

"Tudor England's greatest success was its ability to feed itself."

"England was economically healthier, more expansive, and more optimistic under the Tudors."

HISTORY REVISION

Henry VII

Lockyer "There was no sudden, cataclysmic break between the Medieval and modern worlds."

"checked the restoration of royal authority that had been slowly proceeding" L

Background

- Crowned 22 August 1485
- End of War of Roses from 1399.
- Renaissance on Continent.
- Ireland ruled mainly by Anglo-Norman English earldoms / Gaelic clans

Calais
H. owned - England
Wales
Ireland
Scotland c. 1.1.0. m.

- King's rule only in the Pale.
- Wales consisted of Principality, Marcher Lordships, Crown Lordships. K^{ing} had ultimate control. Frequent outbreaks of disorder.
- Scotland Independent but owed allegiance to England.

"Back door to England"

- Still possessed Calais.
- 95% wool.
- Population increasing during Henry's reign for first time since 1348/9. (Plague).

"replaced by a bastard form, based not so much upon land as upon money and force" - Lockyer

- Feudal system collapsing.
- 1471 → Sir John Fortescue: "The Governance of England"

identified financial weakness of King and problem of overmighty subjects.

Recommended conciliar reform

- Renaissance → 1476 - Caxton
→ 1499 - Erasmus visited → impressed.
- Intellectual revival in the law (Guy).

Henry ⇒ Parents Margaret Beaufort, Edmund Tudor.
Born 1457. 1470 ⇒ France.

⇒ Had (needed) support at Bosworth from French & English.

stabilizer

could be ruthless and severe, but was neither bloodthirsty nor egotistical!

Began to centralize English politics.

cleared way for Wolsey + Cromwell

L. 'many people... were prepared to serve the Crown no matter who was wearing it.'

Security of throne.

q. 'dynastic threat to the Tudor regime must not be exaggerated'

Bindoff
'his ability to keep his throne would be the ultimate test of his kingship'

Aware of risky position

→ Dated beginning of reign from before Bosworth

Richard's supporters traitors - attainted

→ Coronation before first meeting of PMc

Imprisoned Earl of Warwick, etc.

Dispensation to marry Elizabeth of York arrived January.

'Safe' marriages of E's sisters.

L. 'iron determination to hold his throne'

→ Showed H. could not rely on support for Scottish war.

1497 - Cornish rising 'the most important revolt in H7's reign'

→ Henry did not automatically condemn Yorkists.

April 1486 (ish) → Lovel and Stafford stirred up rebellion.

Established (small) permanent military force.

→ K responded with mercy/severity. Successful.

Reyes: 'the fact that such a ridiculous scheme almost succeeded indicates... how fragile was Henry's grasp on the throne.'

1486-7 → LAMBERT SIMNEL.

q. 'more menacing, because it occurred within 2 years of Bosworth'

Henry's policy of mercy

→ Simnel given job in K's kitchen. Symonds imprisoned. Nobles who had fought - 28 attainted.

→ Symonds's brainchild: Impersonated Warwick.

→ Support from Margaret of Burgundy

→ Crowned in Dublin 1487.

June 1487 Simnel/Earl of Lincoln met H7's forces at East Stoke.

→ November Elizabeth crowned queen.

1491-9 → PERKIN WARBECK.

Fluke or plan?

Chimes: 'no unpremeditated accident but was the first overt action in the unfolding of a definite plan'

→ Claimed he was Duke of York.

→ Welcomed at French court until Étaples

→ To Flanders (1493 trade stopped)

→ Recognised by Maximilian 1494

→ 1495: PMc: Acts of Attainder in dealing Sir John Stanley

→ 1495: Warbeck landed at Deal: No support.

→ to Scotland. James IV gave him his cousin in

1496 Ralph marriage + a pension.

Willbed imprisoned Warwick

England disaster

Warbeck 7 Ireland.

1499 hanged.

Scottish invasion of 1497 7 year truce at Ayton.

Those who were involved were fined rather than executed.

1499 Warwick executed - many more could impersonate him

1500 → Edmund died

1502 → Arthur died.

Henry the boy not strong

1503 → Elizabeth died. ; Henry ill.

1501 → Suffolk fled old Yorkist support gathering in England.

1504: Pmt: 51 Attainders.

1506 - Ap of Burgundy took refuge off Weymouth during a storm: Suffolk surrendered.

Henry once again insecure.

'... but none of them spoke of my Lord Prince.'

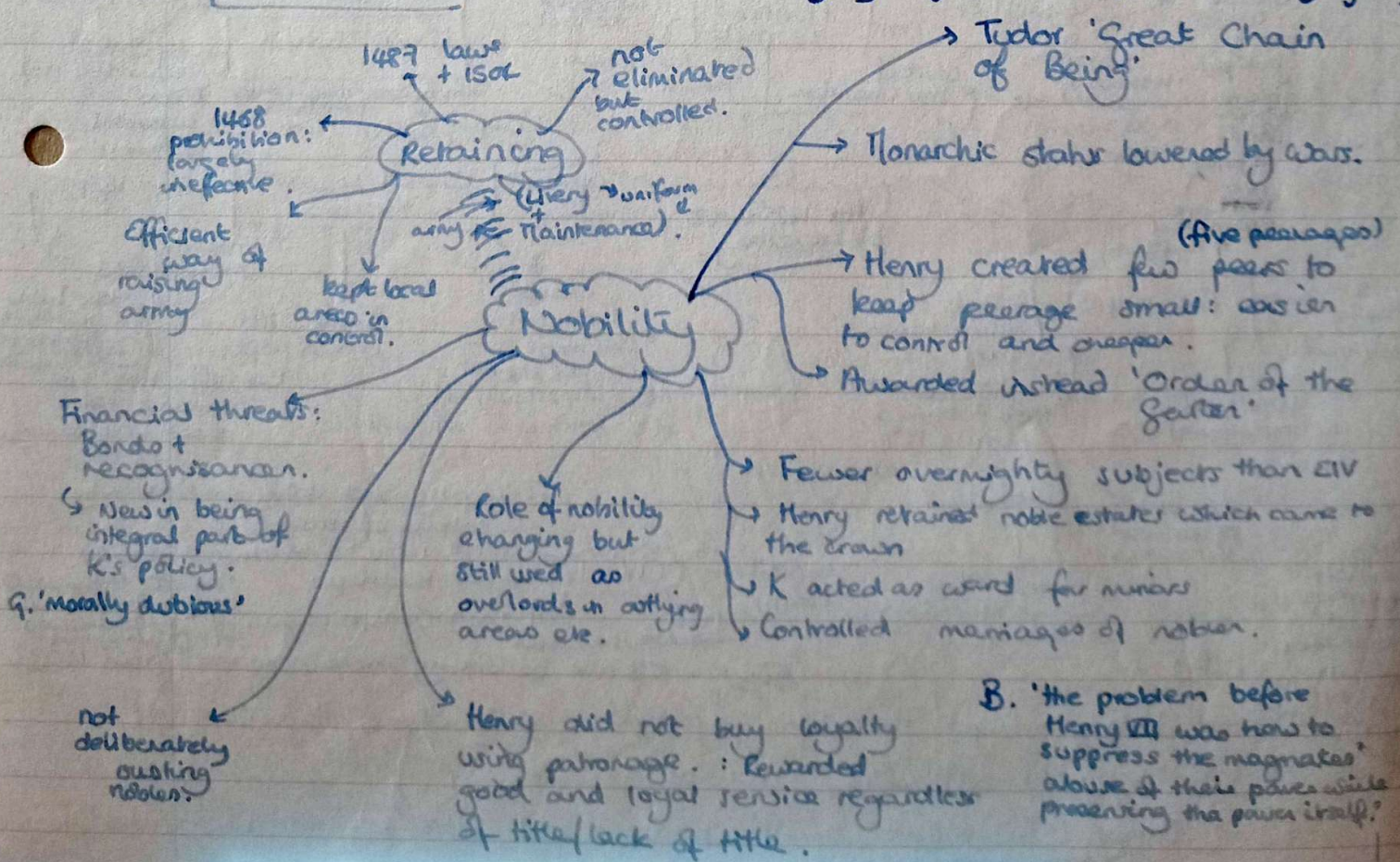
showed H could not finance major war.

1489: Pmtary subsidy for war with Brittany → rebellion in Yorkshire. Calmed relatively easily but only 25% of tax collected.

1477: Pmtary subsidy to resist Scottish invasion → Cornish rebelled. → Marched to Kent before being dispelled rapidly. Kentish men supported the govt. under their powerful magnates.

Government.

Q. 'The problem ... was less that of overmighty subjects than of an undermighty king'



L. rather than creating absolute kingship they 'pumped new blood and new vigour into the existing system'

G. accuses him of overspending - 'the receipts of Henry III had to be used to pay his father's debts'

G. accuses Henry of 'stretching his prerogative too far' in 3 specific but limited spheres

fiscal excess

- recognizances
- management of inquisitions post mortem
- sale of offices.

C.I.B. appointed annually (country).

unpaid

effective system in their own interests.

B. H7 had to rely almost exclusively on the part-time services of amateur administrators.

K. centralising royal power: making his commands felt.

Local Government

Systems had broken down during wars of the Roses.

Henry delegated local magnates to some extent but insisted on loyalty.

Jasper Tudor: Wales

Earl of Oxford: East Anglia.

G. 'H7 restored law & order... less by judicature than by inventing swords of carnacles'

→ bonds/recognizances.

Spasmodic legal reform/enforcement. NOT new systems.

But effective local system could only be implemented if it was centralised by an efficient central govt.

Bindoff: 'complete dependence upon the K. and on competence under him.'

'Quis custodiet ipsos custodes' → K + small group of men.

