attending counsel though Henry only consulted 6 or 7 trusted and close advisors. The counsel acted as a link between the king and central government as well as his subjects and local governments.

What was the counsel learned in law?

The counsel learned in law was set up in 1495 to look after the king's interests so it acquired both the functions of a court and a debt-collecting agency.

What was parliament?

Parliament was primarily called to legislate and grant tax, he legislated through parliament to strengthen royal authority over the nobles and the economy and to ensure his law was applied- to emphasise that all power was derived from the crown.

What was Bastard Feudalism?

Bastard Feudalism was a contract system in which annual payments were given instead of land grants by the tenants-in-chief to the knights in order to retain them.

What were the negatives of Bastard Feudalism?

It would allow the noble to be up a following of men which give them wide influence in both politics and society and it would allow the nobles to raise an army quickly in term of war or rebellion, which might ultimately be used to threaten the king.

What were acts of attainders?

Acts that led to families losing the right to possess its land, it could lead to economic and social ruin for any family. Henry VII passed 138 acts of attainders and only reversed 46

What were bonds and recognisances?

Bonds were written agreements in which people promised to pay a sum of money if they failed to carry out their promises and recognisances were formal acknowledgements of debts or an obligation that already existed with the understanding to pay money if this obligation was not met. Between 1485 and 1509, 36 out of 62 families gave bonds and/or recognisances to Henry.

What was retaining?

Retaining was a long-held noble practice of recruiting gentry followers, who were used for general administrative purposes. Lords and commons had to swear in the 1485 parliament that they would not retain illegally and the 1504 act had a penalty of £5 per month per illegal retainer.

What was custom revenue and how much was the annual revenue?

Customs revenue included tonnage and poundage and the annual revenue increased from £34,000 to £35,000

How much was promised to the king through profits of justice?

Between 1504 and 1507 a total of at least £200,000 was promised to the king through fines and bonds.

How much did Henry earn from Extraordinary revenue?

Henry received over £400,000 from extraordinary taxation though it helped provoke rebellions in 1489 and 1497. Henry left plate and jewels worth around £300,000 and £10,000 in cash.

What did Henry's annual royal lands income increase to?

Annual income from royal lands increased from £12,000 in 1485 to £40,000 by 1509

How did the annual trading income increase?

For the first 10 years of the reign, Henry brought in £33,000 a year but this increased to nearer £40,000 for the remainder of the reign.

What was Henry's expenditure?

He began rebuilding the palace of Sheen in 1495, which he spent £20,000 on and also built Greenwich Palace.

What were Henry's foreign policy aims?

To ensure national security, defend their trading interests and establish recognition for his crown

What was Henry's relationship with Brittany?

Henry owed Duke Francis II of Brittany a debt of gratitude. A commercial treaty was signed between England and Brittany in July 1486, England and Brittany agreed the Treaty of Redon in February 1489 which agreed that the Duchess Anne would pay for a small english army to protect Brittany from the french threat

What was Henry's relationship with Scotland?

A three year truce was signed between England and Scotland in July 1486. The Perpetual peace treaty was signed in 1502 which was to sanction the wedding of James IV and Princess Margaret which took place in 1503.

What was Henry's relationship with France?

A one year truce was signed between England and France in October 1485 and was extended to 1489. France signed the treaty of Etaples was signed in November 1492 where Charles VIII agreed to withdraw his support for Warbeck and pay a pension to compensate foWhat was Henry's relationship with Scotland?r Henry having to raise an army.

What was Henry's relationship with Burgundy?

Henry imposed a trade embargo on English trading with Burgundy after Phillip and Maximilian offered hospitality to Perkin Warbeck. The Intercursus MAGNUS was signed in 1496 which brought the trade embargo to an end. They signed the treaty of Windsor which was a new trade agreement (The intercursus MALUS) which would've given British merchants a stronger trading position in Burgundy had it have been implemented.

What was Henry's relationship with Spain?

Isabella of Castille and Ferdinand of Aragon signed the treaty of Medina Del Campo in 1489 which gave international peace and security. The two monarchs agreed not to harbour rebels or pretenders, mutual protection and a marriage alliance between Prince Arthur and Catherine of Aragon.

Why were there complications with Spain?

The marriage details were only agreed in 1499 and the marriage took place in 1501 however Arthur died in 1502 as Catherine could not marry Henry without a costly papal dispensation and Henry lost enthusiasm in 1504 after the death of Isabella.

How did Henry take advantage of Phillip and Juana's shipwrecked situation?

He agreed the treaty of Windsor in 1506 whereby he agreed the intercursus malus, the return of the earl of Suffolk and a proposed marriage alliance for himself with Phillip's sister and recognising Juana and Phillip as rulers of Spain. However, Phillip died and Juana was described as mad and Ferdinand regained control leaving Henry diplomatically isolated.

What did the feudal system comprise of?

It comprised of the church, great landowners and below them- those who laboured on their behalf.

What encouraged social mobility?

The black death from 1348 to 1349 as more money, land and work was available for peasants.

Who were the gentry?

The Gentry came immediately below the nobility in status, in 1490 there were 375 knights and peers and knights were said to own 15% to 20% of the country's land.

Who were the commoners?

Top level of the commoner group was the bourgeoisie, relatively small number of educated professions of whom the most influential were lawyers, who exercised with considerable influence. Labourers were usually dependent for income on the sale of their labour.

Who were the churchmen?

Bishops and the abbots of the larger religious houses were important figures who were entitled to sit in the house of Lords and who often had political roles to undertake. Martin V (pope) from 1417 to 1431, famously declared that the king of England rather than the pope governed the church of England. Henry only appointed bishops with legal training and whose administrative competence was valued more than their spirituality. The king was reluctant to appoint men whose social background was aristocratic.

