

Unit 1C THE TUDORS: **HENRY VII & HENRY VIII**

AQA

Revision Activities Booklet



NAME.....

TEACHER.....

Revision Lessons: Planning your time

Information from AQA

Part one: consolidation of the Tudor Dynasty: England, 1485–1547

Henry VII, 1485–1509

- Henry Tudor's consolidation of power: character and aims; establishing the Tudor dynasty
- Government: councils, parliament, justice, royal finance, domestic policies
- Relationships with Scotland and other foreign powers; securing the succession; marriage alliances
- Society: churchmen, nobles and commoners; regional division; social discontent and rebellions
- Economic development: trade, exploration, prosperity and depression
- Religion; humanism; arts and learning
-

Henry VIII, 1509–1547

- Henry VIII: character and aims; addressing Henry VII's legacy
- Government: Crown and Parliament, ministers, domestic policies including the establishment of Royal Supremacy
- Relationships with Scotland and other foreign powers; securing the succession
- Society: elites and commoners; regional issues and the social impact of religious upheaval; rebellion
- Economic development: trade, exploration, prosperity and depression
- Religion: renaissance ideas; reform of the Church; continuity and change by 1547

Assessment Objectives: HOW ARE YOU ASSESSED?

- AO1 Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance. **UNIT 1 & 2 ESSAYS**
- AO2 Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context. **UNIT 2 SOURCE QUESTION**
- AO3 Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted **UNIT 1 EXTRACT QUESTION**

Learning activities

	Always	Sometimes	Never
Step one			
Reading through class note			
Using resources on Doddle			
Using textbooks			
Mind maps / diagrams			
Making / re making class notes			
Highlighting			
Flashcards			
Revision walls			
Step two			
Writing exam answers under timed conditions			
Reading model answers			
Using past questions & planning answers			
Step three			
Marking your own work to a mark scheme			
Studying mark schemes or examiner's reports			
Working with other students in groups / pairs			
Comparing model answers against your own work			
Creating our own exam questions			
One to one discussions with teachers / tutors			

HENRY VII KNOWLEDGE TASKS

Topic	Page numbers	Key words	Summary diagram/mind map	Symbol story	Extract Q/Essay
Consolidation of power (including threats to throne)	11-17, 24-27				
Government (including finance)	17-23				
Foreign Policy	27-36				
Economy	General: 2-3, Trade: 29-30				
Society	3-4				
Religion & Learning	4-10				

HENRY VIII KNOWLEDGE TASKS

Topic	Page numbers	Keywords	Summary diagram/mind map	Symbol story	Extract Q/Essay
Character	40-43				
Government and Religion					
Intro to Government	43-44				
Wolsey	46-53, 58-61				
Reformation	67=87, 111-113				
Cromwell's government & interpretations of Cromwell	87-91, 105-107				
Post-Cromwell government	108-110				
Foreign Policy					
Early Foreign Policy	45				
Wolsey's Foreign Policy	54-57				
Foreign Policy 1530s, 1540s	101-104				
Economy	52-53, 89				
Society	3-4, Pilgrimage of Grace				

THE EXAM

- Two sections; 2 hours 30 minutes
- Section A - one compulsory question linked to three interpretations (30 marks)
- Section B – two questions from three (25 marks each)
- Spend 60 minutes on Section A
- Spend 90 minutes (2 x 45) on Section B

Extract Question Technique

You're encouraged to spend one hour on the extract question, so it's best to view it as three 20-minute mini-essays.

Structure of each mini-essay

- Identify/summarise interpretation
- Use knowledge to agree
- Use knowledge to disagree
- Conclusion, focused on how convincing that particular extract is (no need to compare to other extracts here.)

MARK SCHEME FOR THE EXTRACT QUESTION

	Answer will explicitly demonstrate:
<u>Level 5 (25-30)</u> A*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-supported analysis and evaluation of how convincing each interpretation is Excellent understanding of the historical context Very good identification and understanding of the interpretations
<u>Level 4 (19-24)</u> A* 23-24 A = 19-22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good understanding of the historical context Good identification and understanding of the interpretations Good analysis of how convincing each interpretation is, though occasionally lacking in depth and range
<u>Level 3 (13-18)</u> 18 = A 15-17 = B 13-14 = C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows an understanding of the historical context Identifies and comments on each of the interpretations Some analysis of how convincing each interpretation is, though this may be weaker on some of the extracts.
<u>Level 2 (7-12)</u> 12=C 9-11 = D 7-8 = E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some understanding of the historical context Accurately identifies at least two of the interpretations Very limited analysis of how convincing each interpretation is- comments may be generalised or inaccurate
<u>Level 1 (1-6)</u> 6=E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EITHER: Shows an accurate understanding of just one interpretation OR: Addresses two or three interpretations, but with limited understanding of their argument, and generalised comments on historical context/how convincing.

