

Form 7 History Revision – Autumn Term

Key dates and events to learn

- The Battle of **Bosworth Field** – **August 1485** Henry Tudor defeated King Richard III and became King Henry VII
- The Battle of **East Stoke** – **June 1487** Where Yorkist rebels supporting Perkin Warbeck, led by the Earl of Lincoln fought the King.
- The Treaty of **Medina Del Campo** – **1489** King Henry VII and King Ferdinand of Spain agreed their children, **Prince Arthur** and **Catherine of Aragon** should **marry**.

What you will be tested on in the exam:

- The **key dates** of some of the main events we have studied.
- The **key words and definitions** of some of the key things we have studied.
- You will need to **analyse some sources** about **The Kings Great Matter**. No revision needed.

Write a short essay on **ONE** of the following:

- The career of **Thomas Wolsey** and his greatest successes.
- Was **Henry VII** a successful king?
- What happened at **The Field of the Cloth of Gold** and was it a success?

We have completed all these history topics in class. **Everything you need to know is included here**. You may use other sources of information but there is no requirement to. **Good luck, try your best and don't worry!!!**

Key words and definitions (you don't need to have exact definitions to get the marks).

- **Retaining** – the action of keeping a **private army**.
- **Recognisance**– a **written contract** by which nobles paid a sum of money to the King to guarantee their good behaviour.
- **Court of the Star Chamber**– dealt with any rebellions by the nobles. They were heavily **fined** so Henry VII could raise money.
- **Pretender** – a commoner pretending to be the **rightful heir** to the throne, causing trouble for Henry VII.
- **Amicable Grant**– A **tax** devised by Thomas Wolsey to raise money for war that didn't need **parliament's approval**.
- **Benevolences** – compulsory **gifts** that the nobles were forced to give to the crown: a way of raising money for King Henry VIII.
- **Enclosure** – the act of fencing off and dividing common land that had previously been open to all.
- **Alter Rex** – Means '**Other King**'. The name people used for Thomas Wolsey.

Key people and events

- **Lambert Simnel**– the first pretender, a young boy of 10 claiming to be Richard III's nephew, **Edward Earl of Warwick**.
- **Perkin Warbeck**– the second pretender claiming to be **Prince Richard**, the younger of the Princes in the Tower.
- **Earl of Lincoln** – Supported Perkin Warbecks' claim to the throne and raised an army to fight the King at the battle of East Stoke.
- **Catherine of Aragon** – The Spanish wife of Prince Arthur and later the first wife of his brother King Henry VIII.
- **Prince Arthur** – King Henry VII's first son who died when he was 16
- **Thomas Wolsey** – Lord Chancellor and Archbishop of York (Henry VIII's **chief advisor** who ran the church and government for 15 years). The **Alter Rex**.