Who were the nobility?

The nobility dominated landownership and it comprised of no more than 50 or 60 men. The crown relied on noble families for the maintenance of order in the countryside. An important method of controlling the nobility was through bonds and recognisances

What was Bastard Feudalism?

This system implied a reciprocal relationship between the magnate and his retainers, in return for service. A retainer might achieve rewards such as local office or grants of lands as well as direct payment. Henry's response was to have parliament pass acts in 1487 and 1504 and to take strong actions against individual nobles who were held to abuse the system.

When and what was the Cornish rebellion?

The 1497 Cornish rebellion followed attempts to raise tax in Cornwall for a war against Scotland, the rebels were led by Thomas Flamank and Michael Joseph and the rebel army of about 6,000 ill-armed peasants were hijacked by Perkin Warbeck. The rebels lacked any real menace and they were suppressed by Lord Daubeney with 8,000 king's men in battle on June 17 1497.

What interpretations are there of Henry's slow response to the Cornish rebellion?

He was biding his time to see how the rebellion developed and subsequently found himself under bonds and he made a deliberate decision to ride out the rebellion and this is evidence of his increasing strength as a monarch, it was a measured response by a secure monarch who chose to keep his armed strength close to the capital city.

When and what was the Yorkshire rebellion?

The Yorkshire rebellion took place in 1489 and it was caused by parliament voting subsidy for the war to defend Brittany and one of the king's men responsible for collecting it was the Earl of Northumberland. Since they'd already paid taxes for the maintenance of the marcher borders when in April 1489 the Earl was killed. The rebels asked in vain for a pardon from the king but this was denied, since the Earl represented royal authority Henry sent a large army to the north by the Earl of Surrey who had John de Cambray hanged for treason at York.

What was the industries that dominated industry?

Wool and cloth

What imports did England receive?

Wine and wood from France, Wrought iron from Spain and cod from Scandinavia. 90-95% of trade was internal trade

What was subsistence agriculture?

Subsistence Agriculture was where the farmers grew enough food to support their family without any surplus, peasants made up 90% of the population and supplemented their income with the cottage industry- Small scale manufacturing that took place in people's homes.

What was the influences of harvests?

1485 was a really good harvest but the other harvests in 1486-9 were only average. The 1490s was a golden decade with 5 out of the 10 being plentiful and only 1 being deficient. Four bad years had followed from 1500 to 1503.

What effect did the decline of the traditional open-field system have?

lands were enclosed and people began to engross farm, these made farming less labour intensive and caused rural depopulation. Henry passed legislation in 1488 and 1489 to prevent the depopulation but the acts were never enforced.

What changes were made to the coinage?

Henry introduced new denomination in gold and silver and new designs, in November 1485 he granted the titles 'master of monies' and 'keeper of exchange'. He introduced a new shilling piece which was the first coin ever to have a true portrait of the king and he was depicted wearing a closed crown (symbol of power).

What happened in regards to Early Exploration?

John Cabot asked Henry to sponsor his voyage of discovery and Henry did so and specified in the letters patent that any lands Cabot discovered were to be occupied in the king's name. One small ship, named Matthew, set out with 18 men on the first expedition in May 1497. Cabot returned and was rewarded with an annual pension. In the second expedition in 1498, 6 ships were sent out however Cabot never returned. One of Cabot's sons, Sebastian set out again in 1508 however when he returned Henry VII was dead and the new king was far less sympathetic to such enterprises.

How influential was religion in the reign of Henry VII?

Religion was at the centre of people's lives, they went to church every Sunday and paid tithes (10% tax) to the Church. The church made it easier for the social and political elites to maintain social control through its encouragement of good behaviour, obedience and stress on the values of community, provided outward structures of community life and provided a framework for controlling how an individual thought, reasoned and behaved.

What were monastic orders?

1% of adult males were estimated to be monks, living in monasteries and the oldest and most religious was the Benedictines. Large proportions of monks were drawn from the wealthier parts of society and that monasteries recruited predominantly from their own localities.

What were the orders of the friars?

Orders of the friars were largely supported by charitable donations, the three main orders were the dominicans, the franciscans and the augustinians. orders of the friars seem to have recruited from lower down the social scale than the larger monasteries.

What were the nunneries?

Nunneries enjoyed much less prestige as they were mostly populated with women who were deemed unsuitable for marriage and most nunneries were relatively poor and the quality of many novices was inadequate as they entered convents as a last resort.

What was humanism?

Humanists were people who wanted to improve the quality of teaching and learning in the church.

What happened in regards to the Lollards, heresy and anticlericalism?

The Lollards placed stress on the understanding of the bible and favoured it being translated into English, considered the church corrupt, lost popularity after the failed Lollard uprising in 1414.

Who was John Colet?

Colet travelled to Italy and saw Humanist scholarly approaches as a means of reforming the church.

Who was Sir Thomas More?

More was a distinguished lawyer and humanist scholar, he was appointed Lord Chancellor in 1529 by Henry VIII but resigned in 1532 in despair at Henry's religious changes. He was executed for treason having denied the royal supremacy.

Who was Desiderius Erasmus?

Erasmus was a Dutch scholar whose influential book "The Handbook of a Christian Soldier" published in 1504, sought to regenerate Christianity through emphasis on education and rejection of some of the church's traditional ceremonies. His sacrificial works were highly critical of the abuses of the church, Erasmus epitomised the spirit of the new learning.