NOT NEW

'the mildest-mannered tribunal that ever sentenced a criminal (James)'

to advise K administer law and order

use of smaller committees eased control.

50% clerics

usefulness rewarded not blood.

Succeeded by Watham.

From 1495

Small, v. professional.

B. 'the Tudor Council came to discharge almost all the duties of the K.'

→ effective tool against some cases of retaining.

King's Council

John Norton - Chancellor from 1483.

Empson + Audley 1504.

H. kept absolute control.

dated from Yorkist times.

CREATED by Henry.

by the end of the reign

"the most detested but the most important" of H's institutions of govt.

Reforms.

benefits clergy

1486

benefits clergy

1486

(Guy) K's rule becoming more personal from 1483

some attacks on church courts.

Good relations of minor importance.

'service to the state, even to the detriment of the church, was required of all'.

Council of Wales

Provincial Councils

Court of Star Chamber

Central Government

(Fox 1485-1492 K's secretary.

Activities closely supervised centrally.

gradual development under Tudors

but part of growth admin. justice.

1502 example of haggling

the North less well organized but R. still in charge.

1502

1502

1502

1502

1502

1502

1502

1502

1502

1502

1502

PARLIAMENT

met to grant taxes + pass laws + acts of parliament.

met 7 times during H's reign + 5 during first decade.

used other ways of raising money.

didn't often need war taxes

primary taxation frequently caused rebellion.

H's prob. did more than he asked them to do

→ Henry ruled through personal govt: shone to ensure all his subjects obeyed his will.

→ During his reign built up law and order from an unstable country (although there were still gaps).

1502

Henry was ensuring that personal government was felt in every corner of his realm.

Lords initially more dominant

continued in traditional role.

1502

1502

1502

1502

1502

1502

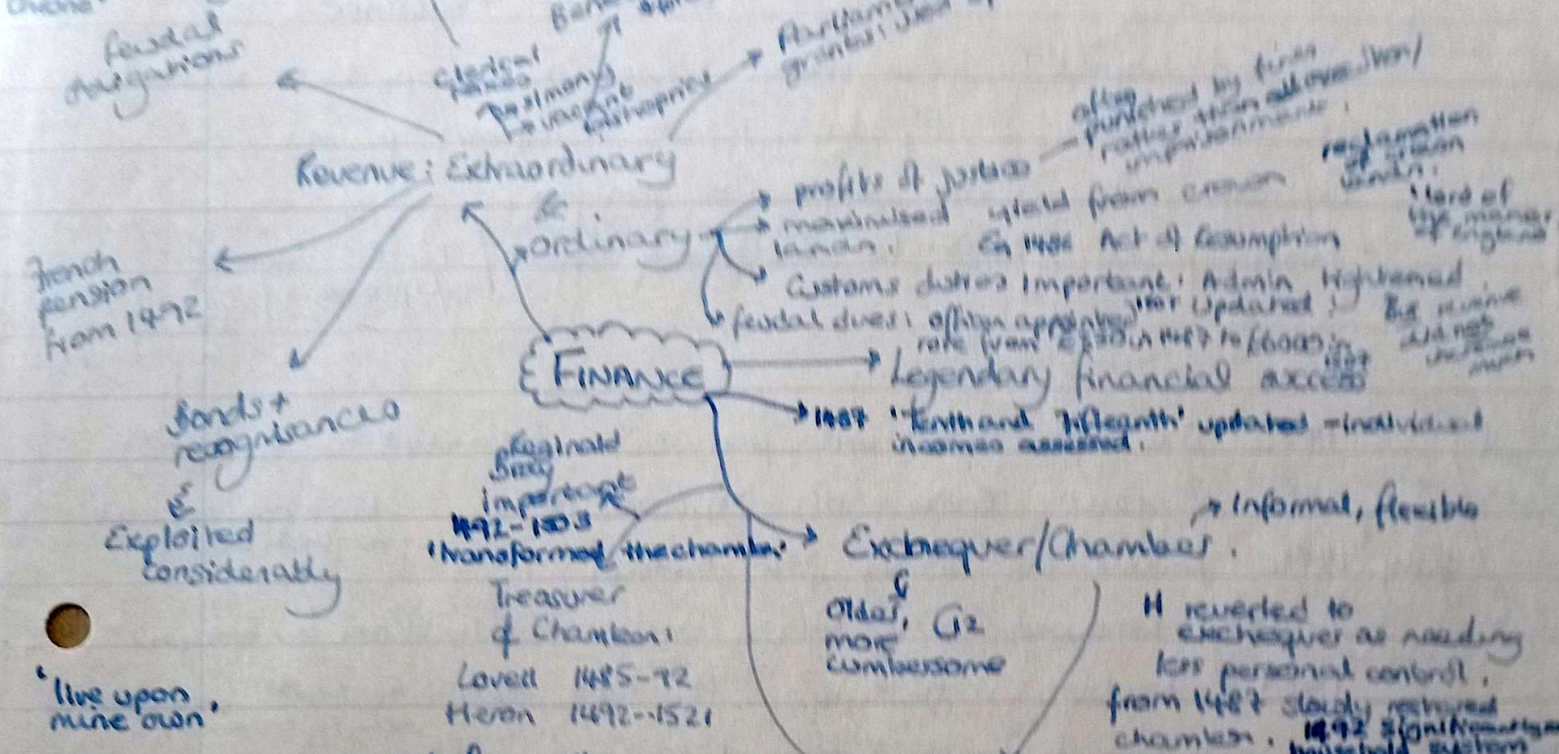
1502

1502

B. 'the best businessman to sit upon the English throne'

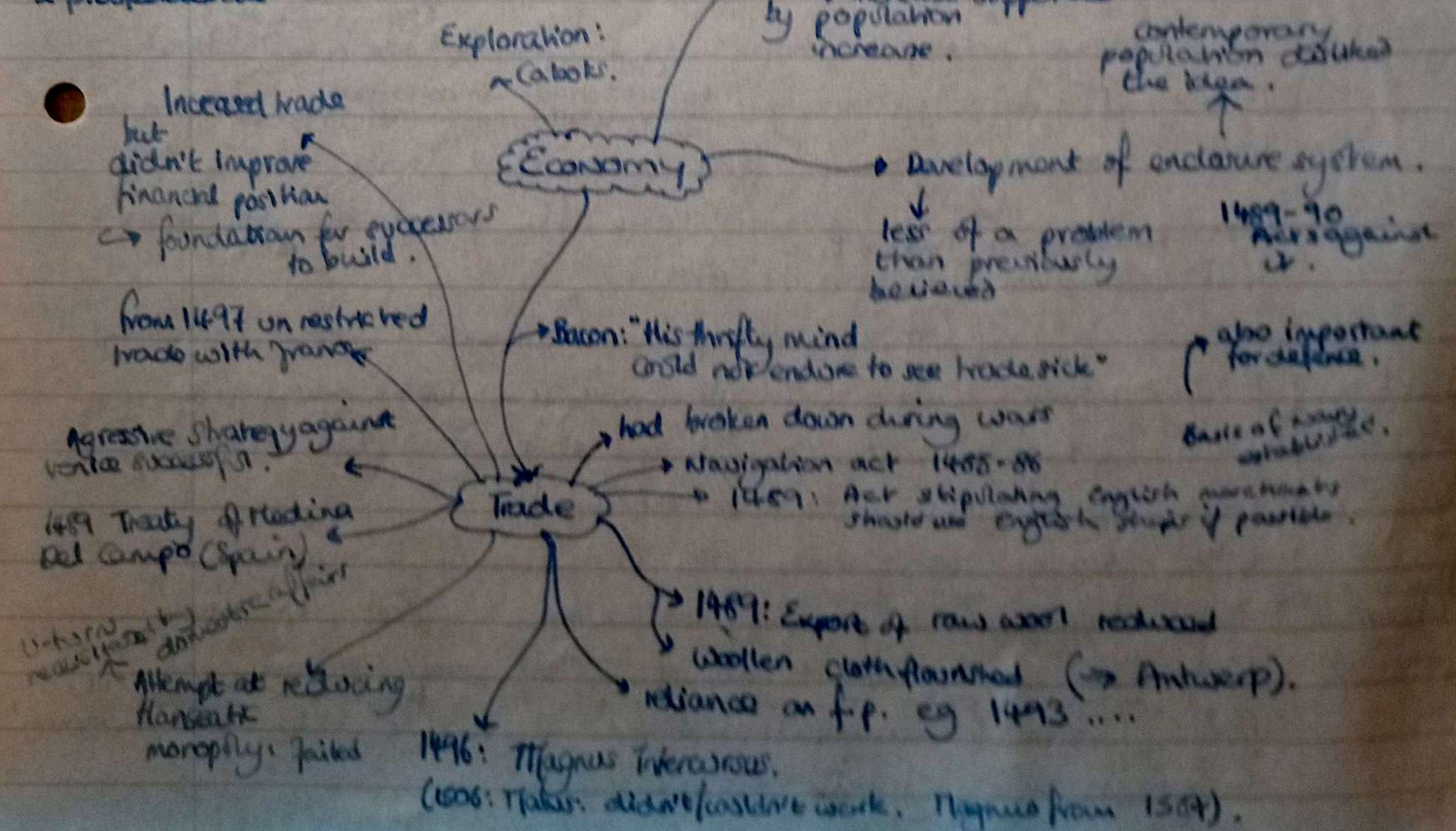
less exploited than elsewhere but nevertheless substantial income
loans in market + repaid
Benevolence + forced loans not repaid

