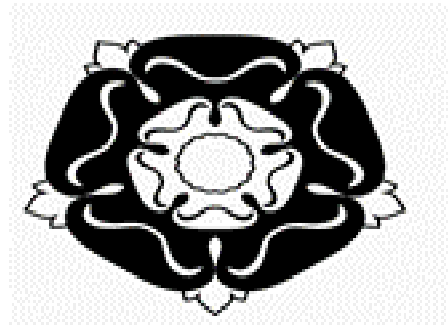
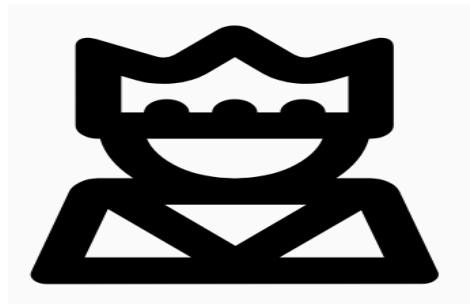


## Welcome to A Level History - Unit 1C The Tudors: England, 1485–1603



### SET FOR LEARNING: Meet the Tudors!

#### Knowledge Checker – Meet the Tudors

**Q1:**

**Who was the first Tudor Monarch?**

**Q2:**

**How many children did Elizabeth I have?**

**Q3: During the reign of**

**which Tudor Monarch did England break away from the Roman Catholic Church?**

A: Edward VI  
B: Lady Jane Grey  
C: Henry VIII  
D: Mary I

**Q4: During the reign of which monarch were 313 Protestants burnt to death for the crime of Heresy?**

A: Elizabeth I  
B: Henry VIII  
C: Mary Tudor  
D: Edward VI

**Q5: What does the term usurper mean?**

**A:** The first born of a King or Queen

**B:** To take the throne by force

**C:** Someone who breaks with the religion of their king or queen

**Q6: Who had the longest reign of the following Tudors?**







A: Edward VI  
B: Mary Tudor  
C: Henry VII  
D: Henry VIII  
E: Elizabeth I

- **Correct your answers with a green pen**

## Welcome to A Level History - Unit 1C The Tudors: England, 1485–1603



In this study you will consider **breadth** issues of change, continuity, cause and consequence in this period through the following key questions:

<u>Key Themes of Unit 1C - England, 1485–1603</u>	
• How effectively did the Tudors restore and develop the powers of the <b>monarchy</b> ?	
• To what extent and why was power more widely <b>shared</b> during this period?	
• Why and with what results were there so many changes to the <b>Church and religious practice</b> ?	
• How serious a threat was posed to Tudor monarchs by <b>opposition and rebellion</b> ?	
• How far and why were England's relations with <b>foreign powers</b> changed?	
• How important was the role of <b>key individuals and groups</b> and how were they affected by developments?	

## How will you be assessed?



### **Component 1: Breadth Study**

#### **What's assessed**

The study of significant historical developments over a period of around 100 years and associated interpretations

#### **Assessed**

- 2 hours 30 minutes written exam
- three questions (one compulsory)
- 80 marks
- 40% of A-level

#### **Questions**

- Two sections
- Section A – one compulsory question linked to historical interpretations (30 marks)
- Section B – two from four essays (2 x 25 marks)



#### Examples of the exam questions you will be assessed with

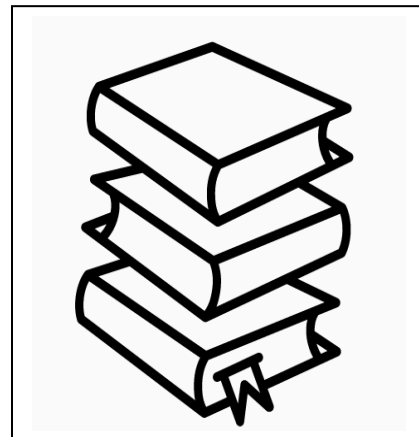
'Rebellions in the years 1549 to 1571 were motivated mainly by opposition to religious change.'  
Assess the validity of this view.  
[25 marks]

