

BOOK 5



Name



Form

2B 3.

Subject

HISTORY

Morecambe Grammar School.



HISTORY

BOOK 3 125-200

INDEX

PAGE

- 125 JOHN BALIOL & WILLIAM WALLACE
126 DEATH OF EDWARD I
127 EDWARD II AND ROBERT BRUCE
129 EDUCATION IN THE MIDDLE AGES
131 THINGS A PAGE SHOULD LEARN.
133 HERALDRY
136 THE COURT
140 THE 100 YEARS WAR.
144 BATTLES OF THE HUNDRED YEARS WAR.
150 THE TUDOR FAMILY TREE
151 THE RENAISSANCE
154 VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY
157 THE REFORMATION
163 HENRY VII
169 HENRY VIII AND INCIDENTS IN HIS REIGN.
181 TIME CHART OF THE TUDORS.
192 EDWARD VI AND SOMERSET
195 NORTHUMBERLAND
189 EVAN QUESTION.

Capture of John Balliol 15.5.61

When John Balliol was captured the Scotch were without a leader and Edward thought at last that Scotland was conquered. Having removed John, Edward returned home carrying the sacred stone on which all Scotch King's sat at their coronation. He left some officials in Scotland to keep the peace but the Scotch did not like this.

William Wallace

Sir William Wallace, when a young man killed an Englishman and was outlawed. After John had been disposed of William raised the common people together and these fought like lions. Unlike the barons the common people held no lands in England. William and

followers were first successful at the battle of Stirling in 1297 and drove the English commander from Scotland but in 1298 Edward reappeared and at Falkirk he mangled the Scotch resistance. In this battle he used the long bows which were 5ft in length and had a terrific firing power.

Death of Edward I

For 7 years after Falkirk Edward ruled Scotland and he hoped that trouble was at an end. In Edward's court lived a young man called Robert Bruce who in 1305 fled from England and was crowned king of Scotland. He was not a good leader and he had given up many of Edward's laws and then he lost his first battle, was outlawed and it seemed as though

27
the crown would never fit him.
But in 1307 Edward, who was
on his way northwards fell
ill and died leaving the throne
to ^{Lisapen} Edward, first Prince of Wales.

Edward II and Robert Bruce

Edward II liked swimming and
rowing better than fighting. Robert
the Bruce struggled against his
Scottish enemies for 7 years
longer and slowly broke
their power. At last in 1314
Edward II pulled an army to-
gether and on Midsummer's Day
1314 the two armies met at
Bannock Burn. After a hard
struggle Edward II deserted
his men and left thousands
of men to die and the Scotch
to rejoice. Edward was soon in
conflict and in 1326 his wife Isabella
left him and led people against

him. Edward fled and tried to reach Lundy Island off the coast of Devon. But he was caught and made to resign the throne to his son Edward III. Edward II was shut up in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire and in 1327 was murdered there.

Homework THE BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN 18.5.61

JUNE 24th 1314



KEY

ENGLISH	SCOTCH
CAVALRY	
INFANTRY	
ARCHERS	

Education in the Middle Ages.

The important thing to remember is that it was a privilege to have education. There were 3 main sources of Education

1. The Parish Priest who would teach the more cleverer local boys.
2. Monastery Schools intended that the scholar should become a monk and the education provided was mostly religious.
3. Grammar Schools were independent institutions usually founded by a rich man's endowments. The education here was mostly Latin and Mathematics
eg. Winchester 1382, Eton 1440

Things a Page Should Not do in Public.

WEARING
A CAP
BEFORE THE
LORD

UNTIDY HAIR

**DIRTY
FACE**

HE MUST NOT SNIFF

HAVING HIS MOUTH
FULL AS A PIG WAS
AGAINST ETIQUETTE

PICKING HIS
TEETH WITH
A KNIFE

DIRTY HANDS

SCRATCHING
WAS NOT ALLOWED
IN PUBLIC

LOUNGING
AGAINST A POST

DIRTY SHOES



Other Things a Page Learns.

A page must be an excellent horseman, be able to understand the use of weapons and to know the correct way to wear armour. Of course at first the page is not strong enough to bear full armour and has to get accustomed to it by degrees besides learning the way of getting it on and off. The laws of jousting have to be learned as well as the rules of hunting and hawking. Hawks had to have a very careful training for the chase, which began after they had lost their baby down and grown their first plumage, and a page had to know all about it. A page had to learn how to handle a hawk properly,

so that when hunting he could slip the leash and hood properly. When a page was 14 he became a squire.

The Squire

On reaching the age of 14 the page became a squire and as such he had to be the very model of polite, useful, and entertaining company and also was expected to perform some sort of personal service to the lord. Later he was to become a knight.

The Apprentice

The apprentice received probably the most enjoyable and certainly the most useful education of all. Unlike the boy in farming, the apprentice, although bound to his master

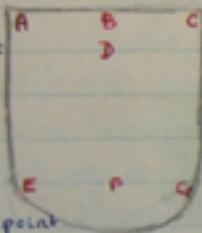
for 7 years was to a certain extent free. Usually a boy was apprenticed to a trade he enjoyed and after his 7 years he would become a journeyman. Finally if he were good enough, if his "master-piece" was accepted, and if he could afford it he would become a master himself.