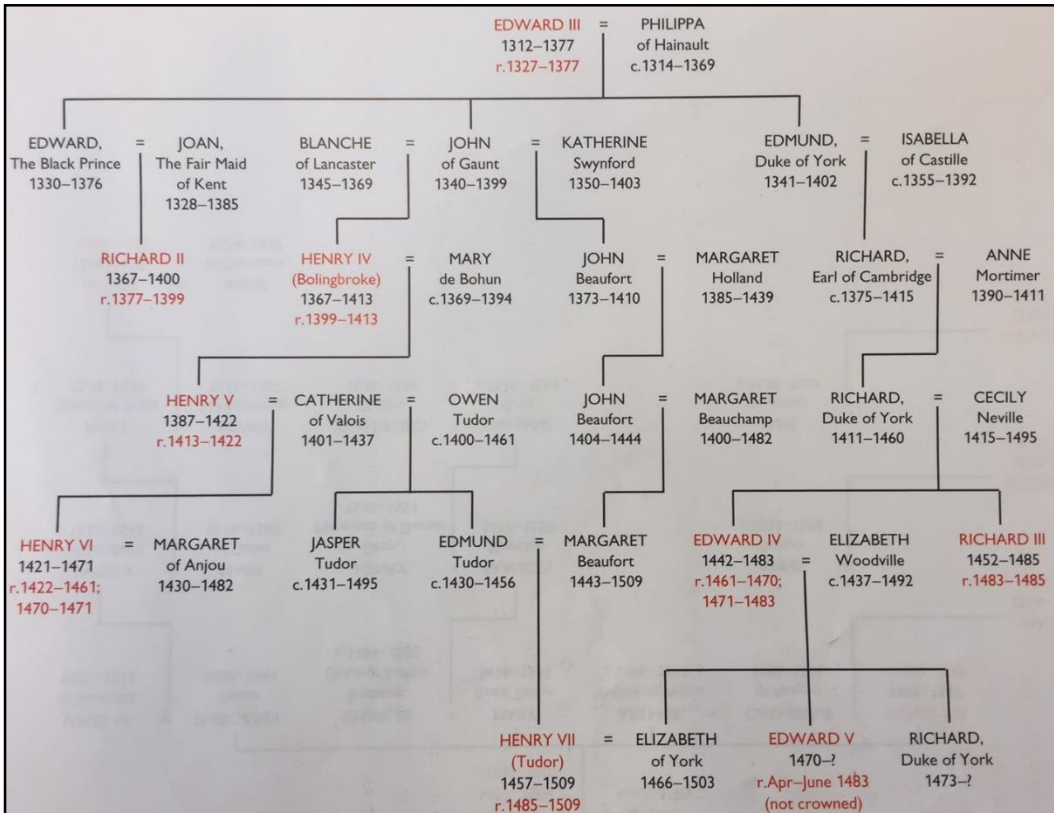
Was Henry VII a successful King?

Henry was unprepared to become the King. He has no experience of government and had been in **exile** in France for many years. In 1485 he beat Richard III at the **Battle of Bosworth Field**. King Richard was killed and Henry Tudor became the new King of England. His problem now was how to remain king. He had to act quickly if he was to feel safe.

What measures did Henry VII take to secure his throne?

Uniting the houses of York and Lancaster

Henry married his cousin **Elizabeth of York** to try to bring an end to the **Wars of the Roses** which had been going on for 30 years. He created the **House of Tudor** and a new emblem, the **Tudor Rose**.



The Council

Henry took away the nobles right to attend his council and allowed only people he invited to attend. He appointed **Justices of the Peace** to keep law and order.

Controlling the Nobles

Henry needed a nobility that was strong enough to support him, but not strong enough to turn against him.

1. **Retaining** – is the keeping of a private army. Henry made a law (**the Law of Livery**) which restricted the amount of soldiers the nobles were allowed to keep.
2. **Recognisance** – Henry made the nobles sign a recognisance (contract), where they agreed to pay heavy fines if they acted disloyally.
3. **Court of the Star Chamber** – Any baron who did not obey Henry was taken to this court and if found guilty they were heavily fined.

Was Henry VII a successful King? (cont'd)

What problems did Henry VII have to deal with during his reign?

The Two Pretenders

Some of the Yorkists went on plotting against Henry as he was very unpopular with them and he faced several uprisings that threatened his crown.

1. **Lambert Simnel** – **Edward, the Earl of Warwick** was a strong claimant to the throne so Henry had him locked up in the Tower of London. In 1486, an Oxford priest claimed one of his pupils was the Earl of Warwick. They gained support from Yorkists such as the **Earl of Lincoln**, and gathered an army, but were defeated at the **Battle of East Stoke** in **June 1487**.
2. **Perkin Warbeck** – claimed to be **Richard of York**, one of the Princes in the Tower. He was acclaimed king in Ireland in 1481. In 1492-93 he travelled around Europe gaining support for his claim to the throne. In 1497 he joined the **Cornish rebellion** but he was arrested and put in the Tower. He was suspected of plotting an escape and he was executed in 1499. The death of Perkin Warbeck in 1499 marked the **end of Yorkist threats** to Henry, but he never felt secure. Between 1500-1502, two of his sons, **Edmund and Arthur died**, and in 1503 his wife **Elizabeth** died too.