'Throughout her reign, Elizabeth I controlled her ministers with masterly political skill.'  
Assess the validity of this view.  
[25 marks]

## **Reading and resources list - 1C The Tudors: England, 1485–1603**

### **Key texts for classroom and individual study**

- *C Lee, Britain, 1483-1529, Nelson Thornes, 2008*
- *R Carpenter, The Church in England and the Struggle for Supremacy, 1529-1547, Nelson Thornes, 2009*
- *M Tillbrook, The Triumph of Elizabethan Britain 1547-1603, Nelson Thornes, 2009*
- *I Dawson, The Tudor Century, Nelson Thornes, 1993*

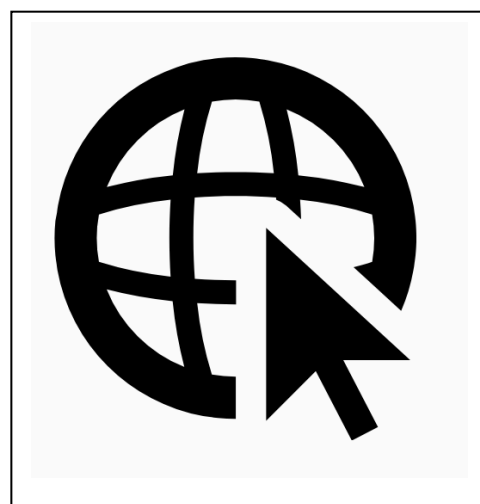


### **Useful books for students**

- *D Murphy (ed), England 1485-1603, Collins, 1999*
- *N Fellows, Disorder and Rebellion in Tudor England, Hodder, 2009*
- *R Lockyer & D O'Sullivan, Tudor Britain 1485-1603, Longman, 1993*
- *K Randall, Henry VIII and the Government of England, Hodder, 2001*
- *K Randall, Henry VIII and the Reformation in England, Hodder, 2001*
  - *J Warren, Elizabeth I: Meeting the Challenge, Hodder, 2008*

### **Visual sources and websites**

- [www.johnguy.co.uk](http://www.johnguy.co.uk)
- [www.history.ac.uk](http://www.history.ac.uk)
- [www.activehistory.co.uk](http://www.activehistory.co.uk)
- [www.bbc.co.uk/history](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history)
- [www.tudorplace.com](http://www.tudorplace.com)
- *The Six Wives of Henry VIII, Elizabeth DVDs – D Starkey*
- *A History of Britain DVD – S Schama*



## 2 Henry VII and the consolidation of power

The monarchy had been unstable for substantial parts of the previous century. There was no obvious reason why Henry VII would be as successful as he actually was. In many ways, the odds were against him. Therefore, you need to consider this when studying what actually happened. His success was certainly not inevitable.

### Henry becomes King

How was Henry able to move rapidly from a 'claim' to being crowned King of England?

#### Background of Henry Tudor

Henry did not have a strong claim to the throne of England. His claim lay through his mother, Margaret Beaufort, who was a direct descendant of Edward III by the marriage of his third son, John of Gaunt, Margaret's great grandfather. However, this claim was weakened by the fact that John of Gaunt and Catherine Swynford were not married when John Beaufort, Margaret's grandfather, had been born. Henry was also linked to royalty on his father's side. His grandmother, Catherine, had been married to the King of England, Henry V, before she married Owen Tudor, his grandfather. Because of this marriage, Henry's father and brother, Edmund and Jasper, were half-brothers to Henry VI and had been created Earls.

Henry was born in 1457, the son of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, who had died a few months before his son's birth. As a young boy, Henry grew up with his mother and uncle, Jasper Tudor. After various deaths (both natural and in battles) during the Wars of the Roses, Henry unexpectedly became the main Lancastrian claimant to the throne. His uncle, Jasper, took Henry to safety in France. Most of the next fourteen years was spent in Brittany, which at that

#### NOTE-MAKING

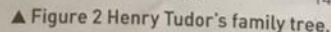
Using pages 11–14, make notes on the ways Henry established his *right* to rule (see page x for advice on note making).