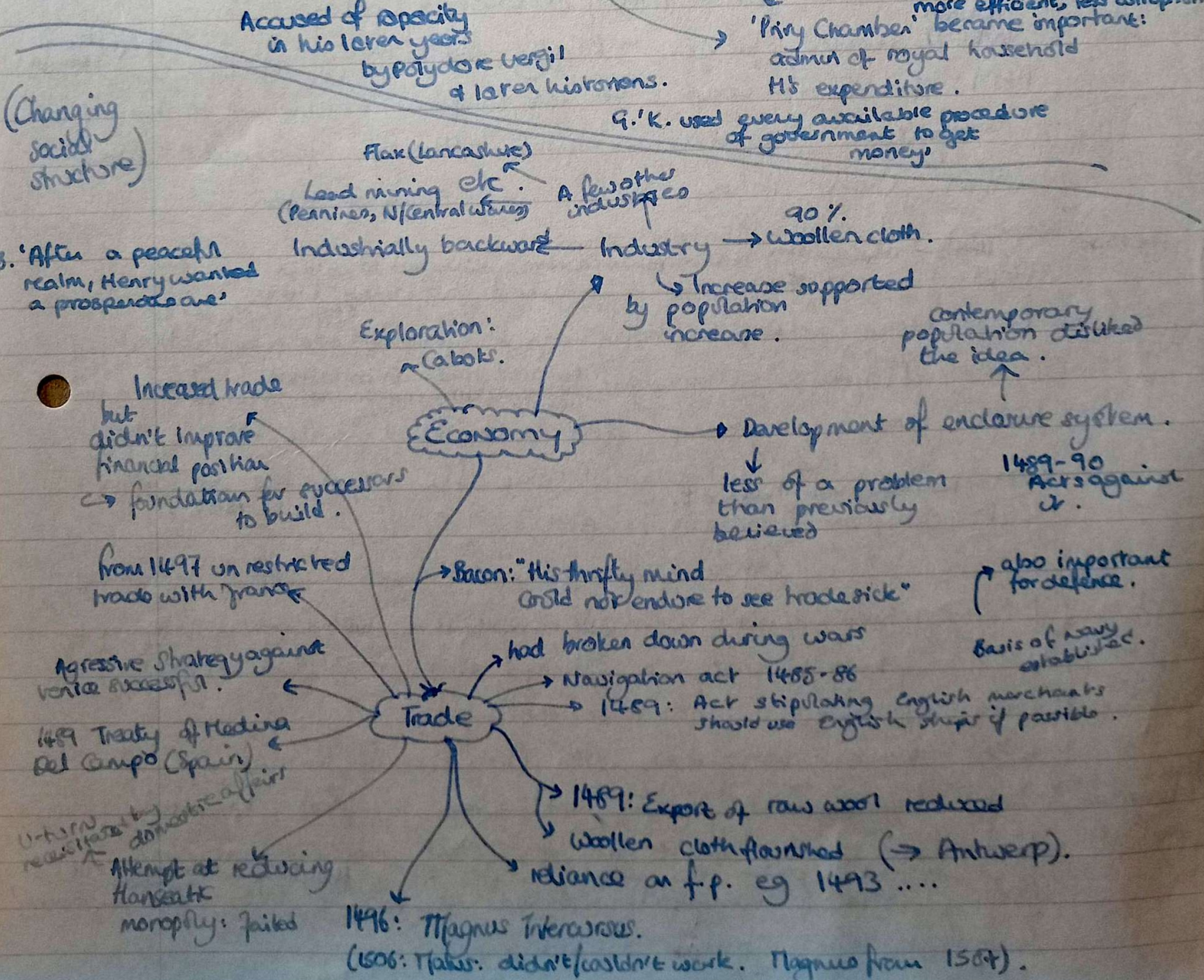
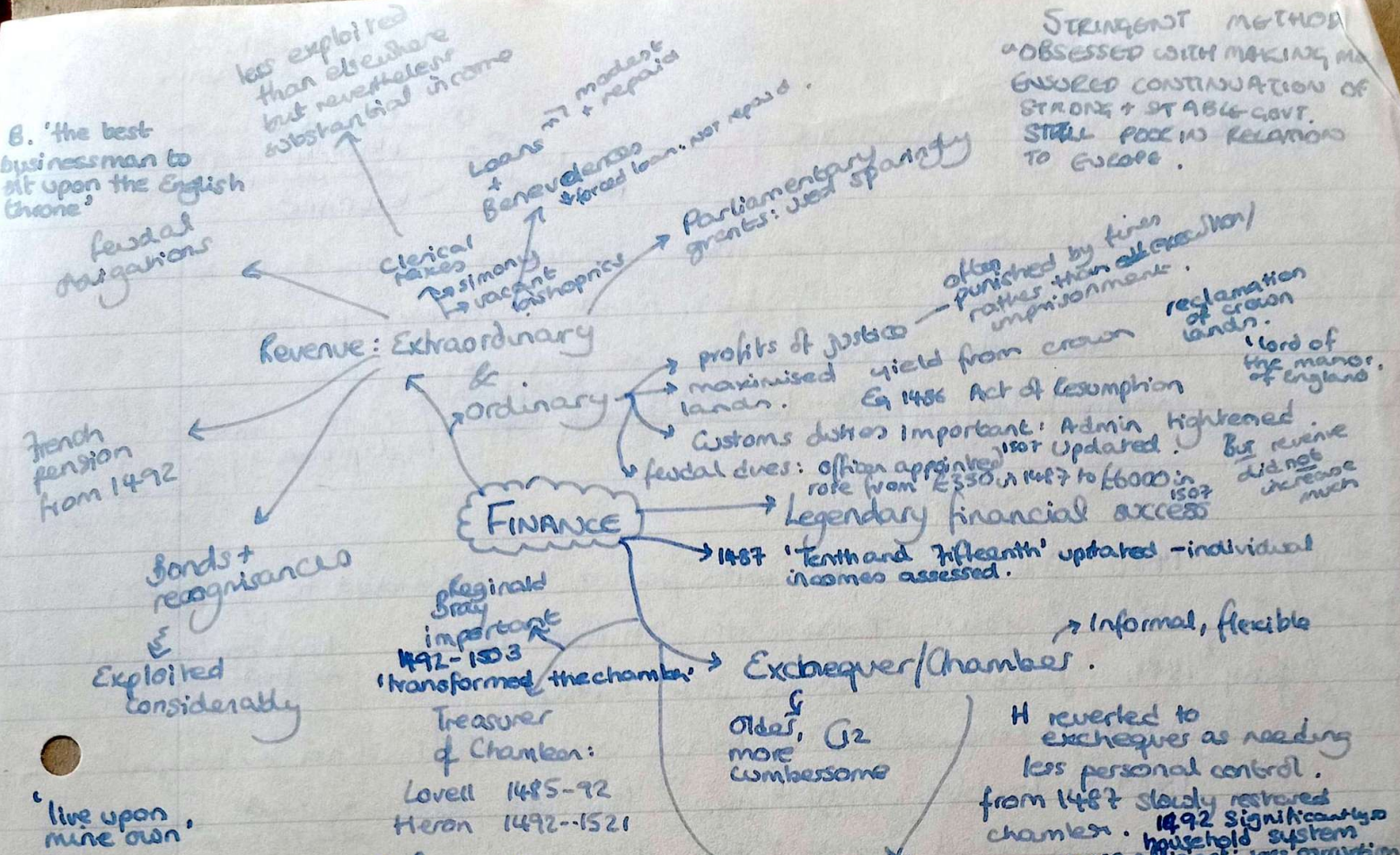
STEINBRUNN METHOD
"OBSESSED WITH REVENUE, HIS EMPLOYED CONTINUATION OF STRONG & STABLE GOVT. STILL POSSIBLE RELATIONS TO EUROPE"



(Changing social structure)

B. 'After a peaceful realm, Henry wanted a prosperous one'





Foreign policy - Diplomacy.

Generally defensive

No solutions in Ireland.

— tended to be a place where pretenders were accepted
— KILDARE.

• England - hoped to be a main power in Europe but often left on sidelines. Spain → new European power.

• Defensive rather than aggressive position.

• Foreign policy: 1485-92: ^{Developing Diplomacy} Consolidating support / 92-'03 Successful diplomacy / '03-'09 Changing diplomacy.

1485: One year Truce with France. Extended to Jan 1487.

July 1486: 3 year Truce with James III. Kept contacts at Scottish court.

July 1486: Commercial treaty with Brittany

Jan 1487: Renewed Ed's treaty with Maximilian for one year

1487 - Trouble in Brittany. H. sent several hundred volunteers under Scaler.

Then renewed French Truce, disowned Scaler.

Autumn 1492 Invaded France. → rapidly led to treaty of Etaples (after 33 days)

1489: Medina Del Campo "the most significant achievement of Henry's f.p."

→ recognised England as an equal although Ferdinand was wiser than Henry. Truce of Ayton.

European affairs affected England.

WARBECK

1493 - Truce with Antwerp as countries diverted to Calais

1495 - League of Venice: England included 1496.

1496 - Henry despite Holy League pursued commercial treaty w France. (Holy League)

1496 - Magnus Intercursus. Restored trade on condition neither country harboured the other's rebels.

1497 - Truce of Ayton. First of its kind since 1528

1499 - Reconfirmed Magnus Int. Full treaty of Peace after Warbeck's execution.

1501 - Catherine of Aragon m. Arthur. 1502.

(At same time Joanna of Aragon m. Pp of Burgundy)

1502 - Arthur died. → JIV of Scotland m. HVI's daughter Margaret.

1503 - Elizabeth died. Edmund de la Pole fled abroad.

1504 - Isabella of Castille died.

1505 - Began negotiations with Philip. of Burgundy

1506 - Negotiations Treaty concluded. Sept. Pp died.

