

What were Henry VIII's early aims?

To establish his status amongst European monarchs through marriage, to reestablish the role of the nobility and to establish himself as a warrior king through success in battle.

When did Henry marry Catherine of Aragon and was it a success or a failure?

Henry and Catherine married on 11th June 1509, it was initially a success on both a personal and political level with Catherine exercising some influence over policy making in the first few years. However, by the mid 1520s Henry would regret the rapidity of his marriage to a woman who was over five years older than he was especially once it was clear that she could not give him a male heir.

What was Henry's aims in reestablishing the nobility?

Henry VII's largely peaceable foreign policy had denied them their traditional outlet of the pursuit of military glory. This changed with Henry VIII who shared the tastes and dominant military culture of aristocracy. It was largely the sons of nobility who partnered Henry in sports and revels which took up much of his time at the start of his reign. It was they who accompanied Henry to war in Northern France, or the Marquis of Dorset to south-west France.

Did the nobles achieve their aims?

The nobles ultimately did not achieve the political domination that they had hoped for because Henry chose to promote the interests of Thomas Wolsey, the churchman who had organised the war in France on his behalf.

What was Henry VIII's foreign policy?

Henry quickly sought to overthrow his father's foreign policy legacy. The pursuit of military glory, which fitted in closely with his rehabilitation of the traditional nobility led directly to the war in France, a theme which would recur regularly throughout the reign, usually with the same outcomes.

what were the outcomes of Henry's wars with France?

Vast amounts of money were spent to achieve painfully small gains which had little or no strategic significance. These bouts of aggression were mixed with occasional alliances with the French against Spain and the Holy Roman Empire though Henry was never foolish enough to go to war against the powerful Charles V

What were Henry VIII's later aims?

The themes of the pursuit for glory and the need to secure the succession to the throne recurred and he was remarkably little interested in the business of government except on an occasional and impulsive basis. He almost always gave priority to the pursuit of pleasure and he broadened the use of statute law (acts of parliament) to achieve his political ends, the resulting growing importance of parliament, destruction of much traditional religion and the plundering of the church's wealth. The effects on the church however were a consequence of the break with Rome. He demonstrated ruthlessness, cynicism, resorted to execution for treason often on the flimsiest of charges and combined tyranny and insecurity in a way which completely overshadowed his positive qualities.

Why did Henry bring an end to the conciliar approach to government under Wolsey?

Henry became disenchanted with the reluctance of some of his father's senior councillors to support a war with France, as he became more attuned to governing he became increasingly his own man by asserting his undoubted right to control decision making, Henry surrounded himself with like-minded young courtiers who reinforced his suspicions of the 'old guard' and he became particularly impressed by the organisational skills of Thomas Wolsey.

What were Wolsey's domestic policy aims?

Wolsey wanted to keep the king happy, balance the finances and control the people whilst also keeping the nobility onside.

What was the court of star chamber? was it a success or a failure?

The court of the star chamber increased in importance from 1516 onwards Wolsey wanted it to dispense cheap and impartial justice. Corruption was to be rooted out- Wolsey also used it to challenge the power of nobility. It can be considered a success as it ensured fair justice whilst also keeping the nobility under control without bribery.

What was the 'Tudor Subsidy'? Was it a success or a failure?

Wolsey wanted the subsidy to replace the fifteenths and tenths tax. The subsidy was more realistic as a tax because it was based on more accurate assessments of taxpayers' wealth. It can be considered a success as it charged the wealthy more than the poor.

What was the Amicable Grant? Was it a success or a failure?

The amicable grant was an additional tax that Wolsey demanded in 1525 to fund Henry's expedition to France. It caused rebellion in East Anglia and widespread non-payment as it had followed forced loans in 1522 and 1523, which had not been repaid and the subsidy of 1523 which was still being collected. It can be considered a failure as it was supposed to be an optional tax but became forced and caused opposition and rebellion.

What was the Balance sheet? was it a success or a failure?

Wolsey raised £322,099 in subsidies, £240,000 in clerical taxation and £260,000 in forced loans. But the government expenditure between 1509 and 1520 was £1.7 million. Wolsey's gains in income could not finance war.

