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Elizabeth I

Elizabeth was well educated, well read, and she had a strong mind. Friends of her mother educated her. This ensured that she had strong Lutheran ideas.

Her father did not want anything to do with her. She was sent to live at Hatfield.

She was close to Catherine Parr.

She had a number of close escapes in her youth: the Seymour Affair and Wyatt's Rebellion (for which she spent a spell in the Tower).

Elizabeth used propaganda better than any other Tudor monarch. She portrayed herself as: the Restorer of Protestantism, The Phoenix risen from the ashes, the Virgin Queen.

Her first priority was to try to solve the religious issue.

She claimed that she could not, nor did wish to 'make a window into men's souls'.

She introduced the Act of Supremacy and the Act of Uniformity, 1559. The 1552 Prayer Book was re-introduced; church vestements from the time of Edward had to be worn. It was a mixture between the religious legislation of Henry VIII and Edward VI.

Only 1 bishop refused to take the Oath of Supremacy.

Mary Queen of Scots was a threat as she became the figurehead for a number of Catholic uprisings: Northern Rising 1569, Ridolfi plot 1571, Throckmorton Plot 1583. Mary could not bring herself to execute the Scottish Queen.

In 1569 the north rose in rebellion. The rebellion was headed by 2 noblemen: the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. The Duke of Norfolk conspired to marry Mary, Queen of Scots.

Elizabeth did not marry. She felt that she could serve her country better this way. She used her 'availability' as a political and diplomatic weapon.

Reading

Fletcher, A., Tudor Rebellions

Guy, John, Tudor England

Haigh, Christopher, Elizabeth I

Lotherington, The Tudor Years

Randall, K., Elizabeth I and the Government of England
Henry VII

- Lancastrian champion against the Yorkist Richard III

- Excluding an invasion in France in the October of 1492, which was only a show of power, and a few skirmishes of claims to the throne, the reign of Henry VII is hallmarked by peace

- He was concerned with stabilised the county through strong administration, good accounting and saving. Eventually streamlined the organisation of financial administration and by his death 80% of royal income (100,000 pounds) went straight to the chamber. Consequently, the treasurer of the chamber was in fact the receiver-general of all crown lands, and most other revenues.

- Henry began his reign in 1485 with a financially, diplomatically and internally weak country. Yet, by his death in 1509, the crown was vastly stronger than it had been in 1485, but it was no nearer to being absolute.

- In 1471, at the age of 14, he left Britain to live in exile in Brittany. In 1485, with the backing of the King of France, and still only 27, he began his bid for the English throne. He met Richard III and his forces just outside the small market town of Market Bosworth, where, for the last time in English history, an English king (Richard III) was defeated and killed in battle. Henry claimed the crown for himself.

- Henry was always concerned with security (threats to the crown) and this can be seen within a great number of his policies whether from Perkin Warbeck, Lambert Simnel or the De La Poles in exile.

- Henry was a king for the people; he created / changed a great deal of the workings of the crown and also that of the country. Perhaps he was the greatest king England has ever had. His awareness too problems within the country prevented uprising and any revolts (excluding the angry Cornishmen who were displeased over high taxes)

Issues
**Related Books**

- Dawson Ian, The Tudor Century
- Grant A., Henry VII
- Guy John, Tudor England
- Lander J. R., Government and Community
- Loades David, Chronicles of the Tudor Kings
- Lockyer Roger, Henry VII
- Lotherington John, The Tudor Years
Henry VIII - Part 1

Main issues of his reign

- But with a cost limited
  - Glory as a peacemaker
    - Wolsey
  - The earlier & the later king relished a reputation as a warlord
  - He wanted an empire

- Succession: Persecution of de la Poles & Pole execution of Marquess of Stoughton
  - Succession Acts: treason to question succession
    - Protectorship for Edward secured with a council

- Money: Inflation and Debasing of coinage
  - Needed to fund growing cost of government
    - Cromwell
    - Dissolution of the Monasteries
      - Each year Crown will receive increased rents.
      - Aragon-ese in ascendancy
        - Seymour

- Faction: Controlled by Wolsey and Divorce
  - Boleyn in decline
    - Duke of Norfolk
      - To reform Anticlericalism
        - Reformists
          - The Church
        - Boleyn
        - Cranmer
        - Cromwell
        - Pilgrimage to Grace
      - Supremacy break with Rome
        - Dissolution
      - Six articles
    - Norfolk
      - Excommunication
      - Anagnosis
  - Net to reform Conservatives

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References

There's so much that has been written on Henry VIII. Look out for the following historians in particular (as they tend to disagree more than agree with each other, and this is good for your essays):

Scarisbrick JJ
Elton G
Starkey David
Loades DM
Smith AGR
Palmer MD
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Study Skills

Reading

Don't read every word - skim, scan, top and tail the text.