1507 - Charles of HRE + Mary of England - marriage agreement

1508 - League of Cambrai isolated Henry. Holy by now 'the cockpit of Europe' - but turned diplomacy

European away from England.

gave him a breathing room.

made the best of a difficult situation

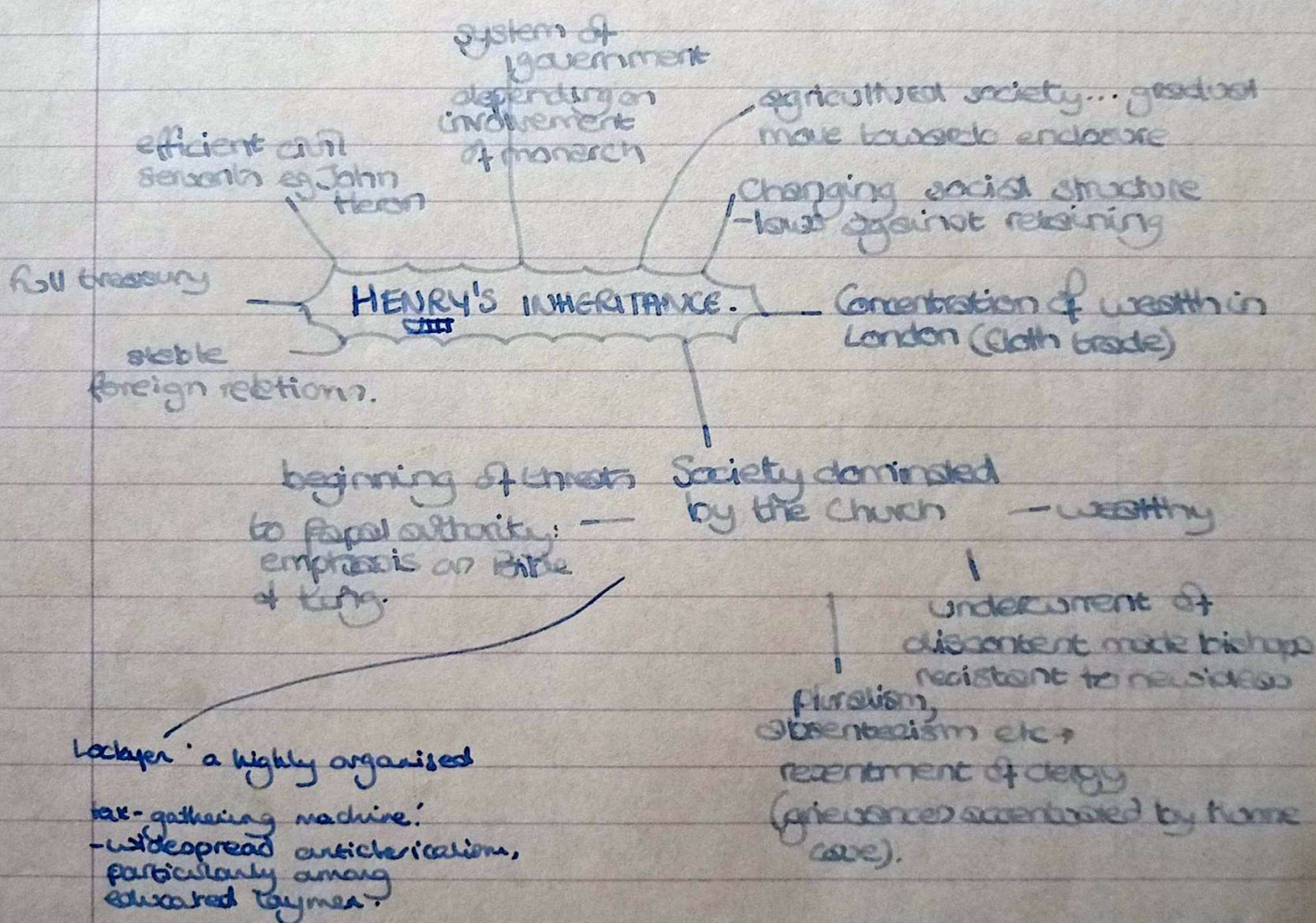
His f.p. was obliged to change direction.

Magnus Intercursus (never effective)

Lockyer: 'New world' voyages

weakened 'traditional' authority.

'a proud, self-willed man,
whose conscience walked
hand-in-hand with his inclination'



11. 'wished to preserve the structure of the Catholic Church while changing its head' (L.)

L. 'the real victors in the battle of the with the church were the laity.'

WOLSEY

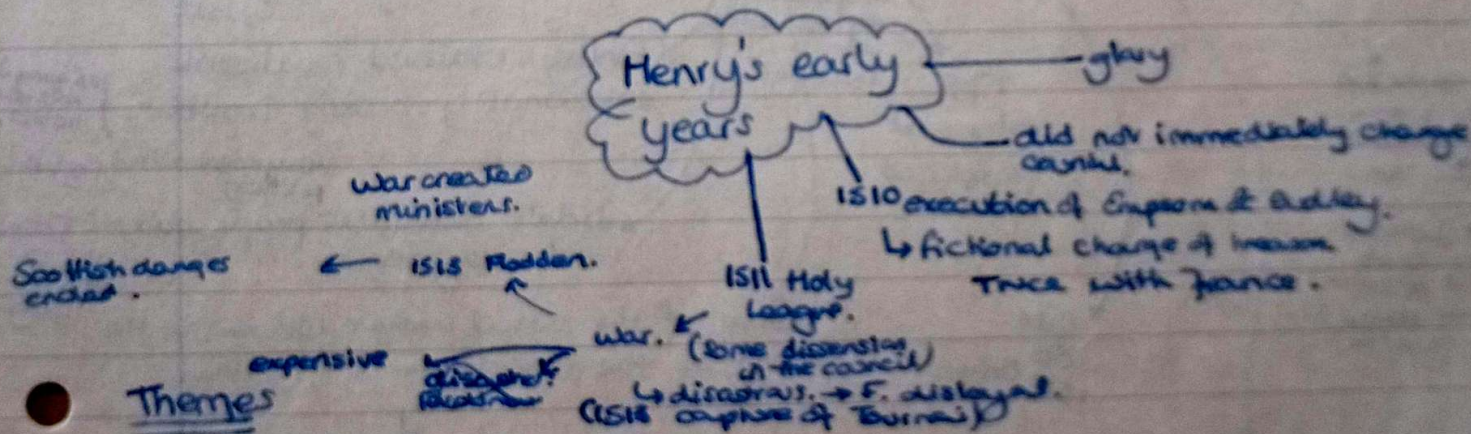
"Vain, shallow and greedy" (Elton).

- * Born 1473, Ipswich.
- * Oxford (B.A. at 15), bursar of Magdalen until forced to leave.
- * Opportunity in war of 1509.
- * 1515 Warham resigned chancellorship. Wolsey took over.
- * 1515-1529 "Wolsey was not only the King's chief minister but virtually his only one." (Elton)
- * AB York from 1518.
- * Legate a latere 1518.

Vergil, Pollard blackened him.

"a handsome giant with a predilection for similes"

"something of a romantic dreamer" Knollys.



Themes

- United Church + State
- Centralised authority
- Enabled H to become absolute monarch.
- FP important → glory not action.
 - ↳ but expensive.
- Finance failed (Gwynn's reinterpretation)
- Unprecedented power
- Abuses, ostentation.

"from 1515 to 1529
Wolsey and not Henry
was the effective ruler
of the country" (Elton)

"Wolsey proved a singularly ill-advised
minister who ruined the finances, exasperated
those people whose support was essential to the monarchy,
and could not translate his boundless energy into anything
profitable to the Commonwealth" (Elton).

Scaresbrick
'a churchillian
capacity for hard work'

Guy 'Tudor govt. at
its most ambitious
and least effective.'

1524
Amicable grant

Guy's reassessment
'major innovations'
Guy - more efficient
taxation.

Wolsey did
some work
against it - no
major impacts.

Sc.
'a monument to
Tudor efficiency'

1517, 1518, 1526

Commissions: showed small
scale of problem.

didn't see
things
through

Council of
the North
reverted to
R's ideas

Judicial
court
but no control
over powerful
magnates.

Mackie
'used his justice
for his own
ends'

legal skill

Court of
Requests
Formalised

overreached
himself when
too many poor
came to him

Star Chamber 'took great augmentation & authority'
under Wolsey (Sir Thomas Smith).

revived + business increased. → moved perjury etc from
Church to Star Chamber.

but nevertheless gave justice to
weak & poor alike.

'Skerton: 'whether he be knight or squire
all men must follow his decree'

Mackie 'making England
a unitary state'

'exasperated those people
whose support was essential to
the monarchy'

1522
forced loan

REBELLION
shook
his
confidence

disliked
his campaigns
couldn't manage
1523 subsidy

didn't build on
trading foundations.

'little understanding
of economic facts'

extravagant,
exhausting.

judgment??

made
him
enemies
administrative
reforms planned
but
not implemented eg
1519, 1526.

'interfered with
everyone and
everything'

little involved in administration.
- machinery running
smoothly under Henry then
Wolsey.

Wolsey retained royal seals
occasionally causing trouble.

(Guy: centralised English
politics)

didn't delegate: people didn't know
what was going on.

virtually
destroyed
inner
ring

'history of the council under Wolsey is the
history of the Star Chamber' (Elton).

Wolsey absorbed admin./
advisory functions himself (L.).

E 'cherished plans beyond
his or any man's capacity'

used to
enforce
his own
authority.
eg Sir Amyas
Pauze.

Cavendish
'he spared neither high nor
low, but judged every estate
according to their merits and
deserts'

"Tried to do the work of ten men and not surprisingly failed" - put church reform last.
Elton?

Gwyn says protestant myth.
- church had never been run so effectively as in 1520s.

Thackie 'turned the Pope into the chaplain of the Emperor'

Skelton
'Why come ye not to court?
To King's court or to
Hampton court?'