Mark Scheme for the Essay Question

	Answer will explicitly demonstrate:
<u>Level 5 (21-25)</u> A*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent understanding of the issues and historical concepts in the question Analytical, balanced and focused answer, leading to a well-supported judgement

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-structured essay, featuring a range of detailed and precise knowledge
<p>Level 4 (16-20)</p> <p>19+ = A*</p> <p>16-18= A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good understanding of the issues and historical concepts in the question Effectively structured essay, with some analysis and range of accurate factual information. Some balance; clear judgement, though it may be only partly supported.
<p>Level 3 (11-15)</p> <p>13-15 = B</p> <p>11-12=C</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonable understanding of the issues in the question, and displays range and accuracy. Reasonably well structured essay, which focuses on the question. Some points may lack depth and precision.
<p>Level 2 (6-10)</p> <p>10 = C</p> <p>8-9 = D</p> <p>6-7 = E</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Descriptive or partial answer, which fails to address the question fully. Some attempt to structure the answer, though communication skills may be limited, and some points may lack relevance. Mainly generalised statements, which lack range and depth, or contain inaccuracies.
<p>Level 1 (1-5)</p> <p>5=E</p> <p>1-4=U</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little understanding of the question- points are generalised. Very limited structure; unsupported, irrelevant, or inaccurate information.

SPECIMEN QUESTIONS

EXTRACT QUESTION: HENRY VII

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these two extracts are in relation to how **Henry VII managed his finances**.

NB: 2 extracts only here but remember there are three in the exam.

Extract A

Henry VII eagerly enlarged the royal revenues and he marshalled his resources with the greatest care. Having started in debt, he balanced his accounts by 1492 and began to show a sizeable surplus from 1497 onwards. By the end, Henry VII was making large loans to other European rulers, and smaller ones to merchants. Much of the money he made was invested – mostly in jewels and plate. Henry died in possession of a treasure of 1 to 2 million, although most of this was not in cash but in jewellery and plate. But this should not be considered impressive – it only took 2 years of war under Henry VIII for all of this reserve of money to be wiped out.

Adapted from G R Elton, *England under the Tudors*, 1985

Extract B

Henry used every available procedure of government to get money. Some of his methods may have been improper and most were undignified, but what was at stake was politics rather than plain greed. Although Henry VII's income averaged £104,800 per year in 1502–5 he had been forced to borrow money, to raise loans and was granted benevolence by a great Council in July 1491. After his Chamber system of finance began, he purchased jewellery, plate, cloth of gold and spent magnificently on buildings. Between 1491 and 1509 he spent between £200,000 and £300,000 on jewels and plate – the safest form of investment; but at death his treasury was exhausted. Henry VIII's income had to be used to pay his father's debt.

Adapted from John Guy, *Tudor England*, 1988

EXTRACT QUESTION: HENRY VIII

NB: 2 extracts only here but remember there are three in the exam.

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these two extracts are in relation to **the character of Henry VIII**.

Extract 1

Many in England believed that the succession of Henry VIII would usher in a less austere era than the one Henry VII had ruled over. While Henry VII was seen as being a less than colourful character, Henry VIII was viewed as the opposite and many hoped that the whole royal court would become a more colourful environment. In contrast to his father, Henry VIII was viewed as a man who expected to enjoy himself. He dressed in colourful clothes, enjoyed wearing jewels, ate and drank well and spent money with abandon. Almost as a gesture of how his reign would proceed, one of Henry's first decisions was to order the arrest of Sir Richard Empson and Edward Dudley – the two men who had been responsible for implementing Henry VII's financial measures.

(C N Trueman, *Henry VIII- The Man*)

Extract 2

“The greatest problem with the popular impression of Henry VIII's character is that it is immutable. To understand a king who reigned for 38 years through one clichéd snapshot that is not dynamic and does not show change over time is hardly credible. Too often, we take our understanding of Henry in his last days and use it as a blueprint for the rest of his life and his reign, ascribing to him, for instance, character flaws in his early years that were not manifest until much later on. As such, he has become a caricature.....(whereas actually), his accession in 1509 was received with rapturous praise....Henry was gifted He demonstrated great intelligencePerhaps most surprisingly of all, commentators almost universally described his nature as warm and benevolent.”

(Susannah Lipscomb, History Today, April 2009)

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these two extracts are in relation to **the success of Henry VII's foreign policy in the years 1485-1509.**

EXTRACT 1

Henry's foreign policy failed in detail; neither the expedition to relieve Brittany nor the attempts to isolate Ferdinand after 1507 were a success. His policy also proved expensive; between 1505 and 1509 he gave £342,000 in cash, plate or jewels to the Habsburgs. Yet when Henry died, he left his country and dynasty internationally secure. There was no threat of foreign military intervention in England's internal affairs. Henry's success can be judged by comparing his weakness in 1485 with his strength towards the end of his reign. This success was based on the firm foundation of domestic strength and realistic objectives in foreign policy.

Adapted from Susan Doran, *England and Europe, 1485-1603*, 1986

EXTRACT 2

The death of his queen in 1503, and of various other players in these domestic politics about the same time, led Henry into a number of grandiose marriage and alliance schemes in his last years, all of which proved abortive. Reluctance to tax a country which seemed all too ready to rebel when he did so may well have contributed to the relative failure of his foreign policy in these years. By 1509 England had become rather isolated in

European politics, something which might have proved dangerous had Henry VIII's accession been challenged.

Christine Carpenter, *The Wars of the Roses: Politics and the Constitution c1437-1509*, 1997

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these two extracts are in relation to **Henry VII's attempts to consolidate his authority in the years 1485 to 1509.**

Extract A

In 1504, Henry required those noblemen that retained men to apply for a licence. However, Henry VII never attempted to outlaw retaining entirely as, in the absence of a permanent army, retaining provided him with much needed men in times of crisis. In fact, the problem of maintaining authority had no simple solution and Henry used a variety of moderate methods. The Star Chamber was set up in 1487, but it is impossible to estimate its effectiveness. The Council Learned was involved in drawing up Bonds and Recognizances, in effect keeping a check on the nobility. These were probably the most effective of the instruments which Henry employed to impose order. Yet, these methods were mainly old, established ones.