Drawing of Perkin Warbeck

The Tax Rebellions

<u>The Yorkshire Rebellion 1489</u>	<u>The Cornish Rebellion 1497</u>
This was a protest about paying taxes for wars against France or Scotland	This was a protest against taxation
People in Yorkshire refused to pay taxes for wars against France	The forces marched to London with a force of 15,000 men supported by Lord Audley.
The Earl of Northumberland tried to collect the taxes and he was killed by a mob of protesters.	About 1000 rebels were killed, the rest fled and Perkin Warbeck ran away.
The rebels were soon defeated and the ringleaders were hanged in York.	Perkin Warbeck was caught and taken to London.

Henry's Foreign Policy

To feel more secure, Henry had to be on good terms with foreign countries. He made alliances (treaties)

- **Medina del Campo 1489** – King Ferdinand of Spain's daughter Catherine of Aragon to marry Prince Arthur.
- **Etaples 1492** – a treaty with France who had been supporting Perkin Warbeck so France handed the pretender over to England.
- **Treaty of Perpetual Peace 1502** – with Scotland. Henry and James IV of Scotland agreed to stop fighting each other.

Few people seemed to mourn Henry. One hearing the news of his death, **Sir Thomas More** said: **'This day is the end of our slavery, the fount of our liberty, the end of sadness, the beginning of joy'**.

Was Henry VII a successful King? (summary)

Henry defeated Richard III at the Battle of **Bosworth Field**.



He signed the **Treaty of Medina del Campo** (agreement with Spain), the **Treaty of Etaples** (Peace with France) and the **Treaty of Perpetual Peace** (peace between Scotland and England through marriage).



He married his eldest son **Prince Arthur** to Catherine of Aragon, helping peace with Spain.

He reorganised the Court of **Star Chamber** and fined lots of people to make money.

He controlled the nobles by limiting **retaining** and making them sign a **recognisance** (contract).

He married his daughter **Margaret** to **James IV** of Scotland.

Henry VII
1457 – 1509
r. 1485 - 1509



Henry created the **Tudor monarchy** meaning that there was now a more stable rule over England.

Henry was not prepared to become King meaning that people might **rebel against** him.

He was **not popular** with his people at all.

He was a very **fearful man**.

Henry was **greedy** and **suspicious** and he spent lots of money.

Henry raised the tax for the war with France causing a **tax rebellion**.

Henry defeated the Tax Rebellions and caught the two **Pretenders**.

C Although he was careful over money, Henry VII liked to enjoy himself. Here are some payments he made from 1492 to 1494:

1492:		
Jan 8th:	For the king to play at cards	£5.00
Jan 16th:	For one who brought the king a lion	£2.66½
Jan 24th:	To Jakes Haute for buying various necessities, such as tables, cheese, glasses, etc.	£2.82½
Jan 29th:	To Lady York for minstrels	£1.00
Feb 12th:	For Pechie, the fool	33p
Mar 4th:	For Lord Suffolk's minstrels	66p
Apr 6th:	For a flute in a case	£3.50
Apr 29th:	For one who played on the flute	33p
Jun 4th:	For Sir Edward Burrough, money which the king lost at butts with his crossbow	66p
Jun 10th:	For a Spaniard who played the fool	£2.00
Jun 11th:	For one who played on the drone	33p
Jun 17th:	For Master Gifford, for spears, spearheads, etc for the jousts	£9.30
Jun 30th:	For the king, which he lost at cards	£40.00
Jun 31st:	For a horse, saddle, etc., for the Spanish fool	92½p
Aug 1st:	For children who sang in the garden	16½p
1493:		
May 16th:	For a piper on the bagpipe	33p
Jun 23rd:	For making a bonfire on Midsummer Eve	50p
Aug 25th:	For a young girl who danced	£30.00
Sep 24th:	For a man who had his bull baited	50p
Nov 12th:	For a Cornishman who made a prophecy	66p
1494:		
Jun 13th:	For a Spanish tennis player	£2.00
Aug 14th:	For the king's loss at tennis to Sir Robert Curson	£1.38

The Field of the Cloth of Gold (7th June, 1520)



At this time in Europe, the 3 main powers were **France**, **Spain** and the **Holy Roman Empire**. Both **Henry VIII** and **King Francis I of France** (r.1515–1547) both had hoped to control the Holy Roman Empire. When **Charles I** of Spain was elected, becoming Charles V, Both Henry and Francis were disappointed. This meant Charles I controlled most of Eastern Europe, as well as own country of Spain.