Helm 'brought to the English church not reform, but overriding despotism'

Guy: 'created a legatine despotism that paved the way for the 1530s'

(Thackie) maintained power + dignity

position gave him glory but did little for the Church

increased his own wealth

'aid only two things for the Church. He lessened its allegiance to Rome and weakened its past hope of recovery'
(Elton)

E. 'restless, interfering, forceful and tactless'

disliked by clergy and laity.

humanism developing in England

→ Nano, Linacre, Colet.

→ support for reform.

L. 'a great prince of the church in a tradition so alien to modern assumptions that it is difficult to comprehend him!'

made lay reaction probable

yet 'nothing inevitable about the events that followed'

- Kimeres, Amboise just as powerful.

used income to endow colleges at Oxford and Ipswich.

encouraged the appointment of foreigners.

dissolved a few small monasteries
reformat
Gregory

wanted authority

exercised "almost despotic powers" over bishops
Elton

Gwyn - brought Canterbury + York together.

failure to become ABC meant 'innovative' practices to increase power.

legate a legate from 1518, life from 1524.
Ambitions to ABC (Warnham didn't die).

promised church reform.

exemplified abuses. → pluralism, non-residence, illeg. son etc. nepotism

reduced papal credibility.

1515: Hunne case: dispute between lay and clerical power.

K+H 'crystallized the latent anticlericalism' - using Bicken.

Lockyer - Positives:

→ promoted learning

→ trained men of intelligence and ability
→ showed that Church + state could be united

rs44 - H seized Boulogne

Scarisbrick claimed
difficult to see clear policy
because W. made mistakes.

no money

→ English unenthusiastic

'no more than a face-sawing exercise for an increasingly unappreciative master' (Randell)

continuous trouble on the border.

SCOTLAND

— little real change.

'large-scale failures' (Lampell)

1528 declaration
of war against
the HRE

1529
Cambrin

1525
Amicable
grant.

1524 →
England moving
towards
French support

1525 Pavia.

1523

Army → France

1521 conference
at cabals
little achieved

alliance with
ChV - was
against
iron

1520 Caribbean
Castle
Field of
the Cloth of Gold
expensive!

'dizzy' - Elton.

MacKie: balance and resolution

'the achievement was one of prestige rather than reality.'

1519
HRE
election

1821
Papal
election

Wolsey received 7/39 votes
promised support from ChV

Guy
'a splendid
cardboard
castle,

international
arbiters
1518 T. of
London
1520. FOCOR

→ confirmed
w's fav

made his name early

1514 Peace with France.
1515 marriage treaty. (Mary & Louis XII)

→ 1515 Louis died. Marym. Suffolk: Loss of love for H.B.

1516
T. of Noyon (Sp + Fr)

Upset European situation.

INTERNATIONAL
REGARD.

Q. 'no guiding political principles.
He was flexible and opportunistic'

Set excogas against
aime.

Jackie 'his record is one of failure.

FALL FROM POWER

→ unpopular

Handwriting important.

de facto
by
154.

power

FOR LIFE. Church app. champion for H.E.

force to invade France
Successful.

Came to notice
under Ep Fox.

1500

of Lincoln.

"vain, shallow
and greedy."

Dictatorship?

Walsey manipulated Hf
to implement W's ideas

"in secular matters he could always be overruled (and sometimes was) when Henry decided to grant the wishes of his (friends) by the law."

but wdsrey was vindictive
 rewarded to do this.

MS: "where he trusted he
trusted without reservations." *Kandel*

"Though Henry never rendered ultimate control over affairs, it was Wolsey who ruled."

Guy "rarely did
Henry and
Wolsey disagree"

"rarely has a public
service created so many
enemies" landell

subdued
immediate
men ft. charged
w. prominence.

Wolfgang v. Kunkel
v. Kunkel.

L. 'As long as he pleased the
K., nothing short of a successful
revolution could dislodge him'

Nackie
part of his genius that he was
able to bring Henry into his own way of thinking.

H. 'was never
a mere cipher' - L.
but not really
interested until late

'Their policies were effective only because he approved of them'

Jackie: 'H.B.' much of the
significance of
Wolsey's achievement.

Wolsey - achievements.

NO Compare view popularized by
Folger and Alastair Bell
with Scarisbrick's exp. Wolsey's
re-interpretation.

- Had enormous influence in England.
- succeeded in improving legal system.
 - restored court of Requests
 - conciliar court revived.
- ↓ (although unscrupulous in decisions affecting him).
- gave support to the poor and weak.
- Attempted to further civil law at the expense of common law.
- maintained powerful position for 15 years.
- 1518 Treaty of London. - universal peace
diplomatic triumph (Helm)
But only valid until Maximilian's death 1519.
- Field of Cloth of Gold. But unsuccessful!
Gave impression of England's power.
- meeting with Charles V brought ludos.
- Legatus a latere 1524.
- Treaty of Cambrai
- Treated almost as a partner by HF rather than a servant (Guy)
- "The king required a minister to accomplish his will and pleasure and Wolsey triumphantly succeeded."
- policies on enclosure
- 'tamed factionalism' in Star Chamber (Guy).
- greatly improved system of taxation - rejected fixed rates for flexible subsidies etc. 1513
- raised considerable subsidies from parliament.
- or - popular amongst the poor.
- efficient administrator. But →
- made England famous abroad.
- "none the less a great man" Mackie.
- Some success in foreign policy.
- Paved the way for HF to become an absolute monarch.

WOLSEY - Failures.

'record is one of failure' Mackie

BUT he was a can point
between the old and the new

- Typical view that he achieved little in domestic affairs.
- Criticised for his attitude towards parliament.
 - only summoned two parliaments during his reign.
- Amicable Grant. $\Rightarrow$ tax revolt
- Interested primarily in himself not the good of the people.
- "Any idea of public service was largely foreign to him" (Randall).
- ^{No} ~~Definitive~~ Definitive policy with France - war/peace.
- Failed to achieve divorce.
- necessity for volte-face
 - exchanged treaty w/ HRE against France for treaty with France. $\rightarrow$ APPALLING MISTAKE!
- became very unpopular.
- overspent.
 - strategy focussed on Italy $\downarrow$ divorce ruined
 - economy $\downarrow$ bust.
 - policies expensive - extravagant.
- led $\downarrow$ to demands for money which caused discontent + revolt
- 1523 ^{most} $\downarrow$ Serious rebellion since 1497
 - during whole reign of HR
- foreign affairs - "These needs were not satisfied." England's intervention in Europe during the reign was intermittent, "irrational, and unprofitable." Helm.
- helped to destroy balance of power and turned the pope into the chaplain of the emperor.
- failed to gain support of influential people
- alienated by his ostentation and arrogance. ^{from} Mackie
- $\rightarrow$ neglected finance + administration
- failed to reform church despite opportunity + power.
 - church (made church unpopular)
- "unseeing in an age of vision" Mackie.

"Dickens: 'At the beginning of a twentieth-century world (in red on white) Machiavelli was writing the "Prince" the K. was anything but a natural revolutionary! the crown was remarkably unprejudiced in its readiness to take money from any possible source' - 'if the King filled the balance, he never unkinged it.'"

Shortly after Cromwell's death 5 protest & 3 cathos were exec. on the same day. Via Media.

1510 Attempts at Church Reform
1511 Thomas More
(1534 Tynedale's N.T.)

Opposition

- Courtneys, Poles, Lord Abergaremy, Darcy
- London Carthusians, More
- Fisher, Pole escaped.
- 'vast majority' (b.) not interested.
- Some (D. & Norfolk) loyal to K., but RC.
- Wolsey
- 1538 K. wanting England to appear orthodox
- 1538 K. alienated Cath. from trying to unite M. to Schismatic League.
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Progress:

- 1527 Sack of Rome
- Foreign Context Lutheranism developing.
- Charles V's Unprecedented power.
- 1534 Act of Supremacy
- 1534 Act of Restraint of Annates
- 1534 Act of Succession
- 1534 Act of First Fruits & Tenths
- 1534 Valor Ecclesiasticus
- 1534 Dissolution of Monasteries
- 1534 Act of 6 Articles
- 1534 Marriage Agreement (Anne of Cleves)
- 1534 Fall of Cromwell
- 1534 War with Scotland
- 1534 King's Book
- 1534 H. attempting to check Protestantism (Dickens)
- 1534 Preliminary changes continued
- 1534 'Wolseyesque f.p.' necessitate cash!
- 1534 'the most loyal and industrious minister' - to save a K. & England
- 1534 Henry VIII

Reformation Pmt.

- 1531: Pardon of Clergy
- M. Supreme head 'as far as the law of Christ, etc'
- 1532: Supplication against the Ordinaries
- Submission of the clergy
- More resigned chancellorship
- gave K. control over legal functions
- maintained legal privileges
- Intensive period of legislation
- Elton: 'Tudor revolution'
- Key figure: Cromwell
- 333 Acts passed
- administrative reform
- Church structure!
- 'a new order to crime-troubled Wales and counties justice to the North D.'
- Tudor Poor laws
- cloth trade
- c. 70 social & economic statutes
- Key figures
- Cardinal Beaufort
- 1535
- 1536
- 1536
- 1536

Break from Rome

- 1534 Act of Supremacy
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Political changes

- 1534 Cromwell
- 'elaborated a new legal relationship between church and state'
- Henry VIII
- divorced Anne B.
- love of Anne B.
- maintained 'orthodoxy'
- providing less anticlerical than his subjects - p.
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- providing less anticlerical than his subjects - p.

Political changes

- 1534 Cromwell
- 'elaborated a new legal relationship between church and state'
- Henry VIII
- divorced Anne B.
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- 1534 Cromwell
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Mary 'the only Tudor with a conscience, yet the only one who really failed'

↳ Knox's first blast of the trumpet against the Popish Regiment of Women.

~~Break from Rome~~

→ Progress:

Winnif of the initiative: Notestein.

