

Unit 1C Part 1: The Tudors: England 1485-1547

AQA specification Content	Class work completed	Revised
Henry VII, 1485-1509		
Henry VII, character and aims, priorities.		
Establishing the Dynasty; Lovell and Staffords.		
Establishing the Dynasty; Rebellion of Earl of Lincoln.		
Establishing the Dynasty; Earl of Warwick, Sir William Stanley.		
Government; The King, The Royal Household, The Privy Chamber, The Groom of the stool		
Government; The Court, Parliament, Justices of the Peace and The Privy Council.		
Government; Local and Regional government. National government.		
Nobility; attainders, patronage, retaining and financial controls.		
Finance; bonds and recognisances, crown lands, expenditure.		
Finance; how did Henry use it to enhance his security?		
Domestic policies; Judicial structure - The Council Learned in Law, Star Chamber.		
Domestic policies; Justices of the Peace. Judicial structure.		
Scotland; reasons why Scotland was a constant dilemma for Henry.		
Foreign policy; Brittany Crisis, Italian Wars, Castilian Succession crisis, Burgundy.		
Foreign policy; Netherlands and Holy Roman Empire, Spain and Ireland.		
Marriage; Prince Arthur and Prince Henry.		
Marriage; Princess Margaret and Princess Mary.		
Society; farming, cloth industry, church, churchman and commoners.		
Society; regional division eg. Rural and urban. Social discontent.		
Society; rebellions eg. Lovell, Yorkshire and Cornish.		
Threats; Yorkist threat, Suffolk. Pretenders, Simnel and Warbeck.		
Economy; Hanseatic League, development of shipping.		
Economy; English cloth trade, trade in Mediterranean.		
Economy; role of the low countries, exploration, English Navy.		
Economy; engrossment and enclosure, subsistence farming.		
Economy; cottage industry and domestic industry and coinage.		
Religion; The Church-importance, criticisms and political role.		
Religion; Erasmus, impact of humanism on religion.		
Religion; The role of the Church in arts and learning.		
Arts and learning; change-architecture, printing press and exploration.		
Henry VIII, 1509-1547		
Henry VIII, character, skills, priorities, problems and addressing Henry VII's legacy.		
Government; The Privy Chamber, The Privy Council.		
Government; The Court, end of government by councils and Parliament.		
Government; style of government-finance and people outside of nobility.		

Government; ministers-Cardinal Wolsey, Thomas Cromwell and Sir Thomas More.		
Government; removal of Council Learned in Law-Empson and Dudley.		
Nobility; treatment of nobility.		
Marriage; Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon.		
Marriage; reasons why Henry wanted to divorce Catherine.		
Anne Boleyn; how far was she an instigator of change?		
Wolsey; why couldn't Wolsey secure an annulment?		
Break with Rome; Anne Boleyn faction, no male heir, Henry's conscience.		
Break with Rome; increase power, increase revenue, state of the church.		
Act of Supremacy and the Act in Restraint of Appeals.		
The Act of Succession and the Treason Act.		
Wolsey; rise to power, role of Fox, factionalism and spheres of influence.		
Wolsey; domestic and foreign policies.		
Wolsey; Court of Chancery and Court of Star Chamber.		
Wolsey; fall from power.		
Thomas Cromwell; rise to power, Minister of Privy Chamber.		
Thomas Cromwell; revolution in Tudor government-Elton's interpretation.		
Domestic policies; see Wolsey's domestic policies.		
Scotland; Henry's involvement with Scotland eg. Battle of Flodden.		
Foreign policy; France, the Holy Roman Empire, the Hapsburg-Valois Wars.		
Foreign policy; relations with the papacy and consequences of the annulment.		
Securing the succession; how did Henry secure the succession?		
Society; rural and urban comparisons, putting out system and the Poor Law 1536.		
Society; elites and commoners social discontent.		
Reasons for the dissolution of the monasteries.		
Impact of the dissolution of the monasteries.		
Opposition to religious change eg. Sir Thomas More.		
Society; rebellions eg. The Lincolnshire Rising and Pilgrimage of Grace.		
Economy; trade, exploration, impact of enclosure, population.		
Economy; prosperity and depression.		
Religion; Reformation in Europe, Calvinism and Lutheranism.		
Religion; Thomas Cranmer and impact of European reformation in England.		
Religion; impact of humanism-intellectual and religious ideas on religion.		
Religion; consequences of the split with Rome on English churches.		
Religion; continuity and change by 1547		