#### What were the Wars of the Roses about?

In the earlier fifteenth century groups of nobles had wrestled for power under a monarchy that sometimes appeared to be weak, especially that of Henry VI (1422–61). It was towards the end of his reign that two groups of families under the banners of 'Lancaster' and 'York' fought to control the Crown. Although there were a few quite large battles, many of the conflicts were no more than skirmishes; there was little physical destruction and the fighting was not continuous. But the open hostility encouraged violence, instability and weakness within society. Many nobles used this period of weak rule to take more control of their local areas.

The term 'Wars of the Roses' comes from the supposed heraldic badges worn by Lancastrians and Yorkists. It came into popular use only after the publication of a novel by Sir Walter Scott in 1829. He based one part of his novel on a scene from Shakespeare's *Henry VI, Part 1*, where a group of noblemen pick red or white roses to show their loyalty to the Lancastrians or Yorkists.

In 1483 the situation changed suddenly. Edward IV died. His brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, was supposed to become Regent, ruling on behalf of Edward's sons. But then he proclaimed himself King, thus denying the succession of his nephew, the young Edward V. The young princes, Edward and Richard, were put in the Tower of London and disappeared. It is not certain that Richard has been widely held responsible for their deaths. Richard's seizure of the throne led to more disunity in the country, and his ruthless methods provoked more opposition. An unsuccessful rebellion by the Duke of Buckingham further weakened Richard's authority. It was at this point that Henry Tudor, until then a distant claimant living in exile in France, decided to invade – initially in support of Buckingham. However, after the defeat of the rebellion, he decided to seek to become king himself. Whereas Henry had been a distant claimant living in exile in France against the strong rule of Edward, now he had become a potential rival to the unpopular Richard III.





Henry had been living in Paris and quickly built up a following there with support from those who disliked Richard's rule, especially after Richard's son died, leaving no direct heir. Richard's wife had also died, and there were rumours that he intended to marry his niece, Elizabeth of York. By 1485 Henry had attracted several influential and experienced men to his cause. The Earl of Oxford, a loyal Lancastrian, and Jasper Tudor, his uncle, were both experienced soldiers. Others had experience of government. Henry was persuaded that it was the right time to attempt to seize the Crown.

Henry VII received financial support from the French King, Charles VIII. By providing this, he hoped to distract Richard III from offering assistance to the Duke of Brittany, thus allowing Charles to assimilate the territory as part of France.

### Battle of Bosworth, August 1485

Henry set sail from France on 1 August 1485 with a small army of English supporters and French soldiers. They landed near Pembroke in Wales and marched north and then east towards the English border. He gained the support of Rhys ap Thomas, one of the most powerful landowners in Wales, by promising to make him the Lieutenant of Wales and thereby gained more soldiers. He gained more supporters still as he marched towards Shrewsbury and then further into the Midlands. Even then his forces could not match those of Richard III who was based at Nottingham Castle.

On the morning of 22 August 1485 the five thousand-strong army collected together by Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, met the royal army commanded by King Richard III in battle at Bosworth Field, near Leicester. The battle was fought in the area on and around a hill near the village of Bosworth. Richard III's forces had arrived first and had gained the better position. The King had put most of his archers, protected by foot soldiers, on the hillside from where they could fire down on Henry's advancing men. Richard himself led the cavalry. However, he had not been able to count on the loyalty of all of his commanders.

Crucially, Lord Thomas Stanley (Henry's stepfather) and his brother Sir William Stanley were positioned at the north of the battle site with 4,000 men. Both men were reluctant to support Richard, who had taken Thomas Stanley's son hostage to ensure their loyalty, but they were also afraid to support Henry openly in case he lost the battle and they were ruined along with him. For the time being, they stood off to one side, weighing up what was happening. The Earl of Northumberland was also at the battle, but he too had refused to take part until the outcome was clearer.