Opposition under C small
→ put in tower.

Gilkes suggests only respect for E. restrained commons.

Gilkes - pmt.

mid 14 - 1688 'sees the H. of C. thrusting forward to become the dominant element in the Parliamentary trinity of King, Lord and Commons.'

Reign of Henry

'Never again was the Crown so powerful.'

Cromwell's legislation asserts his belief in the supremacy of statute.

'Thus Cromwell was a great manager of pmt.'

Cr's use of propaganda.

'adequate political management' of Cr. + 'human personality' of K.

Haigh: It was the break with Rome which was to cause the decline of Catholicism, not the decline of Catholicism which led to the break with Rome.

French support for Scotland.

September 1547: failed to follow it up.

Enormous expense little result.

wanted to unite the crown to punish Scots

Garrisoned Scottish border but poor locations
June 1548 French settled garrisons in Scotland.

Not decisive because Somerset spent considerable time preoccupied with domestic 'crises'.

spent 1/2 million to obtain support of ChV Catholicism was tolerated.

"consuming obsession" (Guy)
'a war which could not be won' (Mearns)

1548 Franco-Scottish alliance

Inherited uneasy peace with France & Scotland

Spain - ChV & RC - fears

INDECISION MEANT NOTHING GOT DONE.

K+M on Prayer book 'a study in ambiguity'

K+M 'for reaching religious reforms'

Fluctuations
iconoclasm ceremony abolished
contradictions in ritual & theology.

Pollard's image
Cranmer AB.

"piecemeal reform" (Bindoff)

1549: Prayer Book. Compromise. 1st act of uniformity enforced prayer book.
1548: Gardiner's tower for public opposition to gen. tide of reform.

Latimer - Crowley.

'invitation to liberty turned out to be an invitation to anarchy' (L.)

e.g. 1549 Bucer, Erasmus

England "the fleece of continental reforms" (Elton)

dissolution of the chantries.

1547 (pink) Henrician legislation repeated.

act of 6 articles
liberalism "for advancement of his time" (Elton).
"idealist folly"

HALES policy maker

found it difficult to enforce.

Government

met opposition from within the council - had alienated his top men.

"it was the council which overthrew Somerset" (Bindoff)

debased the coinage.

inherited problem

rapid inflation

gave worst control of the army.

Norfolk: "Kett's Rebellion" was partly a protest against poor food.

"achieved what Wolsey could not manage: he ruled at court as well as at Westminster" (Guy).

Social policy (Bush) not from principles but financial considerations.

1548: Condemned enclosure but laws not effected.

"the closest thing Tudor England saw to a class war" (Guy)

1549: Year of crisis

'49-50: Cornwall (PETER BODD)
'A Christmas Carol'

religion

Soft? Cheap.

Somerset did not deal personally

(not interested in English lands)

unstable church

Appears irresponsible

reason for fall.

"incompetent administrator" (Hook)

heavy debts

inflation

Scottish war

moderate, religious toleration: annoyed people.

"specially skilful in alienating the council" (Elton)

"boy in King" rose rapidly to power in the council.

"Use to the land where a boy is King"

"high-minded yet prone to ruder fancies" (Guy)

"a man of consuming ambition" (Guy).

Personality
"an idealist out of key with the tone of the sixteenth century" (Helen)

Somerset
"the good duke"

Soldier-statesman "completely out of his element" (Bindoff).

'one of the more attractive sixteenth-century figures'

Bush's interpretation? Scotland.

profit to crown / Sset.

treason laws

act of 6 articles

liberalism "for advancement of his time" (Elton).

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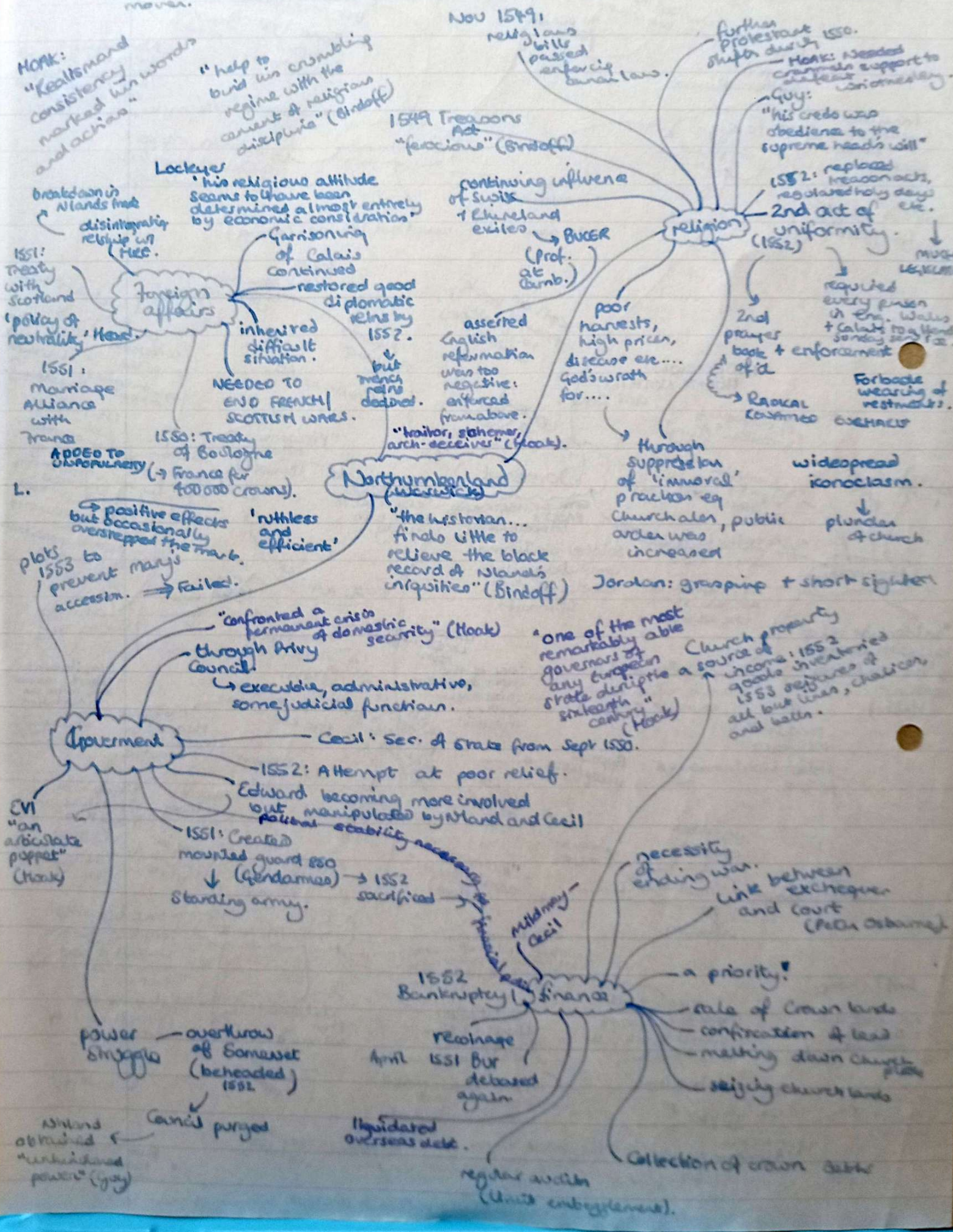
rapid inflation

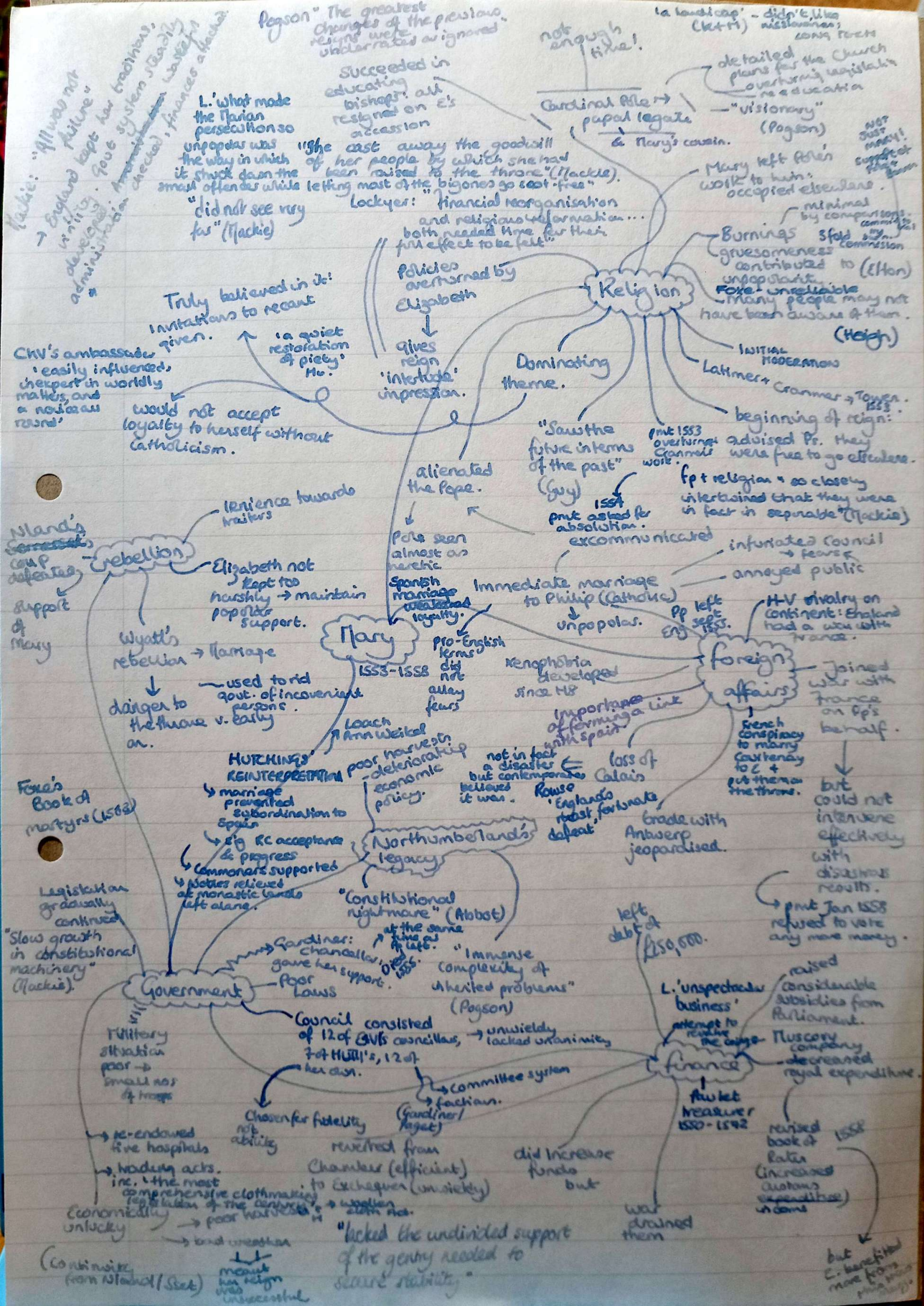
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Sset v. Nthland