Roger Lockyer, *Tudor and Stuart Britain 1471–1714*, 1985

Extract B

Henry VII's whole reign was a prolonged exercise in deliberately stripping away the independence of the nobility. First he marginalised them, excluding them from offices of the highest importance. The Stanley family, including the king's step-father, the Earl of Derby, was required to pay heavy bonds as a guarantee of good behaviour. Bonds and Recognizances of this sort proved a highly effective means of weakening mighty

subjects and were levied against more than half of England's nobility. The few nobles who dared to oppose Henry were simply destroyed. Half-forgotten laws – that the nobles had found convenient to ignore when the Crown was weak – were dusted off and used to cripple the great families into absolute submission.

G J Meyer, *The Tudors*, 2011

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these two extracts are in relation to **Henry VII's relationship with the nobility?**

EXTRACT 2

The nature of Henry VII's relations with the nobility has been examined in depth by T.B. Pugh. Pugh argued that bonds and recognizances were not unprecedented. The need to increase royal revenue in order to buy off the rulers of the Low Countries largely explains their increased frequency from 1502. Many noblemen found bonds and recognizances useful instruments as they arranged wardships and marriages. Between 1502 and 1509 only twenty-seven out of forty adult nobles were involved in any form of bonds and recognizances and only sixteen out of forty were involved as principals rather than as sureties. Only a few noblemen were listed in Edmund Dudley's petition, drawn up after the king's death and listing those whom he believed had been harshly treated by the king.

Adapted from George Bernard, 'Foreword', in Stanley B. Chrimes, *Henry VII*, 1999

EXTRACT 3

The use of bonds and recognizances was of a piece with other aspects of the king's relationship with the nobility. Though quite prepared to give responsibility and reward to noblemen he trusted, he gave less wholeheartedly than most previous kings. Those he trusted from the start, such as Oxford and Derby, never gained complete regional power. Those he grew to trust as they proved themselves, such as Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, grew in influence only little by little. Those he never trusted, such as Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, he seemed to frustrate at every turn. These last were also prominent victims of his financial exactions. Meanwhile great offices which might have vehicles for noble ambition were often kept in the king's hands.

Adapted from Steven J. Gunn, 'Henry VII', in *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, 2004

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these two extracts are in relation to **Henry VII's consolidation of power**.

EXTRACT 1

Henry VII's attitude to ruling was, for the most part, similar to that of his predecessors. He believed in the imposition of strong and unquestioned royal leadership. This was particularly needed in England after an interval of instability in which the authority of the Crown had been badly damaged. However, Henry's own background also made demands on him. Henry Tudor was a stranger in England when he ascended the throne, having won that throne by conquest. Thrust in this position by the events of a single afternoon, Henry had to master the realm he now ruled. Henry had no immediate relations whose services he could employ nor a reliable body of nobles he could turn to. What he did, he had to do on his own.

Adapted from Wallace MacCaffrey, *The Oxford Illustrated History of Tudor and Stuart Britain*, 2000

EXTRACT 2

Henry was undoubtedly shrewd, calculating and long-headed; he seems never to have been overcome by passion. Yet if he had even a touch of the temper, this exercise of self-restraint must have cost him a great deal. Probably the hard training of a youth spent in wars, danger of execution and long exile tamed him and taught him to hide his feelings and veil his purposes. That he was eager for money is certain. He was not, however, a miser; where it served his purpose money was spent freely, and he saved and extorted only in the interests of the Crown. To the establishment of peace, the preservation of law and order, the security of the realm he applied all his high intelligence and his determination, his shrewdness and his steady and daily interest in affairs.

Adapted from Geoffrey Elton,
England Under the Tudors, 3rd edition, 1991

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these two extracts are in relation to **the role of religion** during the reign of Henry VII?

EXTRACT 1

Late-medieval Catholicism exerted an enormously strong, diverse and vigorous hold over the imagination and the loyalty of the people. Traditional religion had about it no particular marks of exhaustion and decay, and indeed in a whole host of ways, from the multiplication of religious books to adaptations of the saints, showed that it was well able to meet new needs and new conditions. The teachings of late-medieval Christianity were graphically represented, endlessly reiterated in sermons [and] saints' lives, enacted in the Corpus Christi and Miracle plays and carved and painted on the walls, screens, bench-ends and windows of the parish churches.

Adapted from Eamon Duffy, *The Stripping of the Altars: Traditional Religion in England, c1400–c1580*, 1992

EXTRACT 2

Henry VII changed the character of the bench of bishops to the extent that he weakened its religious leadership. His policy marked a real shift. Most of Henry's theologians, too, were administrators – this transformation of the bishops' bench was a deliberate strategy. Moreover, service to the State, even to the detriment of the Church, was required of his bishops.

Adapted from John Guy, *Tudor England*, 1988

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are, in relation to Henry VII's contribution to economic growth in England between 1485 and 1509.

EXTRACT A

In assessing the success of Henry's commercial policy, it is not possible to reach a simple conclusion. He did increase outlets for English trade and he deserves credit for the forward-looking treaty with Spain and the openings he forged with Venice and Scandinavia. However his achievements did not, as he hoped, greatly benefit his financial position. Although the customs revenue rose, this was probably as a result of the more efficient collection of customs duties as of any expansion of trade. However English shipping did expand under his patronage and by 1509 English merchants were shipping more cloth abroad than the combined exports of all other merchants. Nevertheless, English trade was on a small scale compared to that of Venice or Spain. Dynastic considerations were always his first priority; for example, Henry stopped trading with the Netherlands because of its ruler's support for Warbeck. Henry had begun the development of English trade but it was left to his successors to build on the very limited start he had made.