When the battle began, Henry's foot soldiers ran towards the hill while the royal forces fired arrows at them and Richard's cavalry cut into them from the sides. Henry's forces grouped together to defend themselves and in the midst of the confusion the Duke of Norfolk, one of Richard's commanders, was killed. At this point the two sides disengaged and Henry assessed the situation. He knew that it was only a matter of time before Richard's superior forces wore his men down, so he decided to approach the Stanleys to ask them to join him.

Richard saw what was happening and led his personal guard to attack Henry as he rode out to the Stanleys. Richard came very close to success: his men killed Henry's standard bearer and nearly reached Henry himself. However, at that moment Sir William Stanley decided to take action. He ordered his cavalry to attack Richard, who was caught completely by surprise. The King was thrown

### What do we really know about the Battle of Bosworth Field?

Although it is one of the most famous battles fought on English soil, few accounts survive to tell historians for certain what happened. All are secondhand, written after the battle from stories heard at court or by foreign observers who collected information for other rulers. Unsurprisingly, then, the details of the battle vary significantly between accounts. The number of troops at Richard's disposal, for example, was put as high as 120,000 and as low as 10,000. Writers disagree about which **magnates** were present at the battle and about what they did. They even disagree about exactly where the battle was fought – at Bosworth, or closer to the market town of Dadlington, a mile and a half away. If you are interested in looking more closely at the evidence about the battle, the Richard III Society (a group dedicated to preserving his memory and setting the misleading Tudor propaganda about him to rights) has posted the documentary evidence on its website: [www.richardiii.net](http://www.richardiii.net).

**Magnate** – A term describing a member of the greater nobility – the barons – who owned large estates. The greater families had consolidated their holdings through marriage and family links, building up a significant territorial base where they effectively governed in the king's name.

**How did Henry Tudor become King? Read your information pages and  
complete your 6 box grid below**

<p><b>When and where was Henry Tudor born?</b></p>	<p><b>How was Henry Tudor descended from King Edward III?</b></p>	<p><b>Why did no one ever expect Henry Tudor to become a king of England?</b></p>
<p><b>In what circumstances did Henry find himself a contender for the throne in 1483?</b></p>	<p><b>List 5 facts about the Battle of Bosworth in August 1485</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Stretch and Challenge:</b> When Henry became King in 1485 he was very isolated. What were the advantages of him not having many relatives or links with the nobility In England?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>



## How did Henry Tudor become King of England? - Unit 1C Knowledge checker

1. Henry Tudor's mother, Margaret Beaufort was a direct descendent of which former English King		
A: King Edward III	B: King Richard III	C: King Henry VI
2. Henry Tudor's claim to the English throne was weak because ....		
A: He was not a good soldier	B: His claim was descended from an extra marital relationship that his great, great grandfather John of Gaunt had. John of Gaunt was a son of Edward III	C: It came from his mother's side
3. Henry Tudor also had links to royalty on his father's side – His grandmother Catherine had been married to king Henry V. When Henry V died, she remarried a minor Welsh nobleman called Owen Tudor. Therefore, Henry Tudor's father and uncle were the half-brothers of King Henry VI (The son of Catherine from her first marriage to King Henry V)		
True		False
4. When Henry was a teenager, he was sent to live in Brittany (A region of France) for his own safety because as one of the few Lancastrian claimants to throne it was feared the Yorkist King Edward IV would have imprisoned or killed. How long did he spend in exile?		
A: 3 years	B: 14 Years	C: 9 years
5. In 1483 the Yorkist King Edward IV died, and his brother Richard seized the throne, placing the young sons of his dead brother into the tower of London. It is widely suspected that ...		
A: Richard III adopted them and named them his heirs to the throne	B: They escaped and joined the army of Henry Tudor in an invasion of England	C: They were killed on the orders of their Uncle Richard so he could become king – A mystery known as the Princes in the Tower
6. Henry Tudor led an invasion of England in 1485 with the backing of the French King Charles VIII, his uncle Jasper Tudor and powerful English nobles like the Earl of Oxford. What was the exact date of the Battle of Bosworth which followed?		
A: 20 June 1485	B: 22 August 1485	C: 21 September 1485
7. At the battle of Bosworth, two powerful noble brothers, Sir Thomas and William Stanley, were present with their armies of 4000 men. At first, they did not join in the battle and watched from the sides but finally they joined on the side of Henry Tudor helping him to victory. <b>What was the relationship of Sir Thomas Stanley to Henry Tudor?</b>		
A: He was Henry Tudors Stepfather. Margaret Beaufort had remarried to him.	B: He was Henry Tudor's cousin	C: He had no relationship to Henry Tudor