(HELY) → Somerset was a moderate idealist, Northumberland an extreme realist
 → Somerset's permissive rule had produced disorder, Northumberland planned a personal autocracy.... all the authority of government was concentrated in the hands of their friends and himself
 → the Council remained the instrument of government if not the prime mover.





will never
appear creative
(Guy)

"Saw the future in terms
of the past" (Guy)

Mary
(Birds)

Failure:

1555 - Weavers Act: penalized wool industry.
Gresham - achieved improvement in Netherlands trade: wanted to bring
it under control of crown.

"A noise all round"

Refusal to compromise.

Lack of agreement in Privy Council - Gardiner & Paget.

Trouble with Paget



Consulted ambassador not Council

Hostility towards policies from Parliament

→ Spanish marriage weakened support.

Wyth's rebellion

"If thirty fires would not burn out here, it was unlikely that three
hundred would do so" Latimer.

Taking long term view.

Married excommunicate; Pope heretic.

French war - loss of Calais.

Inherited debt of £115,000; left one of £300,000. → war

Inefficient exchequer system reestablished.

for: Review "lacked the true fire of counter reformation"

"lacked the resources to take a firm line"

Didn't surround herself with wise advisers.

Poor attendance at council meetings.

Unpopular marriage.

Catholicism incomplete - shrines, miracles etc gone

→ Congregations did not recover.

1567: Pope's legatship lost: dispute with papacy.

"inferior standards of record-keeping, and increasing absenteeism"

Quarrel in council.

Mary herself ineffective.

Harvest failure: short-term social crisis.

Declining involvement in social issues.

Education

"legislative machine
practically
functionless"

? No heir

Not enough time.

Success

Initially narrow.

Allowed people to have if they wished. Eg rules covered

Loya Council

Undoing unifying work of Tudors.

(Common allegiance Englishmen had towards sovereign - independence from foreign jurisdiction).

Support of Pope + Pope

But didn't use it effectively.

→ "visionary"

Bishops loyal to Henry.

Theologians replaced bishops as lawyers.

Financial improvements → Parliamentary subsidy

→ Improved book of rates

→ reduced royal expenditure

→ rents + entry fines increased

Strengthened role of Parliament.

Brighton-efficient measures.

A few parliamentary acts - criminal procedure, militia

Refurbishment of English navy.

→ Eg acts for masters.

Little factionalism.

Put down Wyatt's rebellion.

Urban policies: strong links with towns

Poor Law - continuity of interest in commonwealth issues.

→ But had only failed 1547 to build on: little achieved.

Hospitals → Henry's stormy accession impeded success

→ A lot of stress on her government - no wonder she failed.

→ Not enough clergy to support her.

Legal establishment - high professional standards.

"died in time" Elizabeth.

Some positive effects

Trade - fluxury company promising beginning"

"What made the Marian persecutions so unpopular was the way in which it struck down the small offender while letting most of the big ones go scot-free" (Lockyer)

↳ 'about-turns' of JPs.

"She and her Church were now identified not only with persecution and foreign domination but with inglorious failure as well." (Lockyer)

"Financial reorganisation and religious reformation... both needed time for their full effect to be felt." (Lockyer)

"Mary I" never appears creative" (Guy)

"Inquisition was small scale" (Guy)

"Saw the future in terms of the past" (Guy).

Elton. Loades - traditional view: Weak to failure

Ann Weikel - Mid-Tudor policy. → Council

Tittler - Urban policy

Slack - Social policy.

"Immense complexity of inherited problems" - Rogerson.

"based his hopes on a continuity which was no longer possible"

N'ham'herland 'constitutional nightmare' Atkes

"War was the stiffest test which any region could face" Davies

"Ill-prepared to be England's first woman sovereign" Elton.

? Crisis of the 1570s.

Bindoff:
"could the country be
preserved from the twin
catastrophes of internal
anarchy and foreign domination?"

"few old practical
purposes, the local
government of England" (Helm).

Justices of
the peace

ad hoc
commissions

1576, 1580
restoration of
roads.

local men
(standing
general commissions. eg sewage)

commission of the peace.

no systematic reform but gradual local admin
became more permanent.

lord-lieutenant (2). → "one of
the few original creations of the Tudors"
(Helm).

by E's reign country
divided into districts each under
control of 1-1. → appointed deputies.

→ developed role
during war
→ financial exp.
increased

3 basic instruments:

- 1) Courts → of little importance
- 2) Royal officials → increased during 16
- 3) Local men → most important.
commissioned
by govt.

1570s New
Poor laws
1577 Overseers
established.

Social
context
1585 →
(war, hunger and inflation).

L. medieval
machinery

- esp.
financial

Elizabeth 1558-1603

Government

'sporadic'
(P.W.).

1576
Kissing in
Oxfordshire
'pathetically
leaky'
(P.W.).

final decisions
Elizabeth's.

Use of Star Chamber,
for cases of riots
(disagreement).

⇒ sat in
public.

duty "to preserve the established
order, to settle or quell
disorder" (Helm).

Exclusively
lay.
Council 1586
initiated.

Instrument of Govt: Still the Council
12-18 members.
Key: Leicester, Walsingham, Cecil.

no revolutionary
developments.

Central
Administration

Also:
the E. crown displayed
purchasing power
reducing, expenditure
increasing.

Cost of war.
militia taxation
L. 'renewment at
home and
restraint abroad'

GAP between
revenue and expenditure.
based on 1588
fell unevenly.

an unbroken
line. Second
Burying (1572)

1558-72 Sec. of State
1572-78 Lord High
Treasurer

Symbiotic
Relationship
BUT
mistress &
servant.
s.d. will
always
prevail

→ Chief minister.
"His civil service mentality put
a brake on his impulsiveness" (Helm)
L. 'a capacity for
political analysis which was
beyond the proven'

Economic actions
"the consistent expression of an
economic nationalism inspired by
social conservatism and fear of
war."

Walsingham - foreign affairs.
C. patron of Renaissance culture.

All Chancellors drawn from
ranks of judges.

→ country lawyers
increasing

profession
growing in
power.

legal

Court of High
Commission

religious
commission
"a legal weapon
in which the king
hands"

first sat
regularly during
Elizabeth's reign.

Growing
use of
propaganda.

Haigh reinterpreting
1570s → social unrest.

'the public E. was...
a cluster of images'

May Stuart
'The magnet drawing together
scattered elements of religious
and political discontent.'

Good
choices.

Council of North
Earl of Huntingdon
1572-1595

Council of Wales
Sir Henry Sidney
1559-1586

PATRONS.

plunder
of church

twenty
Parliamentary
subsidies.

exchequer.

financial

Paullet & Cecil.
1572

free
of debt by
1574, → but
war strained financial
system.

Court of
wards.

cost of Scotland,
Ireland.

Nesle

'Elizabeth I and her Parliaments'

→ early settlement + spent the rest of her reign defending it. Checked aggression of Puritan militants.

Idolized E.

cancelling of early and new forces

High (RC view of history?)

'she inherited chaos, lived long enough for it to go away, and died before it returned.'