Heraldry

Heraldry was used mainly to distinguish one from another in battle or at tournaments. This started in the 12th century and it was worn on the shield. Eventually it was worn on the surcoat and the "coat of arms" came into existence. In the coat of arms anything could be used. Only rich and noble families could

HERALDRY

- A - Dexter chief point
- B - Middle
- C - Sinister
- D - Honour point
- E - Dexter base point
- F - Middle
- G - Sinister



Metals
Gold and Silver

Colours
Gules - red
Sable - black
Azure - blue
Purpure - purple
Vert - Green



- 1 —————
- 2 ~~~~~
- 3 ~~~~~
- 4 ~~~~~



Per Fess

Per Pale



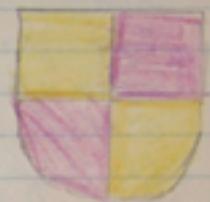
Per Bend



Per Bend Sinister



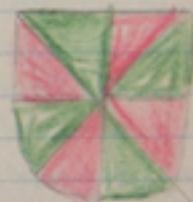
Per Fess



Quarterly



Per Saltire



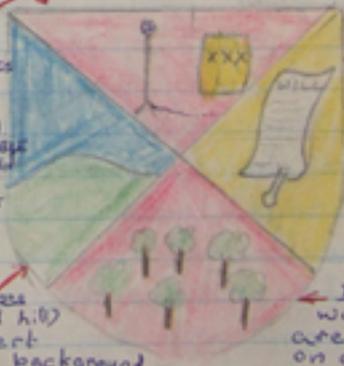
Gyronny



Per Chevron

Homework

The top picture shows a Mike and a barrel of ale. Michael the Mike is gold and it is on a Gules background.



This shows a will making COLL and WILL into COLL with the Will is silver with sable writing. It is on a Gold background.

This illustrates a COLL (small hill). The coll is vert on an Azure background.

I live near a wood. The trees are Vert and Sable on a Gules.

THIS IS A PER SALTIRE SHIELD

have "coats of arms" and when two families married the shield changed. If the "coat of arms" only took part of the shield animals or birds could be introduced. These were called supporters. The actual designs on the shield were called "charges" and the background was the field. If required two shield could be made, one for peace and one for war.

Homework

The Court

12.6.61

The Main officials and their duties

There are 5 main officials in the court and they are -

A Chancellor

The chancellor was a churchman and was the most important and highest official in the kingdom. Under him were the

chaplains, who said ^{daily} services for the king, the king's clerks, who wrote letters, charters and proclamations.

B Chamberlain

The chamberlain was ^{sible} responsible for the king's bedchamber and wardrobe, all furniture, bedding, lighting and heating was also put in his charge. He checked that there were clean rushes on the floor of the king's bedchamber, ^{and} that the keeper of the hearth had a fire ^{burning}. Under him were the squires of the bedchamber, a water bearer who prepared the royal bath-tub and his assistants who looked after the king's armour.

C Marshal

The department of the Marshal

38
made all the arrangements for
journeys, the kings protection
and for the order of travel.
If the court could not reach
its destination in one day the
marshal had to find a place
for ~~any~~ ^{everyone} to sleep regardless of
the householders. The king would
sleep in a monastery or a
manor house but the rest
slept anywhere. Under him
were the 4 horn blowers,
24 archers, the cat hunters
and the bearward

Steward

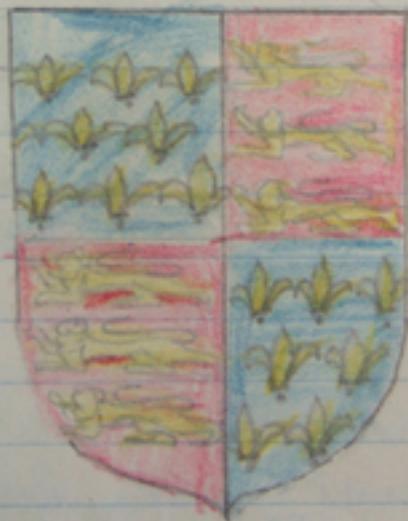
The steward arranged for the
food and drink for the
whole of the court. The steward
sent men ahead called purveyors
far ahead of the royal party
to make sure there were
enough provisions. They were
unpopular people because they

could take anything but ^{they} ^{when} not be very prompt in payment.

E Sheriff

The sheriff was an important man who looked after the king's affairs in each county. At Easter and Michaelmas he paid in what he had collected in taxes. The money was tested in various ways to make sure the king had not been cheated and if any was missing after these tests it came from the sheriff's purse. The ^{amount of} money was recorded on a tally, which was a hazel stick with notches on. When the amount had been checked the tally was split, one half going to the treasury, the other to the sheriff.

Edward III and The Hundred
Years War



The Reasons for the Hundred Years War

1. Philip VI and Edward III both wanted war.
2. Both kings claimed the French throne.
3. Because Philip VI tried to seize the English lands which remained.
4. Philip tried to forbid English wool entering Flanders.
5. The wine which the English imported came from Gascony and Guienne and Philip VI attacked these places.
6. Edward III insulted Philip VI.
7. The French Navy attacked Portsmouth, Southampton, Winchelsea, Rye, Hastings and Dover.

The War Itself.

The Army

Edward III was one of the 1st kings to pay his army. This army, by modern standards was not a large one and its fighting was usual confined to the summer months. Supplies for the army were carried in trains of small carts and in the winter it proved impossible to move these on the appalling roads.

The most spectacular fighting men were the knights. These men, paid a shilling a day, had in an attendance a squire, paid sixpence a day. They wore magnificent armour and rode splendid horses but they were not particularly effective. For by

the 14th century these arm^{our} was so heavy that they were very largely immobile. Far more important than these men were the foot soldiers particularly the Archers. With their long bows made of yew or elm and arrows flighted ^{with} goose feathers, the archers could destroy the enemy cavalry with volleys of arrows and the enemy armed with shorter-range crossbows could do little to prevent this. The archers wore stout leather jackets and steel caps and they earned three pence a day. The cannon was beginning to be used but was as yet ~~used~~ almost as dangerous for the firer

144
as the fixed-upon.