**Independent Study:** Below is an extract from a 1998 lecture on Henry Tudor by the historian C.S.L Davies. The lecture was titled the, '**Making of Henry VII**' and it examines his early years and upbringing.

**Task:** Read the lecture and complete a 10-point mind map on the key events and people who shaped the young Henry Tudor

18 **C** How well did Henry VII's background prepare him for kingship?

THE INVASION OF '85 - HOW DID HENRY VII BECOME KING?

**SOURCE 2.2** 'The Making of Henry VII', a lecture on Henry VII's early life by C. S. L. Davies, 1998

Historians are inclined to pass over the formative years of the people they study. But kings, presidents, prime ministers do not start with a clean slate when they take up office; their character and opinions have been determined by their previous experience. Henry Tudor's upbringing was unusual even for a fifteenth-century nobleman. We know little about his first few years. His father died before he was born in 1457; his mother was just fourteen years old. Henry was brought up as an heir to a great noble title, the earldom of Richmond, probably by his bachelor uncle, Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke. In 1461 there was a political revolution; Henry, now aged four, was separated from his mother and put under the guardianship of William Herbert, the Yorkist Earl of Pembroke; Herbert was grooming him eventually to marry one of his own daughters. During 1469-71 Herbert was killed in battle, Henry's uncle, Henry VI, was restored to the throne, and Henry was reunited with his mother and his uncle Jasper. Then, in 1471, the political wheel turned again, the Yorkists were restored, and Jasper fled with his nephew, hoping to make France, but landing up in Brittany. By now Henry, aged fourteen, was the best hope the Lancastrians had to regain the throne; as such, a valuable political pawn for the Duke of Brittany, who could threaten to use him to embarrass Edward IV, the Yorkist king, if Edward were ever tempted to let the Bretons down and abandon them to the aggressive designs of the French. So from age 14 to 27 Henry was in Brittany, part of the time a prisoner, but for most of it hanging round the Duke's court, one of a crowd of courtiers. In 1484 the Duke's minister did a deal with the new English king, Richard III, which would involve handing Henry over to the English. Henry fled across the border to France, where he successfully manoeuvred among competing parties at the French court to get support in money, soldiers and ships to stage the invasion of 1485, which led to the battle of Bosworth, the death of Richard III, and Henry's becoming king.