What was the court of Chancery? Was it a success or a failure?

The Court of Chancery was where Wolsey made decisions that created legal precedents. Cases were dealt in property, wills and contracts. The court was in huge demand as a result of Wolsey's actions and because he became distracted by foreign policy. It was aimed at wealthier people and can be considered a failure as he got distracted and due to its popularity justice was slow.

What were Eltham Ordinances?

Eltham Ordinances were introduced in 1526 in order to reform the finances of the privy council. In the guise of pushing forward proposals for a reduction of royal household expenditure, Wolsey secured a reduction in the number of Gentlemen in the privy chamber, the one area of government that he did not have control over. He also secured the removal of Henry's Groom of the Stool, Sir William Compton, replacing him with a more compliant Henry Norris.

What was Wolsey's domestic policy regarding the church?

Wolsey, as papal legate, had precedence over the Archbishop of Canterbury. Wolsey showed some reforming intentions that came to little, he dissolved thirty religious houses and used the proceeds to build colleges at Oxford and Ipswich. The Church became more centralised under his control as churchmen became used to orders from the crown.

What was Wolsey's domestic policy regarding enclosing?

Wolsey was concerned about the effects of enclosure on the poor than acting against the landowners. An inquiry in 1517 identified enclosed land and demolition of buildings and legal proceedings were begun against 224 landowners; 222 came to court with 188 clear verdicts. Wolsey stirred up further hatred from the landowners.

What was the Kings 'Great matter'

Henry had fallen in love with Anne Boleyn and needed an annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon. Henry therefore needed Wolsey to secure a papal dispensation.

Why did Henry want a divorce from Catherine of Aragon?

Henry wanted a divorce from Catherine of Aragon because with her age, she had only one child- a girl. Henry wanted a male heir and had also fallen in love with Anne Boleyn, one of Catherine's ladies in waiting and Anne was not willing to be Henry's mistress so he therefore needed a papal dispensation,

On what grounds did Henry believe that he could have a divorce from Catherine?

Henry found biblical justification which could form the basis of an annulment, the book of Leviticus contained a prohibition on a man marrying his brother's widow. As Catherine had been briefly married to Arthur, Henry argued that the papal dispensation issued by Julius II to permit his marriage was invalid.

What role did Wolsey play in securing the annulment?

In May 1527, Wolsey used his power as the personal representative of the pope to bring Henry before a 'fake court' to 'accuse' him of living in sin with his supposed wife, a fault which Henry readily admitted. Catherine refused to accept the court's verdict and in accordance with canon law, appealed to the pope.

What happened in Rome that interfered with Henry's annulment?

On May 6th 1527 Rome had been sacked by the troops of the emperor Charles V and the pope was in effect, the Emperor's prisoner. The Emperor was Catherine's nephew and was not prepared to see his family 'insulted'.

What happened in the fall of Wolsey?

Wolsey's fate depended on securing an annulment. After two years of fruitless diplomacy (1527-29) the pope sent an envoy to hear the case along with Wolsey. The case opened on the 15th June 1529 but Campeggio adjourned it on the 30th July. This sealed Wolsey's fate as he'd failed to secure Henry an annulment. In 1529 he was charged with praemunire and surrendered himself. On 4th November 1530 he was arrested but he cheated the executioners axe when he died at Leicester Abbey on 29th November.

What were the weaknesses of the Church that Cromwell exploited to achieve Henry's annulment?

The Catholic Church had been weakened by the Humanist criticisms of Erasmus and Colet, the church's legal supremacy had been challenged in 1528 by the lawyer Christopher St German who asserted the superiority of English law over canon law. Henry had been prepared with more intellectual justifications of a collection of documents collected by Thomas Cranmer and Edward Foxe which looked to justify the King's divorce on the basis of legal and historic principles and to add pressure on the papacy. Henry had sought and received expert opinions on his marital situation from a number of continental universities, some of which were favourable to his position.

How did Henry and Cromwell attempt to pressurise the pope?