Adapted from C. Rogers and R. Turvey, *Henry VII*, 2005

EXTRACT B

Henry came to a throne with little income compared to Edward IV's rule. Henry's Navigation Acts of 1485 and 1489 tried to concentrate trade in English hands by forbidding certain imports from foreign ships. His overseas trade, essential for the economy, was concentrated on the Netherlands, but its Habsburg rulers made a habit of supporting opponents and from 1494 to 1496 he embargoed trade to stop this assistance. Even with the Magnus Intercursus in 1496 he could not achieve the English right to trade widely at fixed traditional rates. This forced him to use trade alliances as with Spain in 1489 to secure trade. His investment in the alum trade, vital to the cloth industry, complemented his support for shipbuilding and the Company of Merchant Venturers which controlled wool and cloth exports. About 60,000 woollen cloths were exported in the 1480s, rising to over 90,000 by 1500. They were the largest single source of royal revenue. Henry demonstrated an economic wisdom that enabled the continued resurgence of the kingdom.

Adapted from Terry Breverton, *Henry VII: The Maligned Tudor King*, 2016

EXTRACT C

Henry's chief activity in foreign trade was to encourage the export of cloth, so he attempted to promote and protect the industry at home. Numerous acts were passed to accomplish this, including the Navigation Acts, which amounted to a policy of protection. However, it is doubtful whether they really represent a consistent policy of economic nationalism. The king did not interfere with the privileges of the Hanseatic League in England and overlooked English interests when he used the cloth trade to put pressure on the Netherlands. The only thing he did not like about foreign merchants was the exemptions from customs payments they had extorted, and these he revoked; it did not concern him that they might deprive English merchants of some trade. Nevertheless, his measures greatly assisted commercial revival while their effect on customs revenue was small – in the five years after 1485 customs revenue averaged £33,000; twenty years later it was no more than £38,000.

Adapted from G. R. Elton, *England under the Tudors*, 1974

HENRY VIII EXTRACTS

One extract practice:

Assess how convincing the argument in this extract is in relation to **the existence of a Tudor revolution in government in the time of Thomas Cromwell.**

EXTRACT A

The changes in government under Cromwell were revolutionary, if that term may be applied to any changes which profoundly affect the constitution and government of a state even when no systematic and entire destruction was involved. The essential ingredient of the Tudor revolution was the concept of national sovereignty which Cromwell summarised in the Act of Appeals of 1533 by using the phrase 'this realm of England is an empire'. Previous kings like Edward I had claimed to rule an empire but the meaning here is different. Instead of a claim based on ruling a large extent of land, the Act said that Henry was the 'one supreme Head and King'. The royal supremacy over the Church virtually replaced the Pope in England by the king but the Reformation statutes demonstrate that the political sovereignty created in the 1530s was a parliamentary one. Cromwell's administrative reforms – like the Privy Council – provided the machinery for the new state he had started to construct.

Adapted from Geoffrey Elton, *England under the Tudors*, 1974

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these two extracts are in relation to **Henry VIII as a young king**.

EXTRACT 2

Henry VIII was educated and cultivated; he had courage, charm, even humour. He was pious and well versed in theology. Qualities of mind and character, his splendid physical presence and his chivalry would have impressed even if he had not been king. But he was a king of commanding will. **Sir Thomas More** warned, even as the reign began, that unlimited power tended to weaken good minds.

Henry's reign began, as it would end, with a comprehensive deception practised for high political purposes, as a courtier concealed the news of the old king's death. Courtiers colluded with some of Henry VII's councillors to secure the succession and organise a coup. Two days after his father died the new king was being served as though he were still Prince of Wales and Henry VII still alive. On the first day of the new reign, Henry VII's hated councillors Edmund Dudley and Sir Richard Empson were sent to the Tower, to the delight of the people, who saw them as agents of Henry VII's oppression rather than as victims of his son's. Already the ruthlessness of the young king seemed apparent.

Adapted from Susan Brigden, *New Worlds, Lost Worlds: the Rule of the Tudors, 1485–1603*, 2000

EXTRACT 3

The young Henry had remarkable attributes. For many years he could play the part expected of an ideal king. He was rich, splendid, vital, hearty, handsome, dashing, affable, ingratiating, athletic, musical, an accomplished linguist, a patron of the arts, orthodox, self-confident. He had charm and he had force of character. His extravagance could easily be taken for generosity after the miserly days of Henry VII. His throwing of Empson and Dudley to the wolves seemed to promise a more lawful mode of governing. The young king had brilliance, but his talents were ill-disciplined and ill-directed. He attended to the business of government only by fits and starts when the mood took him and when the pursuit of pleasure allowed.

Adapted from Christopher Morris, *The Tudors*, 1955

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these two extracts are in relation to **the effectiveness of Cromwell as the king's principal minister**.

Extract A

He played the leading part in subordinating the clergy to the crown; he orchestrated the press campaign in defence of the break with Rome. Above all, he enforced the Royal Supremacy by means of oaths of allegiance and extensions to the treason law. When Henry repudiated Anne Boleyn in the spring of 1536, Cromwell was deft enough to obtain the evidence needed to destroy Anne and her court allies in order that Henry might marry Jane Seymour. But he also took his opportunity to drive his own political opponents from court on the grounds that they had plotted to restore Princess Mary to the succession. The putsch of mid-1536 gave Cromwell the pre-eminent ascendancy he had hitherto lacked. His power was real, but it was less secure than Wolsey's.