Start with the easiest texts first, and work your way up to the harder material.

Don't 'colour in'!

Notes & organisation

Don't copy word for word.

Leave spaces for your own ideas.

Collate your reading.

Make sure your file is well organised and check through it at regular intervals.

Make contents lists for your files.

Essay writing

Unpack the question.

Plan the discussion well, making sure that your points are fully explained and that evidence is provided.

Make sure that your conclusion is the culmination of your argument.

Assess your own work against a mark scheme.

Keep a record of ways to improve next time.

Avoid narratives.

Researching projects

Choose your question - making sure that it is focused, and that it will mean that you will have to argue a point in your answer.

Keep a separate file of notes.

Be adventurous with your research.

Organise the writing into clear sections, use headings.

Make sure that all the information is properly referenced.
**Answering document questions**

Unpack the questions.

Note the mark allocation.

Always refer to the documents that are mentioned in the question.

Use key words like author, motive, audience, propaganda, limitations...

**Historiography**

Quote historians in your written work.

Try to demonstrate that you are aware of the main issues.

Show how historians agree and how some disagree on an issue.

**Revising history**

Make sure you learn the information, and don't just recognise it.

Use timelines, tables, spider diagrams, and other diagrams.

Practise at home under timed conditions.
The Mid-Tudor Period - Part 1

- Somerset made agreements with, and probably bribed, councillors in to making him Protector of the realm. **1547 - 1549.**

- Somerset's main concern was foreign policy - all other policies followed from this. He put the crown into more debt during his protectorship.


- Historians who don't like Somerset: Dale Hoak, RW Heinz, Nigel Heard.

- **1549** saw many riots and two rebellions - **The Western Rebellion, Ket's Rebellion.**

- The Western Rising was mainly directed against the new Book of Common Prayer, but there were other grievances.

- Ket's Rebellion was a riot against the local landowners that was turned into a rebellion under the leadership of **Robert Ket.**

- **Northumberland** quashed Ket's Rebellion - this gave him control of the army - which was instrumental in causing the downfall of Somerset.

- Northumberland was Edward's principal councillor from **1549 - 1553.**

- This period's main characteristics are: peace with France, stabilisation of the economy, tighter control over the localities.

- He fell in **1553,** after backing his daughter-in-law's (Jane Grey) claim to the throne. (Traditionally seen as an ambitious plot by himself. Loades would disagree).

- Mary was well received in London as the new Queen.

- Her first priority was to secure a marriage. There were 3 contenders: **Reginald Pole, Edward Courtenay, Prince Philip of Spain.** She chose Philip.

- The councillors were afraid for their own positions and made Philip sign a Marriage Treaty.

- Fears of a Spanish invasion, and fears about the marriage in general, amongst other concerns sparked a rebellion early in 1554 - **Wyatt's Rebellion.** It involved the county of Kent. The rebels reached London. It was a major fright for the Queen and council.

- Mary and **Pole** had a policy to re-catholicise England. They thought that it would be an easy job. They repealed the religious legislation of Edward's reign in 1553, and the Acts of Henry's reign in 1554. A new **Treasons Act** made it easy to prosecute 'heretics'.

- Mary's rule saw **300** 'heretics' burned at the stake, mostly on charges of possessing seditious literature. Most of the accused were from the Southeast, especially Kent and Essex.
There is a historical debate surrounding the effectiveness of the counter-reformation.

Mary's foreign policy resulted in the loss of Calais. A major blow for England.

Reading

Tittler R., The Reign of Mary I

Loades D., The Reign of Mary Tudor

Loach J., A Mid-Tudor Crisis?

Heard N., Edward VI and Mary

Guy J., Tudor England

Elton G., England under the Tudors

Cornwall JJ, Revolt of the Peasantry
The Mid-Tudor Period - Part 2

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