19.3.61

HOMEWORK

Two Battles of the Hundred Years War

A The Battle of Sluys

In 1340 Edward III decided to stop raids on English ports by crippling the French Navy. He collected a ragged collection of 200 ships and then attacked the French at Sluys. This fleet was bigger than that of the French. When the French sighted the attackers they formed 3 lines. The battle was a fierce and terrible one continuing from dawn till dusk and left leaving the French fleet utterly destroyed. This was a major Naval victory.

The Battle of Crécy.

In 1346 Edward, with a hungry and tired army, was

245
attempting to reach the coast.
The French were hard on his
heels and therefore he ^{also} ~~prep~~
to make a stand at Crécy.

Early on in this day there
had been a thunderstorm
but in the afternoon the
weather cleared, and the
sun shone right into
the eyes of the French.

The French cavalry
were splendid targets
for the English which
they never reached. They
charged 15 times that
August day but every
time were repelled by the
showers of English arrows
which were fired at them.
Only once did they
look like breaking
through but the Prince
of Wales, & who after this

battle won his spurs, attacked
 them and made them retreat.
 By nightfall the first great
 battle of the Hundred Years
 war was over. The English
 were victorious because of
 the bowmen.

Homework A Description of the Battle of
Calais 23.6.61

BY Pierre Diemon
 of the DAILY NEWSCASTER.

Edward III lays siege to Calais
 Edward III hates Calais as everyone
 knows because of the haven
 for pirates. He started to lay
 siege to this town in the summer
 of 1346 and this went on all
 through the winter. Edward III
 could have stormed this town.
 Outside the walls of the town
 it looks as though another
 town has sprung up. These

are the quarters for his army. There are shops for wine, bread, clothes etc. and a market is held once a week. On the seaward side of this town there are many small, watchful English Ships. Two men Marant and Merstriel have tried to get food to this town on foggy nights.

The Governor Yields to Edward.
 After the winter of 1346 the Governor decided Calais could no longer last. He sent of from the gates 1700 old people and children which the English let go free. Then the Governor made terms with Edward; and Edward said if the 6 Burges^{es} of Calais came to him, bare footed, bare headed,

bare legged and wearing
 only ~~a~~^{their} shirts with ropes
 around their necks. They did
 go to him bearing the keys
 of the town. He said he
 would execute them. But his
 wife Philippa came to him and
 pleaded for them. He gave them
 into her keeping and she gave
 them their freedom and a new
 set of clothes. St. Now Calais
is English.

Coitiers and the Black Prince

~~to~~ Before this battle Edward
 retired back to England. He left
 in charge of the army his son
 the Prince of Wales. During
 the battle the French king
 was captured, brought to
 England, ransomed and set free.

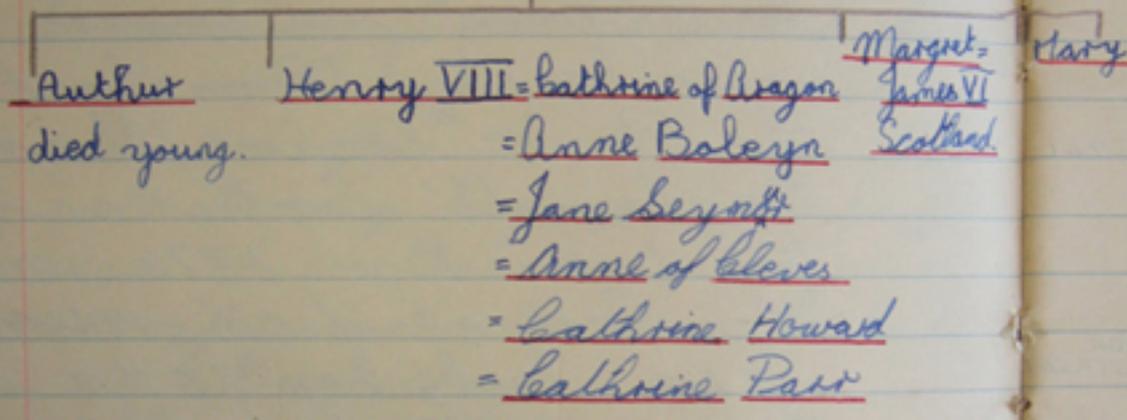
The Prince of Wales soon
 earned for himself a great
 reputation as a fearless and

skilful soldier. He did not however earn the love of his men for he had a black temper, was very haughty, and treated law-born prisoners mercilessly. From about 1370 the Prince became ill and England's fortunes began to turn. By 1376 when the Prince died much had been lost; by 1377 when Edward III died all except Calais and Gascony had been lost.

In 1396 peace was made with France which lasted until 1415 when Henry V invaded Normandy.

The Tudor Family

Henry VII = Elizabeth of York



Henry VIII's Children.

Mary - daughter of Catharine of Aragon
 Elizabeth = Anne Boleyn
 Edward = son of Jane Seymour.

- Henry VII - 1485 - 1509 24 years.
- Henry VIII - 1509 - 1547 38 ..
- Edward VI - 1547 - 1553 6 ..
- Mary - 1553 - 1558 5 ..
- Elizabeth - 1558 - 1603 45 ..

Home

The Renaissance

The Renaissance covered 3 centur^{ies} the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th. It began in Italy where the ancient civilisation of Rome could so easily be studied. The scholars of Italy were helped by rich patrons who financed the scholars. The Renaissance spread over all Europe. It spread not only geographically but also learning itself increased. From Rome it went to Greece and then from ancient things to modern things. In every way knowledge expanded and it was all inspired by curiosity.

off

Homework The Oxford Scholars

14.9.61

The Oxford Scholars were Linacre, Grocyn, Colet and Sir Thomas

More. These men had all learnt Greek by going to Italy. These men inspired a great Dutch scholar called Erasmus who decided to stay with them.