J. Guy 'Cromwell and the Reform of Government' in D. MacCulloch (ed) *The Reign of Henry VIII, Politics, Policy and Piety* (1995)

Extract B

Certainly Henry VIII was a king willing to allow his ministers to rid him of the daily toils of government, and as several chapters have illustrated here, there were areas over which Cromwell had very real influence – even a measure of independence. With regard to the Crown lands, for example, on at least one occasion Henry refused to make a decision

without first taking Cromwell's advice. He has also been shown promoting legislation in parliament of which the king had very little knowledge. But more often than not, Cromwell's independence was over the execution of policy, not its formulation. The significant point to emerge from many chapters here is that during the years 1531-1534, Cromwell was working for, and taking his lead from, his royal master.

M. Everett, *The Rise of Thomas Cromwell: Power and Politics in the Reign of Henry VIII* (2015)

Assess how convincing this argument is in relation to the importance of social change in undermining feudal society.

EXTRACT A

While the accumulation of capital by the wealthy merchants and gentry through the seizure of land by enclosure and engrossment continued, capitalism was secured by legal changes and the peaceful exploitation of the class who did not own land. However, there was opposition, such as the Pilgrimage of Grace. This appears to have been a reactionary, Catholic movement of the north, led by the still half-feudal local nobility and aimed against the Reformation and the dissolution of the monasteries. But if the leaders were nobles, the mass support for the rising indicated a deep discontent and the rank and file largely came from the dispossessed and from the threatened peasantry. The government had no standing army to fight the rebels and was saved only by two things. One was the support of the south and east. The other was the extreme simplicity of the rebels, who entered long negotiations with the government, during which their forces melted away and they were easily dispersed.

Adapted from A. L. Morton, *A People's History of England*, 1938

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these two extracts are in relation to the **development of the English economy under Henry VIII**.

EXTRACT 2

England was a country of subsistence farming. Here and there, among the great landed proprietors of Norfolk, there were sheep flocks running into thousands, and there may have been cattle farmers in the Midlands and the northern hills who farmed in a big way for a specialised market. Over

the country as a whole, however, nine farmers out of ten worked with their families to get enough to eat and make a small annual surplus with which to buy household goods and clothes at the nearest fair. Henrician England was a country of very slow economic growth, if any.

Adapted from W.G. Hoskins, *The Age of Plunder: the England of Henry VIII, 1500–1547*, 1976

EXTRACT 3

By the time of Henry VIII, the economic crises of the Middle Ages were no more. Agricultural improvement promoted economic growth, although at the cost of peasant distress. Increased production generated prosperity for landlords but impoverishment for wage-earners. The effect of economic change was to divide society. The diet of the poor deteriorated, and they were forced to live in bare cottages or rural hovels.

Adapted from John Guy, *Tudor England*, 1988

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these two extracts are in relation to **Henry VIII's foreign policy**.

EXTRACT 2

Left to himself, King Henry VIII turned his hand to the search for personal glory and national aggrandisement, playing a part he had always fancied and never been fit for either in his personal capacities or the resources of his realms. His achievement must strike the reflective mind as remarkable: a grave threat of invasion from France, an continuous threat of war from Scotland, the wasting away of the Crown's recently enlarged resources, a country drained by the heaviest taxation for centuries (some of it dubiously legal), and a major crisis in what had been the least crisis-prone of the economies of western Europe. That his achievements did not destroy the monarchy which his father, Wolsey and Cromwell had fashioned, nor produce a real collapse and a class war in England, was none of his doing.

Adapted from Geoffrey R. Elton, *Reform and Reformation: England, 1509–1558*, 1977

EXTRACT 3

To contemporaries, Henry was everything a king should be. For them, whether they might like or loathe his policies, Henry was everything a king should be; he had all the monarchical virtues in full measure. The first was magnificence, immediately obvious in his personal appearance. The reputation of the Field of the Cloth of Gold spread throughout Europe, not simply as a costly expensive exercise in image building, but as regal glory in action. A second contemporary royal virtue was military power and success. Henry's fascination with military technology, most notably heavy guns on board ship and the consequent need to encourage cannon-founding, was entirely in the kingly tradition. So was war. No one was allowed to forget Henry's triumph at the Battle of the Spurs, even though it was a skirmish fought in his absence. His armies not only won massive victories which culled two generations of Scottish nobles; in 1544 they savaged the lives of ordinary Scots and ruined the lowland economy. Supremely, with the capture of Boulogne, Henry became the only king to win territory in France for more than a century.

Adapted from Eric W. Ives, 'Henry VIII', in *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, 2004

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these two extracts are in relation to **the importance of humanism in the reign of Henry VIII**.

EXTRACT 2

The sponsorship for this devout humanism came from the highest quarters and was never far from the royal family itself. The association of the London humanists with the mercantile community was amply evident from the careers of Colet and More and from the involvement of the Mercers' Company with St Paul's School. Most obvious was the concentration of important patronage in a very few hands and the close industry of this sponsoring group, including courtiers, administrators, ecclesiastics and reforming abbots. Finally, at the centre of this whole group of patrons was the king himself. Equally important was the opposition to Erasmus. Only one man of stature in learned circles opposed him, Edward Lee, later Archbishop of York.