In 1531 the Clergy were collectively accused of praemunire and fined which forced the clergy to acknowledge that the king was the 'protector and supreme head of the church', in 1532 they passed the Act in conditional restraint of Annates which was designed to increase pressure on the papacy by withholding the first year's income from the office of the bishop. In 1532 'supplication against the ordinaries' was passed which was designed to increase anticlerical pressure within the house of commons and in 1532 the formal submission of the clergy to Henry VIII provoked the resignation of Thomas More as lord chancellor.

When did Henry marry Anne Boleyn?

Anne Boleyn was known to be pregnant by December 1532, the couple married in a secret ceremony on January 25th 1533. Henry's marriage to Catherine was annulled in May 1533 by Archbishop Cranmer and so Anne's child, a girl, was born legitimately on the 7th of September.

What was the Act of Restraint of Appeals?

The act was drafted expertly by Cromwell in April 1533 and it declared that the monarch possessed an imperial jurisdiction which was not subject to any foreign power (i.e the papacy). The act declared that appeals could not be made to Rome regarding Church court decisions.

What was the act of supremacy?

Was passed in November 1534 and gave legislative force to the royal supremacy. It essentially accomplished the break from rome and established Henry as the supreme head of the church

What was the act of succession?

Passed in April 1534 it declared that Henry's marriage to Catherine was void, the succession should be vested in the children of his marriage to Anne, to deny the validity of Henry's marriage to Anne was treasonable and an oath should be taken to affirm an individual's acceptance of the new marriage.

What was the treason act?

Passed in November 1534, it was tightened so that treason could be committed by spoken word as well as by deed or writing and so that it was treasonable to describe the king as 'heretic, schismatic, tyrant, infidel or usurper of the crown'

what was the act annexing first fruits and tenths to the crown?

Passed in November 1534, the act increased the financial burden on the clergy and strengthened the royal supremacy. Dissolutions of the monasteries started in 1536 and was completed by 1542.

What caused the fall of Anne Boleyn?

Cromwell allied with the conservatives and together they persuaded Henry that Anne had committed adultery, she was executed for treason on the 19th May 1536 and married one of Anne's ladies in waiting on the 30th May 1536, Jane Seymour who provided him with a male heir, Edward, on September 12th 1537 but died on the 24th of October.

What caused the fall of Cromwell?

Cromwell had failed to manage the King's marital affairs satisfactorily. In 1540 Cromwell tried to reconcile Henry with the league of Schmalkalden by arranging a marriage with a German Protestant princess Anne of Cleves. The marriage was quickly annulled as Anne was unsuitable to Henry personally and unwelcome politically. The Duke of Norfolk had a niece, Catherine Howard and Cromwell was executed for treason and heresy on 28th of July 1540, the same day that Henry married Catherine.

What was the government 1540-47?

Conciliar government was restored, in 1540 power temporarily lay with conservatives Norfolk, Stephen Gardiner and Thomas Wriothesley. Problems with Henry's marital issues once again shifted power.

Why was Catherine Howard executed?

Catherine was sexually experienced and there were allegations of an affair between Catherine and her distant cousin, Thomas Culpepper. Catherine and her lady of the bedchamber were executed on February 13th 1542.

What happened in Henry's marriage to Katherine Parr?

Katherine Parr was a Protestant and posed dangers to Norfolk's ambitions and Norfolk unsuccessfully tried to embroil her in accusations of heresy, Norfolk was spared the axe by the King's death on the 28th January 1547.

When and what was the treaty of London?

In 1518 an Anglo-French treaty was signed, it was extended into an international treaty of universal peace and friendship and it was subscribed to by over 20 European rulers.

When was the renewal of the treaty of Etaples organised?

1510

When and what happened in Henry's first invasion of France?

In 1512 Henry sent an army of 10,000 men to southwest France under the command of the Marquis of Dorset. However this achieved nothing and was used by Ferdinand as a diversionary tactic while he successfully conquered Navarre.

When was the second invasion of France and war against Scotland?

In 1513 Henry led a force himself to northeastern France, this was successful not only in winning the 'battle of the Spurs' but also in capturing the towns of Therouanne and Tournai.

When was the battle of Flodden? What were the outcomes?