Homework

Great Figures of the 15-16th
Renaissance

1. Leonardo da Vinci

1452 - 1519

SUBMARINE



WIDE STREET



ENGINEER

ARCHITECT

MONALISA

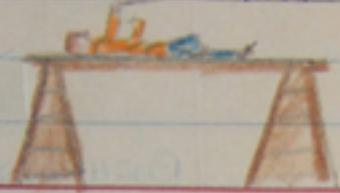


PAINTER

ANATOMIST

ARTIST

PAINTING THE CEILING OF AB
CISTENCIAN CHAPEL.



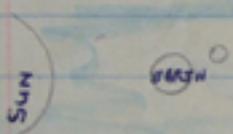
MICHAELANGELO

GALILEO



ASTRONOMER

COPERNICUS



ASTRONOMER

ERASMUS

TRANSLATED THE NEW TESTAMENT
NEW TESTAMENT

SCULPTOR



1475 - 1564

1564 - 1636

PRINCIPAL
OF
PENDULUM



INVENTOR.

1473 - 1543

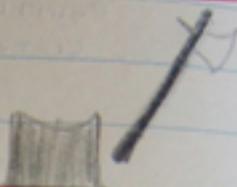
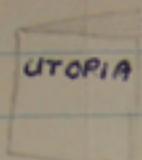


MEDICINE

1466 - 1536

MORE

1478-1535



AUTHOR

BEHEADED FOR TREASON

The Voyages of Discovery Why They were Made

They were made out of a curiosity and adventure. The financiers wanted them to be made for several reasons -

- a. To expand the empire
- b. To gain riches
- c. To spread knowledge.

They sailors did the sailing for curiosity and adventure. ~~but~~ Also the voyages were made to spread religion.

The Great Discoverers.

- Bartholomew Diaz was of Portuguese

and he sailed under the flag of Portugal. In 1487 he sailed round the cape of Good Hope.

2. Christopher Columbus was of Italian nationality and he sailed under the flag of Spain. He sailed westwards across the Atlantic and in 1492 he discovered the West Indies. He thought he had reached India and proved the world was round.
3. Balboa was of Spanish nationality and he sailed under the flag of Spain and he was the first ~~to~~ European to see the Pacific.

21.9.61

Homework

4. The Cabots were of Italian nationality and sailed under the English flag. In 1497 they landed on Cape Breton Island, he was the first ^{European} man to stand on American land (excepting the Vikings). They thought they were in east Asia

nationality

5. Vasco da Gama was of Portuguese national and sailed under the flag of Portugal. In 1497, he reached India and was the first man to pass the hope of Good Hope.

6. Americo Vesputius was born in Italy and sailed under the Italian flag. In 1500 he sailed to the new world which was named after him.

7. Cortés was of Spanish birth and sailed for Spain. In 1518 he conquered Mexico and became the ruler of Mexico.

8. Magellan was born in Portugal but sailed under the flag of Spain. Between 1519-22 he sailed round the world but he was killed during the passage.

9. Willoughby and Chancellor were of English birth and sailed under that flag. In 1553 they tried to find a North East passage but Willoughby was lost in

lity a storm and Chancellor landed at Archangel from which he went to Moscow.

- 10 Arbuckle was born in England and ~~flew~~ ^{sailed} under the same flag. In 1576 he believed he had found a North West passage and returned with high ^{hopes}. The Hathay Company was formed to finance another voyage but a passage was not found.

The Reformation

The spirit of enquiry which caused the Renaissance also caused the Reformation. Men began to realize that the church, just like any other institution had weaknesses and could be improved. Many men had in the past criticized the church for eg.

Voyages of Discovery

Heading?

Homework.
Homework?



- MAGELLAN - 1519-22.
- CABOT - 1497
- VASCO DA GAMA - 1497
- COLOMBUS - 1492

7.

Wycliffe in England who had translated the bible into English. The demand for reform was greatly increased by the spread of the printing press. Erasmus the Dutch scholar, in 1514 wrote "In Praise of Folly", a sarcastic attack on laziness and ignorance of church officials. In 1516, moreover, he published his new translation of the Bible, thus exposing the weaknesses of the previous one.

But men like Erasmus, although they wanted Reform, were convinced that Reform should come from within the church itself: - that is that the church should Reform itself. However, this was not to be.

Martin Luther

29.6.61

Luther was born in 1483 in Saxony at a time when all Christianity was Roman Catholic.

His early life was spent receiving a good education and his father wanted him to be a lawyer. One day while travelling to university a storm broke and the tree he sheltered under was struck by lightning but he was not. He believed God had spared him for a special purpose and he soon entered a friary which was very strict. In 1511 he was sent to Rome on church business where he was shocked by the worldly life led by the pope. He returned to Saxony and became a Professor in Theology at Wittenberg University. In 1517 a church official came to Wittenberg selling

Church

indulgences: (pardons) the money
 going to Rome so that St.
 Peter's could be rebuilt. The
 man sent to do the job was
 Tetzel who offered pardons to
 only the rich people. Luther wrote
 95 theses why this should not
 be and put them on the church
 door. He then attacked the authority
 of the Pope (Leo X) who, in 1520
 sent a Bull excommunicating
 him. Instead of repenting he
 publicly burnt the Bull in the
 market and for this, was ordered
 to come before Emperor Charles V
 at Worms where he was asked
 to repent. Instead he spoke
 his mind, for which he was
 declared outlaw and heretic.
 He then went and stayed
 in his friend's, the Elector of
 Saxony's, castle called the
 Wartburg. Here he translated