I would say that Henry in his teens and early twenties had perhaps the most useful training of any king in English history. Not in any bookish way, nor in terms of experience of administration or decision making; but just in being able to observe court politics as a little-regarded outsider. Most kings have an unreal education. They have been princes, or at any rate great noblemen, never treated quite naturally by those they meet. In Brittany, Henry was nothing much. He must have learned a lot about courts in all that time hanging about waiting for the Duke to get ready to go hunting or sitting through interminable meals; in gossip, in getting to know what people really thought behind the flattery they used to the powerful, in joining in the hollow laughter at the ducal jokes; in watching the intrigues, the gossip campaign to do down this minister, the deals to bring somebody else to power. The Breton court had a weak ruler, a lot of intrigue and occasional blood-letting. The conclusion Henry appears to have drawn was that rulers should never let themselves go, should maintain their dignity at all times, should always retain control, never become indebted to a party or group. Behind-the-scenes experience, followed then by his own wheeling and dealing at the French court, must have taught Henry a vast amount about how politics really worked. No wonder that as king he was careful, always wanting to double check every bit of information, always determined to keep up a front, to prevent the mask slipping, never behaving as 'one of the lads' in the way Edward IV or Henry VIII often did. No wonder he was so concerned about 'pretenders', the Simnels or Warbecks used by foreign princes to stir up trouble against him; Henry had, after all, been Lambert Simnel or Perkin Warbeck himself. But while distrustful, Henry was no neurotic. Calm consideration was the keynote to his policy; he was not a man for instant and impetuous decisions, later regretted, like his son. And Henry had an inner depth. There was a small group of people he really trusted. His uncle Jasper, who had been with him in Brittany and France, and who looked after Wales for him until his death in 1495, was something of a father-figure. His mother, Margaret Beaufort, who had been in England during Henry's time abroad, was a great noblewoman in her own right, now married to Thomas, Lord Stanley (who switched to Henry during the battle of Bosworth); she worked hard to try and get Henry, her only child, rehabilitated as a nobleman during Edward IV's life, and after Edward's death forged the agreement with Edward IV's widow by which their supporters joined forces against the usurper Richard III, in return for Henry's promising to marry Edward's daughter. Unusually among his contemporaries, Henry was totally faithful to his wife, while never giving her political influence, or trusting her relatives. Two talented clerics, both of whom had worked for him in exile, were part of the inner circle: John Morton, who became Archbishop of Canterbury, and Richard Fox, later Bishop of Winchester, in effect his two successive chief ministers. Interestingly, Henry seems to have spoken French more happily than English; many of his intimate servants, including his confessor, were French-speaking, Bretons or Channel-Islanders very often. Could it be that Henry needed that inner space into which to retreat, to be himself, precisely because, as king, he was always so much on duty, so determined to give no hint of that human fallibility behind the mask?

Task: **Read the lecture** and complete a 10-point mind map on the key events and people who shaped the young Henry Tudor

What events and people shaped the future Henry VII?

**Independent Study:** What lessons would the new Henry VII learn from the Wars of the Roses

Lessons for the future Henry VII to learn from the Wars of the Roses	Supporting example or explanation
1. Don't trust anyone! Support is very fragile, even among a monarch's closest advisors, family and advisors	
2. The monarchs position is insecure	
3. It is important that the Monarch has a strong personality and authority	
4. It is important to establish a strong claim to the throne and a line of succession	
5. The King must create a strong working relationship with his nobility and win their respect.	
6. Actions and decisions must be taken carefully, because the political situation is tense and unpredictable	
7. Conflict in England can lead to other countries interfering too.	