What was it about?

- Wolsey arranged a **meeting between** Henry VIII and King Francis near Calais on 7th June 1520.
- It became known as **The Field of the Cloth of Gold**.
- They met to decide **what they should do about the election of Charles V as the new Holy Roman Emperor**.
- It was designed to be a **magnificent celebration of peace** between England and France.

What happened at the meeting?

- For nearly 3 weeks the two young **Kings tried to out-do** each other.
- Henry send hundreds of craftsmen to build a **wooden palace** which was then **gilded (covered in gold)**.
- Inside the palace, golden tapestries and embroideries decorated the walls.
- King Francis had a **huge tent** built with a **roof of golden cloth**.
- Henry and Francis even had a **wrestling match** which Francis won (much to Henry's annoyance).



Painting of The Field of the Cloth of Gold

Outcome of the Meeting

- It was a **fantastic spectacle** and led to the signing of a **Treaty of Friendship**.
- Although it seemed the two Kings were friends, onlookers still believed **they were not at peace**.
- Despite the treaty, Wolsey was prepared to go to **war with France in 1523**.
- This came to nothing and peace was sought again in **1526**.

Thomas Wolsey

Wolsey came to dominate the running of the Church and government in England for 15 years and during this time he was often called '**Alter Rex**' (meaning the other king).

- Thomas Wolsey was the son of a butcher and became a royal official and Henry's **chief minister**.
- In **1513** he organised the King's forces for an **invasion of France** and, when this failed, he negotiated a **peace treaty in 1514**.
- Promoted to Henry's chief minister or **Lord Chancellor and the Archbishop of York**.
- He had gained **complete control** of English politics and the church. **Whatever the King wanted, Wolsey would deliver.**



Wolsey and the Law

- The process of **enclosure** continued to cause upset in Henry's reign.
- It caused **hardship** for the peasants who relied on the common land to supplement their earnings. Many were left without jobs or land.
- Wolsey carried out enquiries into **illegal enclosure** in 1517, 1518 and 1526 leading to **prosecution** for those landowners who enclosed land without **proper permission**.



Wolsey and Finance

- To fund an extravagant Renaissance court and wars overseas, **Henry VIII needed a lot of money**.
- Wolsey devised a tax called the **subsidy** to put an accurate value on the wealth of the tax payers.
- Continued to forcibly obtain money from nobles known as **benevolences** which were **compulsory gifts** to the crown. (In **1522**, **benevolences alone** raised £200,000 for the King).
- Wolsey proposed a very unpopular tax called the **Amicable Grant**. He hoped it would fund expensive wars but **open revolt** was threatened so he abandoned it.

Wolsey and The Church

- In 1518 he was appointed the **Pope's legate** in England aiming to correct any abuses in the Church.
- But he held more than one position at a time (**Pluralism**), and he sold church position for money (the abuse of **Simony**). He also did not regularly visit areas under his control.
- **Corruption** was rife throughout the Church. He closed down 30 of the most corrupt monasteries.
- He gave the money from these to a grammar school in Ipswich and a college in Oxford: Cardinal College (now Christ Church).
- Wolsey himself was very wealthy and led a lavish lifestyle building **Hampton Court Palace**.

Wolsey and Foreign Policy

Aims: To **raise the profile** and **importance** of Henry and England, whilst **avoiding expensive wars**.

- Aimed to ensure peaceful relations between Spain, France and the Holy Roman Empire.
- **Treaty of London in 1518**.
- Signed a treaty of **non-aggression**.
- Arranged a **marriage** between Henry's daughter Mary and Louis, son of King of France.

The Field of the Cloth of Gold

- Meeting in Calais to ensure **peaceful relations** between France and England.