The battle of Flodden was in September 1513 between England and Scotland. King James IV crossed the English border with substantial force but was defeated by a smaller English army hurriedly put together and led by the Earl of Surrey. James was killed but Henry did little to build on the advantage Flodden had given. The war was very costly and Henry was forced to liquidate assets from his father to pay for it. In a rerun of problems of 1489 there were rumblings about the taxation in Yorkshire which only narrowly failed to turn into full scale revolt, the renegotiated French pension was lost and Tournai was sold back to the French for considerably less than England had paid to repair its defences after the siege.

What caused a further campaign in France being abandoned in 1514?

Ferdinand and Maximilian each made separate peace with France and Wolsey was left to pick up the pieces. He recovered the Etaples pension and securing a marriage alliance between Henry's younger sister Mary and the much older French King Louis XII.

What was the Holy League?

It was set up in 1511 and was a European alliance organized by Pope Julius II that joined England, Spain, The Holy Roman Empire, Venice and the papacy in an anti-french alliance.

What was the field of cloth and gold?

The field of cloth and gold took place for two weeks between the 7th and 24th of June 1520 and it was a meeting between Henry and Francis I of France that occurred near Calais. The political purpose didn't amount to much but it was a spectacle of great magnificence and consisted of a lot of glamour and extravagance.

When and what was the battle of Pavia?

On the 24th February 1525 the army of Francis I was routed by imperial forces at Pavia in Northern Italy. 10,000 French soldiers were killed and Francis himself was trapped under a horse and captured. This battle permanently undermined the French position in Italy and rocked the foundations of European policy.

What was Henry's foreign policy 1527-47 with Scotland?

Invasion in 1542 met with immediate military success and the Scots were heavily defeated at the Battle of Solway Moss. A marriage alliance was arranged between Queen of the Scots, Mary and Prince Edward and the children were formally betrothed in 1543 as terms of the Treaty of Greenwich. Henry ignored the opportunity to secure his policy by military force when he had the opportunity in 1542, he failed to heed Sadler's warnings about Scottish suspicions and his ordering of Hertford into Scotland was simply a method of retaliation which gave no thought to strategic objectives.

What was foreign policy 1527-47 with the Holy Roman Empire?

Wolsey tried imposing a trade embargo but Charles V's retaliation caused widespread unemployment and social problems in England. HRE beat France at the Battle of Landriano in 1529 and the Peace of Cambrai, Henry's attempt to solve marital issues by diplomatic means were doomed for failure.

What was foreign policy 1527-47 with France?

In 1545 Francis I sent troops to Scotland to reinforce a possible invasion on England, the English were defeated at the Battle of Aram Moor, a separate French force landed in the Isle of Wight and Henry's flagship, the Mary Rose sank in the Solent. Peace was agreed in 1546 after a fragile alliance was made with France in 1532.



What was foreign policy 1527-47 with Ireland?

The Earl of Kildare's dismissal led in 1534 to a major rebellion which was only suppressed with difficulty and at considerable expense. The attempt to refashion Irish government in 1534 by bringing it more under English control failed entirely. Two nobles invaded the Pale in 1539 and the relationship between England and Ireland became even more complex after 1534 because of the religious differences that began to emerge.

What was English foreign policy 1527-47?

Henry VIII made an alliance with the League of Schmalkeden. Francis I and Charles V buried their differences in 1538 in the Treaty of Nice and agreed to sever connections with England. Pope Paul III published a bull deposing Henry and absolving English Catholics from their need to obey Henry.

How was the Duke of Richmond going to solve Henry's problems?

The Duke of Richmond was one of Henry's illegitimate, bastard children whom Henry tried to legitimise with the 1533 Succession Act saying Henry could determine the succession by will or letters patent.

When and what were the three succession acts?

1534- declared Mary illegitimate, 1536- Elizabeth illegitimate and declared that Henry could determine an heir by will or letters patent, 1543-44 re-legitimated Mary and Elizabeth and reaffirmed Henry's right to determine heir by will or letters patent.

When was Henry VIII's will dated and what did it state?