erily

ogy

Chunry

162
the bible. He died in Wadburg
7 1/2 in 1546. -----

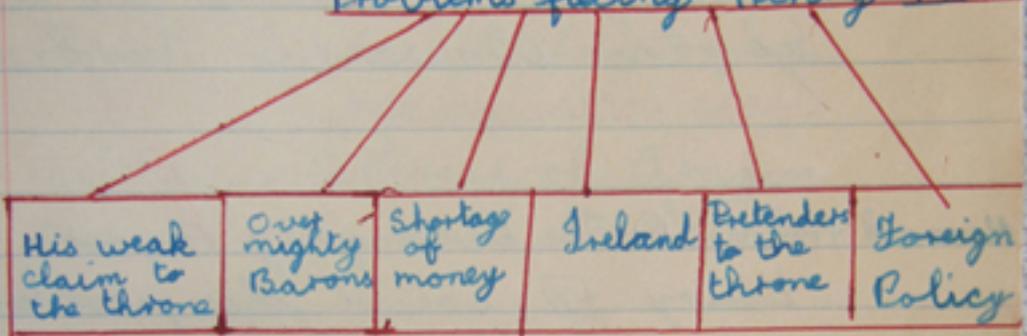
John Calvin

John Calvin a french-man who had been forced to leave his own country because of his religious views, fled to Switzerland and there at Geneva he established another branch of the protestant church. His followers were known as Calvinists, or Presbyterians in Scotland, or Huguenots in France, but they all shared the common idea that each congregation should rule itself through presbyters or elders. Calvin himself ^{died} in 1564 but his ideas still live today.

One of the greatest critics of Luther and the Protestants was Henry VIII who as a result of his attack on Luther in the

"Golden Book" earned for himself the title of "Defender of the Faith."

Problems facing Henry VII



Problem ① His Weak Claim to the Throne.

Henry took the throne by force in 1485 at the battle of Bosworth Field against Richard III. His main two rivals were

- A, Elizabeth of York - married her
- B, Earl of Warwick - imprisoned

He also persuaded Parliament to pass an act making him the rightful king. Parliament also passed an law, the Statute of De Facto King.

This allowed people to obey him without fear of punishment should the rightful king (De Jure) return. This was aimed at gaining the support of the travelling Yorkists.

Homework Problem ② The Overmighty Barons 6.10.11.

Henry VII solved this problem by several methods which were —

- A. In 1504 Henry passed an Act of Livery and Maintenance which forbid the barons to keep private armies. If a baron did not obey he was sentenced at the Star Chamber (Henry's court) to a very heavy fine. This he did to weaken the barons.
- B. Other things such as forced loans and fines etc. weakened the barons.

Problem ③ Shortage of Money

ment The shortage of money was solved by -

- A. The fines from Star Chamber.
- B. Forced Loans.
- C. Royal marriages (dowries)

⑥

More explanation needed . . .

Anñbur = Cathrine of Aragon
Margret = James IV Scotland.

Problem ④ Ireland

Technically all Ireland was under the English crown but in practice this was not so for only the area from Dublin to Dúidalk (which was known as the Pale) was controlled effectively. The rest of Ireland was marsh-land and a wild country and was divided into warlike clans each fighting the others. The Deputy of Ireland,

the Earl of Kildare, was recalled by Henry and replaced by Sir Edward Poyning. He executed the Yorkist leaders and passed laws known as Poyning Laws or Statute of Drogheda. This effectively suppressed the Irish and Henry had no further trouble.

Homework

12.10.61

Problem 5 Pretenders to the throne

Henry had 2 pretenders to the throne —

A Lambert Simnel.

In 1487 Lambert, a baker's son, was crowned in Dublin as the king of England. When Henry heard of this he paraded Edward, Earl of Warwick through London but this only proved he had a prisoner in the tower. Lambert came with 6,000 mercenaries but when danger

threatened most of these deserted
and Lambert was captured. To
show how low he was, Henry
put him to work in the Royal
Kitchen.

Perkin Warbeck

This attempt came in 1497
and was more serious. Warbeck
pretended to be the younger
of the 2 sons murdered in the
tower. He gained the help of
Henry's enemies abroad but
when in England after being
surrounded in an abbey and
captured was locked up in
the tower. In 1499 he and
the Earl of Warwick tried to
escape and were executed.

Problem (6) Foreign Policy

Henry dare not involve England in a policy of war because -
 a Shortage of Money and also England was not a great power.
 Therefore a foreign mixture took place.

- A. To make England a great power
- B. To make money.

His method was through marriages and treaties.

The first marriage was between Catherine of Aragon and his eldest son Arthur. This marriage would lead to an alliance with Spain, a great power, and also he would gain a dowry. The marriage took place in 1501 but in 1502 Arthur died. Rather than lose the dowry Henry proposed the Catherine of Aragon should marry his second son Henry. This

took place after Papal dispensation and after Henry VII death in 1509. Before Henry died he arranged a marriage between Margaret and James IV of Scotland. This took place to try and break the Franco-Scottish relationship but the marriage was not successful. He also made a trade treaty between England and Holland called the Magnus Intercursus.

Henry VIII

Personal Characteristics

On accession to the throne he was 18. He was rich, popular, handsome, a great sportsman and very pleasure loving but intelligent, well educated and ^{was an} accomplished as a linguist and

a musician. In fact he looked a perfect king. But he was too pleasure loving and for the first 17 years of his reign after beheading Empson and Dudley he relied almost completely on Thomas Wolsey.

Home work. The Rise of Thomas Wolsey. 19.10.61

Thomas Wolsey was the son of a grazier in Ipswich. He entered the church and then went to Oxford. He then became the chaplain of Henry VII but his real power came at the accession of Henry VIII. Wolsey not only attended to church matters but was a diplomat. Wolsey was a good choice for the job of chancellor in 1515 for 2 reasons.

1/ He was a commoner and out

171
of loyalty would not desert the king.