### Summer Transition Work: Henry VII - A Level Knowledge board

Key People	
Henry VII	Became King by defeating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth; married Elizabeth of York; four children
Elizabeth of York	Wife of Henry VII; by their marriage the two sides who had fought the Wars of the Roses were united
Jasper Tudor	The uncle of Henry VII, loyal supporter who joined him in exile and fought alongside him at Bosworth. His unswerving loyalty was repaid with the title of Duke of Bedford.
Arthur	Eldest son of Henry VII; married to Catherine of Aragon, died before he could become King
Henry	Youngest son of Henry VII; when his brother Arthur died, he married Catherine of Aragon to retain the marriage alliance with Spain
Margaret	Eldest daughter of Henry VII; married James IV of Scotland
Mary	Youngest daughter of Henry VII; married Louis XII of France
Margaret Beaufort	The mother of Henry VII, she gave birth to him at the age of 14. Her third husband was Thomas Stanley who became Henry's stepfather. She enjoyed political influence throughout the reign of her son.
Catherine of Aragon	Daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; married first Arthur and years after his death, his brother, Henry
Thomas, Lord Stanley	Stanley was Henry VII's stepfather, his intervention in the battle of Bosworth on the side of Henry proved crucial and he was rewarded with the title of Earl of Derby
Sir William Stanley	William Stanley was the brother of Thomas Stanley and Henry VII's step uncle. He was rewarded with the key government post of Lord Chamberlain after the battle of Bosworth. It came as a deep shock to the king when Stanley was implicated in a plot against him in 1495 and he was executed.
John Morton	Has survived the war of Roses by switching sides between the Lancastrians and Yorkists and served the Yorkist king Edward IV. However he resisted Richard III and gave support to Henry VII's claim to the throne. Morton was rewarded with the post of Lord Chancellor and also in 1486 became the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1493 the pope made him Cardinal. He was a trusted and highly effective servant of the crown especially when it came to managing finances and encouraging the nobility to offer 'loans' to the crown.
Sir Reginald Bray	Bray was a faithful servant of Henry VII and served as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He managed this significant body of property and land that belonged to the king. He also led the Council Learned in Law. The historian Thomas Penn described him as the, 'Kings chief executive'
Sir Richard Empsom	Empsom was a member of the Kings Council from 1494. He eventually chaired the Council Learned in Law. Closely identified with the increasing ruthlessness of Henry VII's regime. Empsom was arrested after the death of Henry VII and executed by Henry VIII
Edmund Dudley	Dudley came to prominence after the death of Reginald Bray. He exploited financial opportunities for the King in his work for the Council learned in law. He had many enemies and was executed alongside Sir Richard Empsom in the reign of Henry VIII
Key Rivals	
Richard III	Defeated by Henry at the Battle of Bosworth and killed
Earl of Warwick,	Edward Plantagenet, seventeenth earl of Warwick, was the son of George, duke of Clarence and nephew of King Edward IV and Richard III. After the battle of Bosworth in 1485, Henry imprisoned the young earl because Warwick was 'clearly seen as the main Yorkist rival to Henry VII'. The Earl was executed after being involved in an escape plot with Perkin Warbeck.
John De La Pole	John De La Pole had the title of Earl of Lincoln. He was the nephew of Edward IV and Richard III and was the latter's designated successor. He was regarded as the Yorkist leader and enjoyed a stronger claim to the throne than Henry VII. He died at the battle of Stoke in 1487
Edmund De La Pole	The rival house of York lived on through the De La Pole brothers. Edmund was the Earl of Suffolk and was the son of John de la Pole and Elizabeth Plantagenet (sister of Edward IV) and had a claim to the throne as a descendent of Edward III. Initially supported Henry VII but then conspired with Emperor Maximilian and fled to the Netherlands in 1502. He was however returned and then imprisoned by Henry VII and later executed in Henry VIII's reign with no trial.
Richard De La Pole	Another younger brother of John De La Pole, he was nicknamed the 'White Rose' and went into exile. He was eventually killed in battle during the reign of Henry VIII while fighting on the side of the French in the battle of Pavia.
Margaret Burgundy	Sister of the Yorkist kings, Edward IV and Richard III. She was the wife of Charles Duke of Burgundy.. Margaret did everything in her power to work against the Tudor King, including supporting pretenders to the English throne like Perkin Warbeck and others.
Lambert Simnel	A boy from Oxford who was tutored in courtly manners with the intention of impersonating the Earl of Warwick. He was eventually captured at the battle of Stoke; Simnel was spared by Henry VII, who gave him a job in the royal kitchens.
Perkin Warbeck	Perkin first appeared as a threat to Henry VII in Ireland in 1491. He claimed he was Richard Duke of York, the youngest son of Edward IV. Moved around the royal courts of Europe. He was even married off to the cousin of the King of Scotland. He also became involved in the Cornish Rebellion. He was eventually executed in 1499 after an escape plot was discovered between Perkin and the imprisoned Earl of Warwick.