Dated 30th December 1546, Henry's will laid down the rights of the succession to their heirs of Henry's sister Mary, Duchess of Suffolk if Edward, Mary and Elizabeth died without an issue. It also set up a regency council to act on Edward's behalf.

How was Henry in favour of the nobility?

The size of the peerage increased, most new peers had achieved their rank as a result of successful royal service. In some cases, it was enhanced by close family relationships. Henry only promoted two non-royal ducal titles, Norfolk and Suffolk. Henry sometimes gave nobles property to exert royal authority and they were expected to have great households and offer hospitality to their affinity and neighbours.

How were the Nobles not in Henry's favour?

Bastard Feudalism had not died away, gradually the nobility were brought under the control of the monarch and people were still punished for the act of treason.

What was Henry VIII's relationship with the gentry?

Knighthoods were a sign of royal favour, he would possess an income to reflect status. A gentleman was entitled to bear a coat of arms that was certified by royal heralds. It lacked legal precision and 'gentility' often was acquired as a result of the proceeds of office or business.

What was Henry VIII's relationship with JPs and administration?

There was an increase in the number of JPs (justice of peace) and an increased number of those who participated in local administration. The Crown's local administration were increasing in laymen rather than clergymen.

What was Henry VIII's relationship with commoners?

There was little change in the standards of living, real incomes dropped which contributed towards ill feeling being felt towards the imposition of the amicable grant. Social structure remained unchanged, not many commoners held secure employment.

What were the regional issues with the Scottish border?

The Scottish border was difficult to police. It was remote and inhospitable in the winter. Cattle and sheep were rife and violence was common. Scotland was split into 3 marches appointing from local nobility ran the risk of exploitation.

What were the regional issues with Cheshire and Lancashire Palatinates?

These Palatinates were separate to the king. The exercise of palatinate jurisdiction had long fallen back into royal hands.

What were the regional issues with Wales?

Wales was separate territory from England and laws changed in 1536. Wales was divided into different shire countries, he gave the shires direct representatives in the house of commons and it brought walls into the legal framework

What were the regional issues Durham Palatinate?

This was technically separate but the act of resuming liberties of the crown reduced the level of independence.

What were the regional issues with the council of the north?

The council of the north was reestablished so he could deal with issues that emerged in the north.

What were the regional issues with the anglo-welsh border?

This land was governed as part of wales, it offered cheap and local access to the law and could be seen as a benefit to the area.

What was the amicable grant? What were its impacts?

In 1525 Wolsey ordered the implementation of the 'amicable grant' to raise money from war after he ordered a subsidy from parliament in 1523 but was refused. It was originally a tax put up without the approval of parliament. Many commoners opposed the amicable grant due to them already earning low incomes due to inflation. Heavy taxing through the amicable grant could ruin living conditions for the commoners.

Where did the opposition to the amicable grant largely lie? What was Wolsey's response?

The opposition of the amicable grant largely laid in Essex and South Suffolk. The Earl of Essex reported that 1000 people gathered at the Suffolk border and the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk faced about 4,000 taxation resistors that consisted mostly of unemployed cloth workers. Wolsey publicly begged the king to offer pardon to those who he saw as his suffolk countrymen and leaders of the resistance were treated leniently.

What was the pilgrimage of grace?

The Pilgrimage of grace comprised the single largest rebellion in Tudor England. It began in Lincolnshire in early October 1536 before it spread to East Riding of Yorkshire and continued from there into West Riding around Wakefield and Pontefract. A second uprising started in the Dales between Ripton and Richmond. It spread into West Cumberland, Westmorland and North Lancashire before spreading north into Durham and South west into the Craven area of West Riding of Yorkshire.

What caused the uprisings in the pilgrimage of grace?

The uprisings were caused by opposition to Henry VIII's religious changes, the government were pushing for religious changes too fast. The dissolution of the monasteries led to the loss of charitable and educational functions. Cromwell was seen as attacking religious practices in 1536 and it was threatening because the nobles, gentry and clergy all joined forces. The rebels wore a badge with the 5 wounds of Christ which indicates how the rebellions were religious.

What happened in the rebellions in the pilgrimage of grace?