2, There were more commoners than nobles and therefore you would find a better man. *Was he? Yes.*

Wolsey almost ruled England and acted through Star Chamber more than through Parliament. Here he made many enemies. As he rose in power he got more jobs such as ^{the} Archbishop ^{of} York, ^{the} Bishop ^{of} Winchester, ^{the} Abbot ^{of} St Albans and finally he became Papal Legate. He became immensely rich and spent his money on the building of Hampton Court and York Place (now Whitehall). He tried to keep a balance between France and Spain but despite all the offices he held, his ambition was to become the Pope.

The Reformation in England

The Church Before the Reformation A Its Value and Influence

During the Dark Ages the church kept alive the religion, learning, art, architecture, music and liturgy. It also gave alms to the poor, healed the sick people and taught the word of God.

The church was the centre of peoples lives. They met there to pray, for marriages, funerals, christenings and religious festivals. Also they got church alms. The priest was the man who taught them, advised them and helped them in trouble.

The weaknesses of the church

20.10.61

The church became exceedingly rich and powerful and at monasteries land was being given and more time was spent on the land than on prayer. More clergymen went into politics (Thomas Wolsey) because of their great knowledge. Bishops and clergy men were given positions from the king and posts such as Bishop of St Albans as rewards. They spent more time at court than in their dioceses. Some Bishops taught people to be Godly and then led an unrighteous life themselves; and some did not even know the Lord's Prayer. The church courts were unpopular and also the selling of Pardons which were written documents pardoning

the wrong-doer. The pardoned also carried bogus relics such as a piece of wood from the arc etc. The man brought in from presents in one day more than the presents could earn in 12 months. When the Reformation came to England the people (especially the merchants in London and University Students) were ready to change to it.

25.10.61

Homework

Henry VIII Requires a DivorceOfficial Reasons

1. ~~Catherine~~ of Aragon had several children but only one survived and this was Mary. He feared that when she came to the throne civil war would break out (as it did when Matilda came to

the throne 400 years before).

- 2) Having no male ^{heir} to the throne he thought he was being punished ^{by God} because it had been an unlawful marriage. He said it was unlawful to marry his brother's widow. Therefore he asked the pope for a divorce

Real Reasons

- 1) The king was attracted to Anne Boleyn one of the queen's ladies in waiting.
- 2) Henry wanted a son and thinking Catherine of Aragon was fated wanted another wife.
- 3) Because of the non male heir to the throne he began to break up their happy marriage and dislike Catherine of Aragon.

It was never very happy!

8.

Well expressed

Henry Tries to Get his Divorce

To obtain a divorce Henry had to get the Pope's permission. Normally the pope would probably have granted the divorce because Henry was a faithful son of the church and had earned the title of Defender of the Faith. But at this time the pope was under the influence of Charles V who was Catherine of Aragon's nephew. The pope did not want to offend Henry but dare not offend Charles V. Therefore the pope Clement VII played for time and appointed a special representative called Campeggio in England. He at once met Wolsey to discuss the divorce but the proceedings dragged on and finally Henry

lost his patience and struck out at Wolsey.

Homework

2.11.61

The Fall of Wolsey

Wolsey was unpopular with several classes —

1. Henry VIII; because the divorce had not come through.
2. The court; because they were jealous of his power and he was an "upstart".
3. Parliament; because he ruled through council and denied their power.
4. The merchants; because he had made a treaty with France and it threatened the wool trade of Flanders.

Wolsey owed all his fame, his jobs and his position to the king and when the king decided to strike at him Wolsey had

no supporters or any claim to his position

7 ¹/₂

Henry Obtains his Divorce

Henry attempted to take the church his control so he accused all the clergy of breacking the Statute of Praemunire and fined them £100,000 and they had to accept him as head of the church. The Pope still refused to give way he passed the ~~act of Annates~~ which stopped payments of the first year income of the bishop to the Pope. Henry used this a threat to make the Pope appoint Cranmer as Archbishop of Canterbury. The Pope agreed and immediately Cranmer dissolved Henry's first marriage

1532

and then declared Henry and Anne Boleyn married. The Pope excommunicated Henry but Henry's reply was that he ignored.

1533 → He then passed the Act of Appeals to prevent appeals to Rome in church

1534 → cases. The Act of Supremacy was also passed and this made Henry Supreme head on Earth of the Church of England.

Thomas Cromwell

His Rise to Power

Thomas Cromwell was born in 1485 of humble parents and he had had a most varied career. He was a man of very great ability and ambition and his wide experience with the world proved to be very useful. He became Wolsey's secretary

Homeschool

Main Chart for the Tudors

DATE	MONTAGUE	POLITICAL EVENTS IN ENGLAND	SCOTLAND & IRELAND
1485	HENRY VII		SIMNEL CROWNED IN DUBLIN 1487
1489			
1491			
1494			
1497		WARBECK TRIES TO CLIMB THE THROAT (1497) WARBECK AND WARWICK EXECUTED	
1500			
1503			
1506			
1509	HENRY VIII	HENRY VIII MARRIES C.A	
1512			
1515		WOLSEY BECOMES CHANCELLOR	
1528			
1521			
1524			
1527			
1530		C.A. OVERCROWD (1530) ACT OF ANNATES 1532 ACT OF APPEALS 1533 ACT OF SUPREMACY 1534 (1534) MORE AND FISHER EXECUTED MILWAUKEE OF GRACE	
1533			
1536			
1539		LARGER MONASTRIES DISSOLVED HENRY MARRIES KATHY HOWARD 1540 CATHOLICISM BANNED 1540 HENRY VIII MARRIES CATHY HOWARD 1540 KATHY HOWARD EXECUTED	
1542			
1545	HENRY VIII'S SECOND WIFE		
1548		1ST PETERBOROUGH DANCES (1548) MURDER IN BRANLON (1548)	BATTLE OF PINNEY (1548)