Adapted from James K. McConica, *English Humanists and Reformation Politics under Henry VIII and Edward VI*, 1965

EXTRACT 3

The humanism of Erasmus and More was fragile. Even without Luther's challenge the humanists would have split because of differences in religious stance. More believed in the supremacy of faith; Catholic beliefs must be defended because God commanded them. Erasmus believed in human reason, and could not accept that God tested people's faith by making them believe things that humanist scholarship had thrown into question. So these splits weakened humanism. Instead, new exponents of reform caught public attention.

Adapted from John Guy, *Tudor England*, 1988

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these two extracts are in relation to the **reasons for the outbreak of the Pilgrimage of Grace**.

EXTRACT 3

The Pilgrimage was threatening because nobles, gentry, clergy and people combined forces, and because they shared an ideology. Indeed this revolt was neither a clash between different social groups nor a split within the governing class, but a popular rising by northerners in general. They wore badges of the Five Wounds of Christ; they swore an oath that contradicted the Crown's oath of supremacy; and they circulated ballads connecting the theme of the Church in danger to the socio-economic distress they believed would result from the loss of monastic charity. Their oath bound them to take up Christ's cross, to defend the Catholic Church, to strive for suppression of

heretics and to expel evil councillors from the king's council. The Pilgrimage followed medieval patterns of dissent – that is, protest combined with protestations of loyalty to the king and the established order.

Adapted from John Guy, *Tudor England*, 1988

EXTRACT 4

The revolts of 1536 to 1537, the Lincolnshire Revolt, the Pilgrimage of Grace and the Captain Poverty risings in October, and the renewed risings in January and early February 1537 must be understood as risings of the commons which the gentry, ultimately successfully, worked to tame through the re-establishment of their authority. In their attempts to harness the commons, the gentry were hindered, first by one of their number – Aske – who saw political and personal advantage in furthering the revolts and led the commons into a stand-off with a royal force at Doncaster; and second, by the refusal of Henry VIII to make concessions. The first revolt took place in Lincolnshire and east Yorkshire and was stimulated by fears for religion in the parish churches. The second revolt in the uplands was concerned with agrarian discontents.

Adapted from Richard Hoyle, *The Pilgrimage of Grace and the Politics of the 1530s*, 2001

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these two extracts are in relation to the **effectiveness of Wolsey as the king's principal minister**.

Extract A

Henry VIII liked to shrug off responsibility for important decisions on his efficient but unpopular minister, Wolsey. The main business of government was to keep the peace and dispense justice; and this Wolsey did but little more. Wolsey's years seem tame compared to the bustling reforms of the next decade; but there is perhaps much to be said for mere stability. The failure of Wolsey's foreign policy in 1529 was hardly Wolsey's fault. There was little that England could have done to prevent Charles V's triumph in Italy – there was little that could therefore be done to secure Henry's divorce except by resorting to radical measures.

Adapted from C S L Davies, *Peace, Print and Protestantism*, 1988

Extract B

Wolsey had the ruthlessness, the administrative skill, the reliance on new men and above all the absolute spirit of the renaissance prince. Although he was unseeing in an age of vision, an administrator rather than a creator, he was none the less a great man. He made his country famous abroad. The Emperor made no effort to fight for his aunt's cause: France and Spain neutralised one another and Henry was able to implement his reformation without any interference from abroad. At home Wolsey created a tremendous central authority in government for his master.

Adapted from J D Mackie, *The Earlier Tudors*, 1987

Assess how convincing the arguments in these two extracts are in relation to Henry VIII's actions towards the Church of England.

EXTRACT A

Henry's greatest triumph was the establishment of supremacy over the Church, and we may doubt whether that would ever have happened had his fascination with Anne Boleyn not held him to his purpose against enormous odds. He decided to marry this woman no matter what the cost. One of the reasons was his need for legitimate children, but another was his belief in the sanctity of marriage. He was offended by loose sexual morality and criticised his sister, Margaret, when she abandoned her second husband. Until 1525 he was a conventional Renaissance prince, but thereafter his political and sexual needs drove him into uncharted waters, with extremely constructive results for the future of England.

Adapted from David Loades, *The Six Wives of Henry VIII*, 2009

EXTRACT B

Henry's failure to get rid of Catherine drove him onwards to attack Pope Clement and the Church in England, but this was not the whole explanation of his actions. There were two ideas present in his mind; one that he must procure a divorce; the other that kingship conferred on him a position in the Christian community which had been stolen by others, which he must recover. The Royal Supremacy grew with the divorce campaign, but was distinct from it. Had there been no divorce, or had Clement given up, there would probably still have been a clash between the Pope and a prince who, in the name of reform, was beginning to claim new spiritual authority.

Adapted from Jack Scarisbrick, *Henry VIII*, 1969

THREE EXTRACT QUESTIONS

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to **the threats to Henry VII's position in the years 1485 to 1509**.

Extract A

The dynastic threat to the Tudor regime must not be exaggerated. There was no one to cause rival political tensions amongst Henry VII's relations and no obvious focus for political discontent. It is true, the supporters of Simnel and Warbeck dressed their ambitions in dynastic clothes, but the most important revolt in Henry VII's reign, the Cornish Rising of 1497, was not dynastic. On the contrary, it was sparked by the parliamentary grant of that year to finance an invasion of Scotland. The tax revolt erupted in the south west because Cornishmen refused to underwrite a campaign against Scotland for which, they believed, a scutage or land tax levied in the north was the correct source of finance.