The rebellion quickly collapsed when the rebels were faced with forces of the Duke of Suffolk and the king also sent a royal army with the Duke of Norfolk. The pilgrimage did not slow the pace of religious changes happening in England.

What happened regarding trade under Henry VIII?

The volume of English trade increased during the first half of the 16th century, there was a continued rise in cloth exports though the market for raw wool declined. Woollen cloth exports nearly doubled and this was accompanied by significant increases in the exports of hides and tin.

Which areas saw the greatest growth in the cloth industry?

West Riding of Yorkshire, East Anglia and parts of the West Country

What percentage of cloth exports were transported by English Merchants from the 1550s?

70%

Who made considerable profits from the cloth industry?

Rich and entrepreneurial clothiers who were not only able to acquire wealth but also to enhance their social status

What was debasement and what were its effects?

Debasement was the reduction of silver content in coins and its replacement by base metals and this caused a short artificial boom from 1544-46 but at a long term cost to living standards.

What were the economic problems regarding food and wages?

Real wages began to decline, bad harvest 1520-21 and 1527-29 led to temporary but significant increases in food prices. Assessment for subsidies indicated considerable urban poverty over half of Coventry's population were recorded as having no personal wealth and 1/3 of Yarmouth. There was increasing unemployment amongst rural labourers and some people were made homeless by engrossing.

What were the impacts of enclosure?

Enclosure created a moral problem of forcing poor to leave them, muddled legislation was passed in 1489 and 1515. Wolsey launched an enclosure commission proceedings were successfully launched against no fewer than 188 defendants who enclosed illegally. Bulk damage caused by enclosure was before 1485 and legislation was passed in 1534 which attempted to limit sheep ownership and engrossing with limited results.

What happened regarding Exploration?

Henry VIII was uninterested in exploration and made no attempt to build on the early achievement Cabot and Bristol merchants. Robert Thorne, a Bristol trader, continued his involvement in an Iceland and Newfoundland fishery. Other merchants who showed an interest in further exploration found themselves unable to win royal support for any venture.

What happened regarding prosperity and depression?

England was more economically healthy, more expansive and more optimistic, population began to grow significantly from 1525 with a decline in the rate of mortality. From the 1520s agricultural prices rose significantly and therefore there was an increase in farming incomes enhanced in some cases by engrossing

What was engrossing?

The joining together of two or more farms to make a single agricultural unit to improve efficiency but made some families homeless.

What were the effects of population?

Increase in population put a considerable strain on food supply, wages were best at stagnating with plentiful supply of cheap labour. The beneficiaries of the population increase were wealthier farmers and landowners. Agricultural prices and income from farming rose.

What were the impacts of humanism on education?

The most significant humanist voice was John Colet in his reformation of St. Pauls school he appointed people from a city guild rather than clergymen and included the teachings of erasmus and methods derived from humanist principles in his curriculum. Schools like St. Pauls and Magdalen college school in oxford were at the forefront of educational reforms and adopted platonist educational principles.

How was Erasmus received in England?

Erasmus was achieved with much enthusiasm in English intellectual circles. Thomas More demonstrated his support for Erasmus in 1518 when controversy over the Greek New Testament led some dons to condemn greek. Humanism had a limited scope and a lot of the change stemmed from the influence of new religious thinking rather than simply scholarly renaissance humanism.

What were the impacts of Renaissance ideas on English Culture?

Henry VIII saw himself as a promoter of new ideas and of humanism, the crown needed well educated diplomats who could communicate eloquently with their counterparts in other countries. Henry commissioned an Italian sculptor to produce tombs of his parents in Renaissance style which contrasted with the styles of the Lady Chapel which was typical gothic architecture. Italian Renaissance influences were becoming more fashionable.

Who was Simon Fish?

Simon Fish helped smuggle the Tyndale Bible into England, had upset Wolsey by taking part in a christmas play in 1526 that satirized the church authorities and wrote the supplication of the beggars.

What was the supplication of the beggars?

Published in 1528 and in it Fish argued that the clergy should spend their money in the relief of the poor and not amass it for monks to pray for souls. Fish claimed that monks were "ravenous wolves" who had "debauched 100,000 women".

What were the weaknesses of the church?