3.11.01

EUROPE	GEOGRAPHICAL EXPEDITIONS	NON-POLITICAL EVENTS
	BARTOLOMEU DIET ROUNDS THE CAPS ON GOLD HOPE 1492	CASHWELL BORN
	COLEBUS DISCOVERS THE WEST INDIES 1498	
	CABOTS LAND ON ONE BRETON ISLAND VASCO DAGAMA REKHS INDIA	
	ARTHUR PEARCE 1501 ARTHUR DIRT 1502	
	VESPUTIUS REACHES NEW WORLD.	LUTHER SENT TO ROME 1511
		IN PRAISE OF POLLY WRITTEN BY BASHUA 1514
		NEW TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE BY CRASMUS
		LUTHER EXCOMMUNICATED 1520
	CORTES CONQUERS MEXICO MAGELLEN SETS SAIL TO ROUND THE GLOBE 1519 MAGELLEN'S SHIP RETURNS 1522	
		DEATH OF WOLSEY
	ANNE BOLEYN MADE QUEEN	
	ANNE BOLEYN EXECUTED 1536 BIRTH OF EDWARD'S SECOND WIFE 1540 ANNALS OF LUTHER 1540	GREAT BIBLE PRINTED
		LUTHER DIED 1546

and my have been responsible for his masters downfall although he certainly defended him at his trial. Henry was very impressed by this mans courage and he soon became the kings secretary.

It was Cromwell who advised Henry to go ahead and obtain his divorce and to use parliament to break the Pape's power. This clever and unscrupulous man now advised Henry to turn against the monastres

Homework

Why Henry Dissolved the 10.11.61
Monastries

Official Reasons

The invention of the printing press decreased the main work of the monastries which was writing books by hand. Many monks were

disregarding the Latin language, having servants and breaking strict rules. They were not giving much money to the poor or helping them.

Not many monks had ~~not~~ a vocation for religious life.

Real Reasons

Henry had spent all his father's money and rather than ask parliament to pass taxes he decided to take it from the monasteries. It would be easier to take it from the monks than the people. Also the monks were not likely to accept the Act of Supremacy and therefore stood in the way of his power.

Homework 10.11.61

How the Smaller Monasteries Were Dissolved

Some of the smaller monasteries were dissolved by using their lands for founding schools.

E | In the smaller monasteries there were only 4 or 5 monks or nuns in and therefore those who wanted to stay in their orders had to go to other monasteries or become parish priests. This was Thomas Cromwell's work.

G.

The Pilgrimage of Grace 1536

It occurred in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire where many opposed the closing of the monasteries, because they believed they were ^{doing} useful work there. It rose under Robert Aske who formed a 'peaceful rebellion' to persuade Henry to restore the monasteries and remove Cromwell. Henry had no wish

to create sympathy with the rebels and therefore he sent Norfolk to see the leaders. ~~The~~ Norfolk agreed to the demands of the leaders but did nothing. Eventually rioting occurred and Henry then crushed the rebellion ruthlessly. All the leaders were hanged and to prevent future trouble he set up the Council of the north.

The Dissolution of the Larger Monasteries

In 1539 Cromwell sent round commissioneries round to the monasteries who 'persuaded' the abbots, with a mixture of ^{the} threats and promises, to agree to disband the monasteries. ~~He~~ refused for example the Abbot

of Glastonbury who was executed.

Now the problem was what to do with the wealth and property of the monasteries. The buildings were stripped their valuables and even the lead roofs and stained glass windows. ~~of the churches~~ Some were turned in to churches and cathedrals for new bishops.

The wealth went to the king and most of the land was sold to country gents and courtiers. Thus Henry established a new class of people who were loyal to the crown and to his reformation in England.

189

Homework

17.11.61

How ~~Henry~~ Henry showed himself as a Protestant

E | Henry showed himself as a protestant
by allowing the Bible to be interpreted
to English so that the commoners could
discuss the scriptures between themselves
and some challenged the priests. Although
Henry allowed this, and at one time
thought it should be stopped, he
was still ^{to himself} a Catholic but believed
in a British Catholic church which
had Henry as its head. He executed
? | all Roman Catholics as traitors and
people who did not go to mass
were burned as heretics. Henry
Not exactly | ^{passed the act of}
published six articles which made
Henry supreme head and laid down
the rules of the church. One of the
articles laid down was that the
Bible and litany were to be English.

6

The Six Wives of Henry VIII

Henry's first wife was Catharine of Aragon whom he married in 1509, before his coronation. She had several children, the only one surviving being Mary. In 1532 Henry divorced Catharine of Aragon and she retired in to a nunnery, where she died.

This marriage broke England from Rome.

Henry's second wife was Anne Boleyn who married him in 1533 and after having one child, who was Elizabeth, the marriage broke up and Anne was executed for treason in 1536.

Henry's third, and most likely the wife he loved best was Lady Jane Seymour who in 1537 died in the birth of her son, Edward VI. He married her in

Henry's next wife was Anne

191
of Cleves. The marriage was arranged^{ed}
by Cromwell to help the
Flanders' trade and unite
the Lutherans with the English
church. But Henry divorced her
and sent her home in 1540

The next wife of Henry
was Lady ^{Catherine} Kathleen Howard who
he married in 1540. But the
marriage was unsuccessful and
in 1542 she was executed for
adultery.