Adapted from John Guy, *Tudor England*, 1990

Extract B

In May 1502 Sir James Tyrell and several other persons were arrested and executed for treason. At the same time Lord William de la Pole, brother of Suffolk, and Lord William Courtenay, son of the earl of Devon, were taken into prison from which they did not emerge until after Henry's death. It must be supposed that this is because Henry expected a far reaching conspiracy. Perhaps Henry's agents were inventing these threats in order to advance their own positions, but it is nevertheless hard to avoid the conclusion that there was a spirit of disaffection among the old families. No doubt the ambitions of the great families were also aroused by the deaths of the king's sons, Edmund on 12 June 1500 and Arthur on 2 April 1502, but even without the disturbing influence of dynastic interests there was wavering support for the King in the ranks of the old nobility.

Adapted from J D Mackie, *The Earlier Tudors*, 1987

Extract C

Whilst Henry VII used every means at his disposal to reduce the pretensions of mighty subjects, he also did his utmost to build up his own power. The restoration of royal finances was a key element in this. The King recognised that the secret of recovering royal authority lay in making himself richer than his subjects. This was one reason why, unlike Edward IV, he retained possession of the Crown lands. But there was another reason. Land was the basis of local power. By keeping royal estates in hand and administering them through his own household servants, Henry maintained a direct royal presence throughout his kingdom.

Henry VII was not as ruthless, consistent or as continuously successful as this brief account implies. He faced major rebellions, especially in 1497, and was never entirely secure on the throne. His preferred approach to the control of the provinces by divide and rule created crises and tensions in some parts of the kingdom and stored up trouble for his successor in others. But by ceaseless vigilance and unrelenting pressure on all his subjects, great and small, Henry made himself respected, feared and obeyed.

Adapted from A J Pollard, *The Wars of the Roses*, 2001

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to **religious change in the years after 1547**.

Extract A

There was religious compromise among the elites and apathy, or even indifference, among the mass of the population towards religious change and it is increasingly doubtful whether Protestantism had taken much of a hold in England by 1553. Indeed, it is now popular to suggest that Catholicism had wide popular support among the lower orders in both the towns and the countryside and that, had Mary lived longer, England would probably have remained Roman Catholic. Possibly there was much less hostility between English Catholics and Protestants than was previously believed. It is true that there were extremists on both sides, however, the vast majority of people were very moderate in their outlook at least initially.

However, 1570 was a turning point with the excommunication of the queen. After that the Settlement was rigorously enforced and fines for non-attendance were raised. The authorities became less tolerant of dissident Protestants (Puritans) and of recusants (Catholics) and displayed a greater degree of ruthlessness in their pursuit of Jesuits and evangelists.

Adapted from R Turvey and N Heard, **Change and Protest 1536-1588**, 2012

Extract B

A habitual, conventional Catholicism took a whole generation to die out and in some parishes mass was said more or less openly in defiance of the law. Only a small core of men were prepared however to take the more positive step of refusal to attend their protestant parish church, once the generation of Marian priests had died out and maintaining catholic practices had come to involve harbouring illegal, foreign-trained, priests. Elizabeth's reign in fact saw the development of a popular, aggressive anti-Catholicism and which was further fostered by increasingly strained relations with Spain. Even so, pockets of Catholicism survived in what the Puritans called 'the dark corners of the realm'. Even more annoying to the zealots was the continuing indifference of many people to religious matters; the poor, it was complained, seldom went to their church to hear their duties. Not all Elizabethans were obsessed by sin and salvation, although those who were disproportionately influential.

Adapted from C S L Davies, **Peace, Print and Protestantism**, 1988

Extract C

There was much in common between the squire, the lawyer, the merchant and the yeoman. They were all men of the new age and they tended to become protestant alike from self-interest and also from conviction. They evolved an essentially middle-class religion. The tendency of Protestant doctrine was to exalt the married state, and to dedicate the business life, in reaction against a medieval doctrine that the true religion was celibacy and monastic separation from the world. These ideas and practices were by no means confined to extremists – they were the practice of Anglican families who loved and fought for the new Prayer Book. Protestantism and reading the bible became a social custom common to all English protestants. The martyrs recorded in Foxe's book provided a moral basis for the new national religion beginning to emerge out of the chaos. When Elizabeth came to the throne, the bible and Prayer Book formed the intellectual and spiritual foundation of a new social order.

Adapted from G M Trevelyan, **English Social History**, 1946

2017 EXTRACT QUESTION

Using your understanding of the historical context, assess how convincing the arguments in these three extracts are in relation to the crises faced by the Tudors in the years 1533 to 1558.

[30 marks]

Extract A

We may at once define the fundamental issue of these decades; that of the continuity, security and power of the Tudor Monarchy. The theme of ensuring security is constant; whether this takes the form of Henry VIII's frantic quests to stabilise the succession to the throne following the birth of Edward in 1537, or of Edward VI, a sickly boy destined never to achieve adulthood, or, finally, of Mary, 'the Spanish Tudor', the most tragic of them all. 5
Throughout these years the security of the monarchy was directly reflected in their religious policies and international relations. The security and power of the Crown were affected by these issues and by financial and economic problems. The monarchs were beset by the perpetual fear that any one or combination of these issues, might give rise to civil strife. It is this integral relationship between the different factors, which gives the crisis a certain unity. It was a crisis of both the dynasty and society. 10