Anticlericalism, Corruption and the dissolution of monasticism.

How was anticlericalism a weakness of the church?

Some common lawyers objected to the canon law's influence and there were objections to the legal privileges of the clergy. There were instances of clerical misconduct which caused considerable criticism with the worst example being the death of Richard Hunne in 1514.

How was Corruption used as a weakness of the church?

Pluralism (receiving profits of more than one post), Simony (the purchase of the church office) and non-residence (receiving profits of the post but not being present to perform duties with it) were associated with the church. The best example of a corrupt clergyman was Wolsey.

How was the decline of monasticism used as a weakness of the church?

Wolsey secured the the dissolution of around 20 houses in the 1520s to fund the establishment of cardinal college. Monasticism was a relic of a bygone age and large monasteries had become substantial businesses with huge resources in terms of land and buildings, they were quickly dissolved.

When was Martin Luther's attack on the church?

1517

What was the influence of protestantism in the 1520s?

Lollard beliefs survived and evidence of the German reformers in London and East coast ports, reformers based in Cambridge met at Whitehorse with leading figures such as Cranmer and in 1529 a group of humanists who shared the ideals of Erasmus began helping to shape royal policy the most influential being More and Fisher.

What was the King's attitudes towards humanism?

The King turned to humanists to teach his children and his wife Katherine Parr had a humanist education and was a generous patron of the arts and literature.

What were the changes to the church's structure?

The king became the supreme head of the church which is confirmed by the act of supremacy of 1534, the king appoints Cromwell Vicegerent in spirituals in 1534 which gave Cromwell power over the church and six new dioceses (areas) were made in an attempt to improve the church's administration.

What were the reforms of the English Bible?

In 1538 it was the law for each parish church to acquire the English Bible and encourage everyone to read the same as God, the first edition of the Great Bible in 1539 and the title page showed Henry offering the word of God, the act of advancement of true religion in 1543 restricted the public reading of the Bible to upper class males and women and the poorer classes were told that they could not read the Bible and give their own opinions.

What happened regarding the dissolution of the monasteries?

A survey in 1535 gave Cromwell a broadly accurate indication of the resources available for the crown to plunder, four visitors were sent around the country to inspect all monastic institutions they were instructed to find evidence of corruption and weakness. The visitors provided Cromwell with enough evidence to justify bringing in an Act of Parliament in 1536 to dissolve smaller monasteries with an annual income lower than £200.

What happened to monasteries following the Pilgrimage of Grace?

Heads of religious houses that had been implicated in the rebellion voluntarily surrendered to the crown. Cromwell got rid of smaller monasteries first so that people were ready for when Cromwell targeted more influential monasteries. In 1539 an act dissolving the remaining monasteries was passed. By March 1540 all religious houses had been dissolved.



What were the attacks on traditional religious practices?

The first set of royal injunctions were set in 1536 and were taken much further with the issue of a second set two years later, as well as encouraging moral conduct, the 1536 injunctions placed a restriction on the number of holy days to be observed and discouraged pilgrimages. In 1538 pilgrimages and the veneration of relics and images were condemned. The clergy who had upheld the virtues of pilgrimages, relics and images were required publicly to recant and the implications of the 1538 injunctions for traditional worship were undoubtedly radical.

What was the 1536 Ten articles?

Only 3 Sacraments- Baptism, Penance and Eucharist were seen necessary to salvation but the definition of Eucharist was ambiguous. Catholic confessions were praised however praying to saints for the remission of sins was rejected. This was an ambiguous document which showed both Lutheran and catholic influences on the development of doctrine

What was the 1537 Bishops' book?

This restored the four sacraments that were omitted from the Ten Articles however they were given a lower status. This was therefore a more conservative document than the ten articles.

What was the 1539 Six Articles Act?

This reasserted Catholic doctrine whereby the denial of transubstantiation was deemed heretical. This was a triumph for the conservatives it was founded on the assumption that there had been too much religious controversy and this undermined good order. Two reforming bishops resigned their posts.

What was the 1543 Kings' Book?

This revised the Bishops' Book and the emphasis was largely conservative but with some Lutheran hints.