Henry's last wife was Lady
Catherine Parr who he married
in 1543. She nursed him
during the last few years of
his life and when in 1547
Henry died she was his only
wife to outlive him. She died
in 1548

Somerset and Religion

When Henry was near death he realised that when he died the country may fall back to Catholicism or become too much protestant. Realising this fact, and, that people would try to gain the throne from his 10 year old son, he made a council. The names of the councillors were in his will and when he died the council of 16 was formed. In this council there were 8 reformists and 8 pro-catholics but instead of keeping the country in the same religion a leader named Somerset sprang up and immediately, being a reformist, cancelled the Act of Six articles and the De Heretica Comburendo which stopped

193

Heretics being burnt. Meanwhile
Crammer had made an English
Prayer Book to be read in all churches
1549 and Somerset passed it. He also
passed the Act of Uniformity which
made it so that everybody had
to read it and use it. This was
accepted in the South East of
England but in the West country
a rebellion broke out but Somers-
set sent an army to drive them
off.

Somerset and Scotland

Somerset wanted an alliance
~~between~~ with Scotland by marriage
between Edward VI and Mary
their young Queen. But the Scots
refused and Somerset, instead
of accepting graciously and
waiting for a change of mind
led an army north and
defeated the Scots at the Battle

1547 of Pinkie. This only made the Scots more certain and they sent the young queen to France where she married the Dauphin.

Somerset and Economical Problems

Somerset tried to stop enclosure but was unsuccessful.

1549 after a rebellion in East Angles broke out against enclosures and rising prices Somerset sympathised and did nothing. The leader of the rebellion was Robert Kett. The council sent Marwick to crush the rebellion which he did ruthlessly. This marked the downfall of Somerset.

Homework

30:11.61

Somerset and his Brother

Somerset's brother the Lord Admiral was in league with French pirates who were sacking English ships. This was treason.

He held private retainers and had a castle which was fortified. This was unlawful. He forged cannons and forged coins. This was unlawful. He had married Henry VIII's widow Catharine Parr and had been made guardian of Elizabeth. He planned that when Catharine died to marry Elizabeth and become king. But Somerset had him arrested and executed.

Homework

1.12.61

The Life of Northumberland

John Dudley is the real name of Northumberland. In 1549 he led the army ^{to} as Earl of Warwick against the rebels in East Anglia and because Somerset did nothing he gained Somerset's power. He took the title of Northumberland and immediately came to power. He was a ruthless

and a black hearted rogue with high ambitions and courage. At Somerset's fall he became head of the council. He had no religious views but joined the reformists thinking it most profitable. He encouraged the protestant religion and bishops who were strong for the old faith were imprisoned or fined. In 1552 he passed a much more protestant prayer book. He forced this to be accepted by the clergy and those who resisted were imprisoned or fined and were replaced by ~~Lutheran~~ and Calvinist priests who had been to Germany and Switzerland. Also, in the same year the churches were sacked of much of their wealth - silver and gold vessels, crosses, ornaments etc.

This was done on the grounds that they were not needed in simple services. Zealous reformers pulled down altars and statues of saints, calling them ~~idols~~ ^{idols}. Also the wall or mural paintings were blotted out, although these had helped people to learn. Also the chantries went. This was all done by Northumberland. All the money from the church articles which were sacked went to Northumberland's coffers and satisfied ~~his~~ ^{his} ~~self~~ greed.

Northumberland's ~~position~~ depended on the young, ill, king, Edward VI and when in 1552 Northumberland noticed ^{his} health was failing ^{he} saw he had to act fast. He persuaded Edward VI to change his will and make Lady Jane Gray.

next in line to the throne
 and thus make him the father
 in law of the queen, for he had
 arranged a marriage between ^{her} ~~her~~ ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{his} ~~his~~ ^{son}
 her and his son. Soon after, the
 will was changed Edward VI
 died of tuberculosis in 1553.
 He declared Lady Jane Gray
 queen and all though ~~Crammer~~
 did not like this he agreed.
 Unluckily for Northumberland
 Mary who had been on her
 way to London was warned
 off and went to Norfolk
 where she was ^{made} crowned queen
 and gathered supporters. The
 council dethroned Jane and
 then, Northumberland led
 an army ^{against her but} & they deserted him.
 When he heard of ^{her} coronation,
^{he was} in Cambridge and ^{and}
~~in~~ Cambridge he made it look as
 though he was her subject, but
 instead was executed as he

CONTINUED ON THE BACK PAGE.

deserved. But alas, Lady Jane
E | ~~gray~~, the queen for six days was
~~also executed~~. Really she had
been ^{murdered} Northumberland's puppet.
8 Thus ends, the life of a
tyrant.

Book 3

DIAGRAMS

PAGE

- 129. BATTLE OF BANNOCK BURN
- 130. THE PAGE
- 134. HERALDRY
- 140 SHIELDS OF THE 100 YEARS WAR
- 152 FIGURES OF THE RENAISSANCE
- 158 VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY

parliament
parliament
interpreted
interpreted

Catherine
Catherine

monasteries
monasteries
religious
religious

Not many monks had a voc
for the smaller monasteries the
were only
interpreted into English

Exam Question

Williams Claim To the English Throne and How He Made himself King

A Williams Claim to the Throne.
William claimed he should have been king for 2 reasons which were.

I. William was Edward the Confessor's cousin.

II. When Harold had been shipwrecked on the coast of Normandy, ^{I kept him prisoner} before I let him go he swore he would help me to become king of England. This he swore on the bones of a Holy Saint.

B How William made himself King

All through the summer of 1066, William started to prepare an army. All along the coast work was going on, hundred

of ships, men, horses, and food, arms and other equipments was assembled and on the 29th of September 1066 the flottilla set forth for England. This armada landed at Revensey where a wooden fort was quickly built. Having landed he went to Hastings where a battle against Harold who had made a forced march from Stamford Bridge. Senlac Hill was the place of Harold's death and after Hastings William took a round about route to London. He passed through Canterbury where he was crowned a month, Winchester, Winton where he first crossed the Thames, Berkhamstead where he was offered the crown and finally London. He was crowned in Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day.