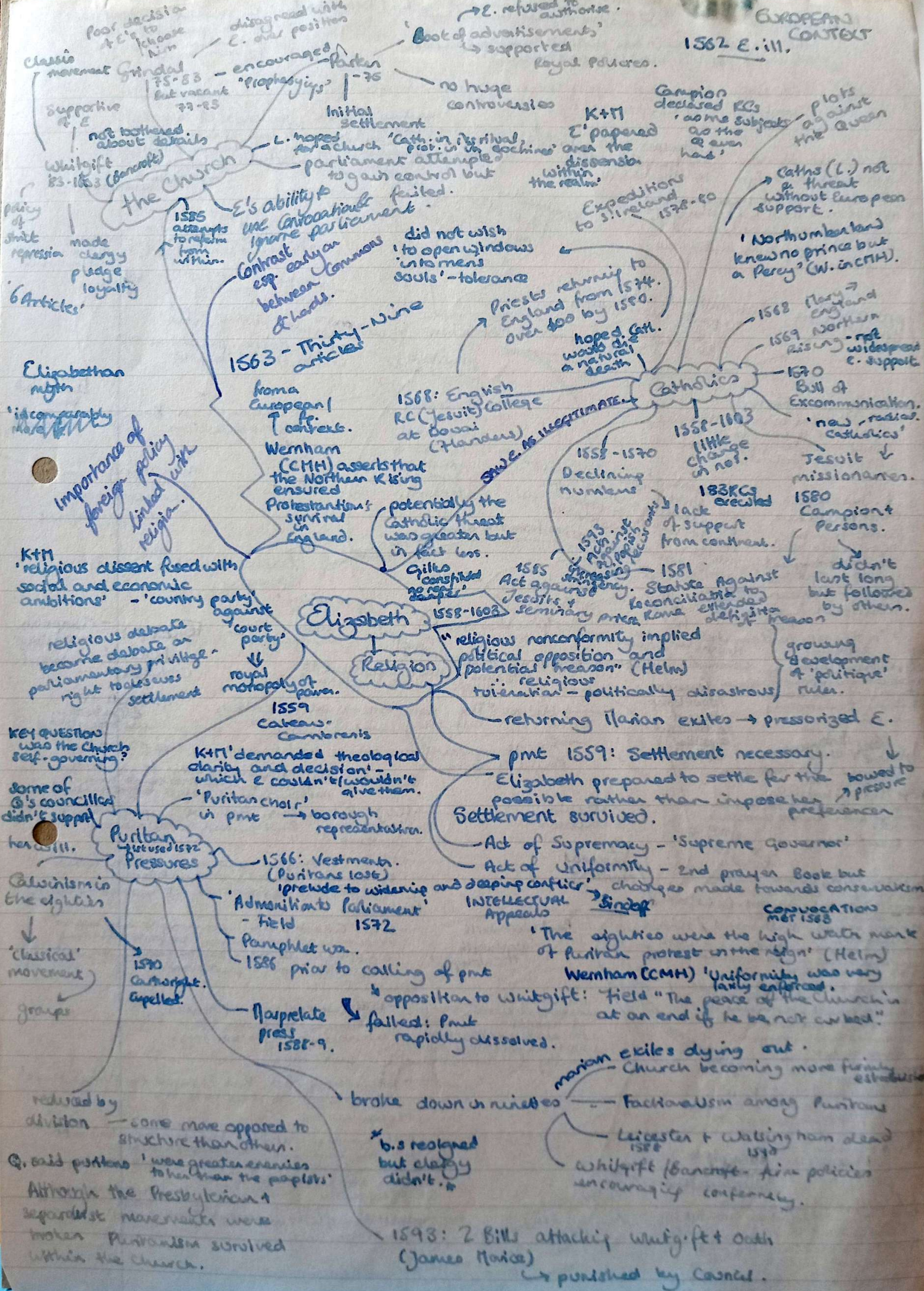
'her reputation was dependent on disasters before and after her reign' → Revisionist views of 'mid-Tudor' make E's early problems less severe.

'a Jesuit under every bed' → new RC view of history: Ref did not make progress +... Prots felt surrounded.

Formation of 'Associations' to protect govt → not mobilisation of Tudor state.

E. bequeathed James insoluble problems.

EUROPEAN CONTEXT
1562 E. ill.



L. prerogative.

'the chief flower in her garland and principal and head pearl in her crown and diadem'

Briddoff: "Elizabeth's fame rests upon three things, her longevity, her long-preserved virginity, and her political genius"

Spanish ambassador
2 weeks into reign

L. stresses
E's incredible
political skill.

defined
1571.

'matters of state'
i.e. anything
affecting herself
her prerogative.

Weakness of O's def.
of free speech was that she
didn't leave anything
worth discussing
→ trade + enclosure.

'She seems to me incomparably
more feared than her sister was,
and she gives her orders and
has her way as absolutely as
her father did.'

procedure
crystallising

intermittent nature:
10 pmt during reign
↓
15 sessions
→ total 35 mths

Queen expected
parliament to vote subsidies,
pass 'the Queen's bills' +
show a united front to the
court + enemies.

L. 'her success
as a politician
came from a
remarkable blend
of flexibility and
rigidity and flex.'

NEALE - Primary
historian 'E. and her
contemporary
family'

'a strange, fundamental
harmony'

1601: money (Irish war). Commons
attacked monopoly again.
Lobbying. @ dealt
skillfully, addressing
pmt personally.

future Parliamentarians
→ general discontent in
England.

1571: money; legislation.
Commons initiated debate on
monopoly. Triple subsidy
voted.

1572: foreign; internal security.
Acts against Catholics +
E's recusants passed. (Pmt
attacked Catholicism). Pmt voted
subsidies. Wentworth sent to France
before he could cause trouble.
Dissolved.

1573: foreign; internal security.
Acts against Catholics +
E's recusants passed. (Pmt
attacked Catholicism). Pmt voted
subsidies. Wentworth sent to France
before he could cause trouble.
Dissolved.

1574: foreign; internal security.
Acts against Catholics +
E's recusants passed. (Pmt
attacked Catholicism). Pmt voted
subsidies. Wentworth sent to France
before he could cause trouble.
Dissolved.

1575: foreign; internal security.
Acts against Catholics +
E's recusants passed. (Pmt
attacked Catholicism). Pmt voted
subsidies. Wentworth sent to France
before he could cause trouble.
Dissolved.

1576: foreign; internal security.
Acts against Catholics +
E's recusants passed. (Pmt
attacked Catholicism). Pmt voted
subsidies. Wentworth sent to France
before he could cause trouble.
Dissolved.

1577: foreign; internal security.
Acts against Catholics +
E's recusants passed. (Pmt
attacked Catholicism). Pmt voted
subsidies. Wentworth sent to France
before he could cause trouble.
Dissolved.

1578: foreign; internal security.
Acts against Catholics +
E's recusants passed. (Pmt
attacked Catholicism). Pmt voted
subsidies. Wentworth sent to France
before he could cause trouble.
Dissolved.

1579: foreign; internal security.
Acts against Catholics +
E's recusants passed. (Pmt
attacked Catholicism). Pmt voted
subsidies. Wentworth sent to France
before he could cause trouble.
Dissolved.

1580: foreign; internal security.
Acts against Catholics +
E's recusants passed. (Pmt
attacked Catholicism). Pmt voted
subsidies. Wentworth sent to France
before he could cause trouble.
Dissolved.

1581: foreign; internal security.
Acts against Catholics +
E's recusants passed. (Pmt
attacked Catholicism). Pmt voted
subsidies. Wentworth sent to France
before he could cause trouble.
Dissolved.

1582: foreign; internal security.
Acts against Catholics +
E's recusants passed. (Pmt
attacked Catholicism). Pmt voted
subsidies. Wentworth sent to France
before he could cause trouble.
Dissolved.

1583: foreign; internal security.
Acts against Catholics +
E's recusants passed. (Pmt
attacked Catholicism). Pmt voted
subsidies. Wentworth sent to France
before he could cause trouble.
Dissolved.

1584: foreign; internal security.
Acts against Catholics +
E's recusants passed. (Pmt
attacked Catholicism). Pmt voted
subsidies. Wentworth sent to France
before he could cause trouble.
Dissolved.

Members
had long presented
private bills - under E growing
tendency to introduce
matters E considered her
prerogative.

irreversible progression from the demand for freedom

Elizabeth 1558-1603

Parliament

of speech to the right to actually to initiate policy

E's councillors important to
support her in the house.

Helm: "The Commons might be critics,
but they were loyal critics"

Parliamentary procedure evolving, & at the same time
Royal finesse.

L. - Worth 'passionately loyal to the
queen, but at the same time
passionately devoted to the rights of pmt'

1559: Accession. Acts of Supremacy +
Uniformity. Pmt asked @ to marry.
Dissolved

1563: Money to recover Scottish/Irish
policies. Elizabethan poor law,
Statute of Apprentices. @ asked to marry.
Dissolved

1566: French war. Commons discussed
marriage/succession before offering
supply. @ obliged to reduce request.
Addressed pmt personally
Dissolved

1571: (No Ecc) Cost of N. Essex
Act against Bulls from Rome.
Wentworth up + coming.
Dissolved

1572: Kiddell plot. Pmt 'bayed for Mary's blood'
(Helm). @ took no action
Dissolved

1576: Money. Usually subsidies granted
without commons. Wentworth - violent
speech condemned (by pmt). Released from
tower after 1 mth later by E.
Dissolved

1581: Money; Catholic threat.
Dissolved.

1584: (Young) legislation
against Jesuits etc.
Bond of Association (Mary Qs).
Subsidy - but in return pmt
demanded religious changes.
Dissolved

1585: Throckmorton, 1584 with the President Assassinated
Helm: "the religion of England was
moving towards inclination"

1586: Money. Usually subsidies granted
without commons. Wentworth - violent
speech condemned (by pmt). Released from
tower after 1 mth later by E.
Dissolved

1588: Catholic threat.
Dissolved.

1589: Catholic threat.
Dissolved.

Structure
+
privilege

increasing
tendency to
demand
'redress of
grievances
before supply'
(Helm).

continuity
1 mth after
'old hands' in
well versed in
parliamentary
procedure.

dominated by
landed gentry

common
wealth; independent
minded

increasing pressure on
crown from below

changes in Borough
representation.

62
new
seats

increasing
numbers
represented by
country gentlemen

most
in intellectual training - many
Oxford + Inns of Court, some were
the other.

primary
classes had
been
increasing
influence

Basic Issue: freedom of
speech.

Irish
campaign

FOREIGN
POLICY
CONTEXT

European
hostilities
support.

'cult of
Elizabeth...
was essentially
religious'

no
HEAD-ON
COLLISION

E's
personal
monarchy

relation
with pmt

Paul Wentworth
'Wentworth
the martyr'

minority of
members accused
of 'meddling
with matters neither pertaining
unto them nor within the
capacity of their understanding'

changing situation - Jesuits
Throckmorton, 1584 with the President Assassinated
Helm: "the religion of England was
moving towards inclination"

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