Adapted from W Jones, *The Mid-Tudor Crisis*, 1973

Extract B

Historians have become rather too fond of inventing crises and are in danger of devaluing the word. There was no general crisis of authority in the mid-Tudor years. Nor was there any economic or social crisis which was peculiar to this period. Serious inflation dates from about 1545 and was largely the result of Henry's policy of debasement, but was short-lived. Social and agrarian problems certainly existed and had been building up for half a century. In terms of national security there was a bad scare in 1539, but no real threat of an invasion. The rebellions were spectacular but relatively harmless. The effect of the changes on the Church, on the other hand, seems to present a more convincing argument. Exposed to dramatic change by the creation of a Royal Supremacy from 1533; it was forced through a protestant revolution between 1547 and 1549 only to be forcibly re-catholicised by Mary. But such a period of protracted and fundamental change can hardly be called a 'crisis'. 5 10

Adapted from D Loades, *The Mid-Tudor Crisis*, 1992

Extract C

There is obviously something to be said for the view that the years 1536 to 1558 were a period of crisis for the people of England. These years saw unprecedented rapid changes in the economy and in religion, arguably the two areas which affected most intimately the lives of ordinary Englishmen. Historians are now emphasising the profound psychological shocks which these upheavals must have meant for hundreds of thousands of men and women who had been accustomed to much less volatile conditions. It is doubtful, on the other hand, if the Tudor State was ever in quite such serious difficulties as the word 'crisis' implies. It was occupied successively by a sick and rapidly aging bully, a boy who was too young to rule and a woman with limited political abilities. In these circumstances what is significant and remarkable is not the weakness of government but its relative strength.

Adapted from AGR Smith, *The Emergence of a Nation State*, 1997

EXTRACT QUESTIONS IN THE BOOK:

Question on Wolsey pp 65/66;

Religion 96/97 (but three extracts)

ESSAY QUESTIONS: Henry VII

Consolidation of authority/Government

- “Henry governed England effectively between 1485 and 1509.” Assess the validity of this view.
- ‘By 1509, Henry VII had successfully secured his power.’ Assess the validity of this view.
- ‘Rebellions can be seen as the greatest challenge facing Henry’s rule, 1485-1509.’ Assess the validity of this view.
- ‘Henry’s financial policies were the most important reason for the success of his rule’. Assess the validity of this view.
- ‘Securing the Tudor succession was the most important aim of Henry VII’s foreign policy.’ Assess the validity of this view.
- ‘Henry VII’s policies weakened the nobility in the years 1485 to 1509.’ Assess the validity of this view.
- ‘Henry VII was very successful in establishing his dynasty between 1485 and 1509.’ Assess the validity of this view.
- 2017 EXAM: ‘Henry VII had successfully established monarchical authority by 1509.’ Assess the validity of this view.

Finance

- ‘Henry’s financial policies were the most important reason for the success of his rule’. Assess the validity of this view.
- ‘Henry VII was an expert financial manager who should be praised for increasing the royal income.’ Assess the validity of this view of the years 1485 to 1509.

Foreign Policy

- ‘Foreign policy was the key reason for the consolidation of Henry VII’s authority.’ Assess the validity of this view.
- ‘Henry VII’s foreign policy failed to achieve its key aims in the years 1485 to 1509.’ Assess the validity of this view.
- ‘Despite the need to secure his dynasty, it was the desire to expand England’s overseas trade that underpinned Henry VII’s foreign policy.’ Assess the validity of this view.

Religion

- ‘The Church was more influential than the nobility in the years 1485 to 1509.’ Assess the validity of this view.
- ‘The years 1485 to 1509 were a time of stability for the Church of England.’ Assess the validity of this view.

ESSAY QUESTIONS:

Henry VIII

Government

- 'Between the years 1515 and 1540, Tudor government was completely transformed.'
Assess the validity of this view.
- 'The most successful domestic policy in the period 1509-1529 was Wolsey's legal reforms.'
Assess the validity of this view.
- 'Parliamentary legislation was more important than other factors in ensuring the succession of Edward VI in 1547.' Assess the validity of this view with reference to the years 1525 and 1547.
How successful was Wolsey as the king's chief minister in the years 1515 to 1529?
- To what extent was England's government fundamentally transformed in the years 1509 to 1547?
- 'The King's ministers served Henry VIII well, but served themselves even better.'
Assess the validity of this view in the context of the years 1515 to 1540.

Religion

- 'Protestant ideas were responsible for the development of the English Reformation in the years 1529 to 1547'. Assess the validity of this view.
- 'Henry VIII's government was strengthened by its international position in the years 1534 to 1547.' Assess the validity of this view.
- "Henry VIII transformed the English Church between 1529 and 1547."
Assess the validity of this view.
- 'Changes in religion in the reign of Henry VIII up to 1540 occurred because of Cromwell.'
Assess the validity of this view.
- 'Opposition to the Reformation of the Church in England failed in the years 1530 to 1547 because it lacked leadership.' Assess the validity of this view.

Foreign Policy

- 'Henry VIII's foreign policy was successful'.
Assess the validity of this view.
- 'The foreign policy of Henry VIII failed to achieve its objectives in the years 1509 to 1547.'
Assess the validity of this view.

Society

- 'The key social development of the years 1509 to 1547 was the growth of the gentry.' Assess the validity of this view.

Both monarchs:

- 'Despite their differences in approach, Henry VII and Henry VIII shared the same political aims.' Assess the validity of this view.
- 'Henry VIII failed to build on the successes of his father in his policies on exploration and trade.' Assess the validity of this view.