## Key Events

1485	Battle of Bosworth; Henry Tudor defeated Richard III; this ended the Wars of the Roses; Henry Tudor was crowned King Henry VII
Oct & Nov 1485	Coronation and then in November 1485 Parliament was called for the first time
Jan 1486	Marriage to Elizabeth of York
Sept 1486	Birth of Prince Arthur
1486	Lovell rebellion, by supporters of the house of York – Led by Viscount Francis Lovell and Thomas Stafford. They emerged from Sanctuary to raise troops against the king but the rebellion quickly collapsed.
1487	Battle of Stoke in which the John De La Pole died fighting alongside Lambert Simnel against King Henry VII
1489	Henry intervened in Brittany to help them remain independent against the French. He signed the Treaty of Medina Del Campo with the French
1489	Yorkshire Rebellion – Caused by Henry VII's attempt to raise money for his Brittany campaign. The Earl of Northumberland was murdered during this rebellion
1492	The Treaty of Etaples is signed bringing a resolution to the Breton Crisis. In defence of Brittany, Henry had raised an army of 12'000. However no battles took place and instead the French signed the treaty which gave Henry VII payment for his troops and an agreement not to support any of his enemies
1493-1496	Trade difficulties with Burgundy in the form of an embargo. In 1496 this was resolved with the Magnus Intercus
1497	Scottish invasion of the North of England which Perkin Warbeck was part of. The invasion was halted with the Treaty of Ayton which married the King of Scotland to Henry's daughter Margaret
1497	Cornish Rebellion – A second tax rebellion caused by his attempts to raise money to defend the North against the Scottish invasion to support Perkin Warbeck
1500	Death of Prince Edmund
1501	Marriage of Prince Arthur to Catherine of Aragon
1502	Death of Prince Arthur
1503	Death of Elizabeth of York the wife of Henry VII
1509	Henry VII died and his son became Henry VIII

## Key Terms

Wars of the Roses	Civil war which lasted for 32 years between rival claimants to the throne: the Yorkists and the Lancastrians
Morton's Fork	Tactic used by Archbishop Morton as Henry's Chancellor of the Exchequer. When he visited nobles, if the nobles spent a lot of money on the food and entertainment, Morton would say they must be able to pay more taxes to the King; if the noble spent only a little money on food and entertainment, Morton would say they must have saved a lot and so could pay Henry more taxes
Ordinary and Extraordinary income	Terms used to define the different sources on income.
Crown lands	Henry inherited all the crown lands held by the houses of York and Lancaster. These were further increased by attainders (51 in one Parliament alone) In <b>1486 Henry used the Act of Resumption</b> to reclaim all crown lands that had been granted away since the war of the Roses but he did not always act on his claims. The potential threat to a noble family was another means of control
Bonds and recognisances	Payments made as a guarantee of good behaviour and demanded from those whose loyalty was suspect. For example, the Earl of Westmorland has to pay £10'000 after the battle of Bosworth. It was an effective way of maintaining control.
Feudal dues	The king was entitled to gifts for special occasions, such as when one of his daughters was married. Gifts were paid by leading nobles and Parliament. Henry exploited this source of income, for example in 1504 he received £30'000 for the knighthood of his late son Arthur (who had died in 1502)

**Summer Transition Work: Using the Knowledge organiser and the information on this website**

**<https://www.historyextra.com/period/tudor/henry-vii-king-tudors-who-profile-life-facts-children-wife/>**

**Answer the knowledge checker questions below:**

- 1) Write out a list of 5 key actions Henry VII took to establish his rule after the battle of Bosworth in August 1485
- 2) What is meant by the term Patronage?
- 3) How was Jasper Tudor rewarded after the victory at Bosworth?
- 4) When did the coronation of Henry VII take place?
- 5) What was the purpose of Henry VII calling a parliament on 7 November 1485?
- 6) Why did Henry date his reign the 21<sup>st</sup> August 1485?
- 7) What was an Act of Attainder?
- 8) When did Henry marry Elizabeth of York and why was this a shrewd political move?