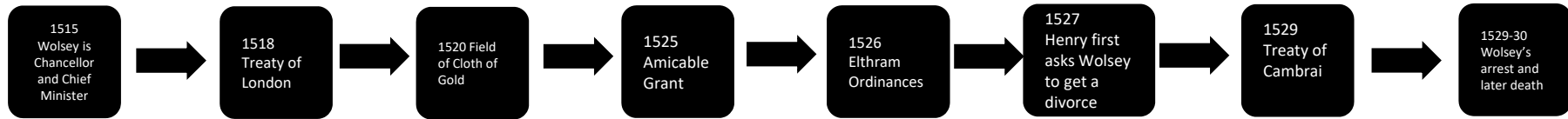


Henry VIII and Wolsey



What do I need to know? Rise and fall	
↶	Wolsey was the son of a butcher which made him unpopular with the nobles. He was educated at Oxford and became a priest.
↶	He was intelligent and ambitious and carried out the king's wishes. He became known as the "Alter Rex". He had a lot of power and influence.
↶	Wolsey feel from power as he was unable to get a divorce for Henry from <u>Katherine of Aragon</u> . He was unpopular with the <u>Boleyns</u> and his later foreign policy failed.
↶	Wolsey lost power in 1529 and was exiled to York. He was accused of <u>Praemunire</u> (working for the pope not the king) and died on his way to his trial in 1530.



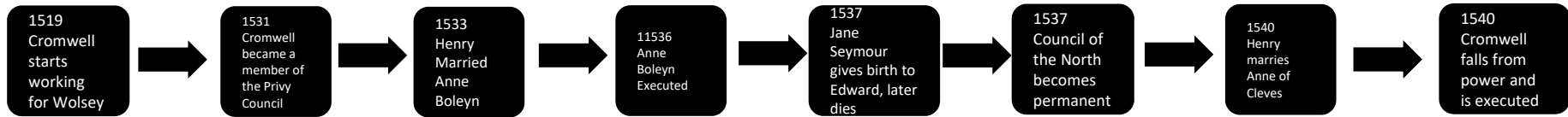
What do I need to know? Wolsey and Foreign Policy	
⚔	Henry wanted to gain glory and land through European wars. Wolsey wanted to ensure peace and to gain glory through diplomatic methods.
🏰	Early successes in the Treaty of London and the Field of Cloth of Gold made England look strong alongside France and Spain.
⚖	However Wolsey's idea of playing France and Spain off against each other failed long term when <u>Charles V</u> (Spain) failed to support Henry against France and in 1529 Charles V and <u>Francis I</u> (France) made peace that left England vulnerable.
🔗	Katherine of Aragon was related to Charles V, so after 1527 when Henry tried to get a divorce, relations between England and Spain worsened.



What do I need to know? – Wolsey, Domestic Policy and Marriage	
🐑	Wolsey set out to reform finance and the legal system. He tried to reduce enclosure (landowners stopping ordinary people using common land so that they could put sheep on there) and strengthened the Star Chamber (a court) so that it was more efficient for poor people.
🪙	He used the Eltham Ordinances to tackle misspending of money in royal palaces, however this was largely unsuccessful. He raised money for Henry's wars by taking crown lands from the nobility, forcing landowners to lend Henry money, and taxing goods.
📊	The Amicable Grant was possibly Wolsey's biggest failure- it was a tax introduced in 1525 to help pay for war against France. The tax was not approved by parliament and it led to rebellions. The tax was withdrawn and Wolsey was humiliated. Henry started to question Wolsey's judgement.
🔗	Katherine of Aragon had married Henry in 1509 but had been married to his brother, <u>Arthur</u> before that. Henry and Katherine only had one living child- <u>Mary</u> , and by 1527 Katherine was too old to have any more children. Henry had met <u>Anne Boleyn</u> and wanted a divorce.
😊	Wolsey was a Cardinal (important in Catholic church) and asked the pope to allow Henry to divorce Katherine. The pope said no and Anne Boleyn and Henry blamed Wolsey for this

<p>If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.</p>	<p>READ</p> <p>https://spartacus-educational.com/TUDwolseyT.htm</p>	<p>WATCH</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vgQ_JGFbufM</p>	<p>LISTEN</p> <p>https://www.history.org.uk/podcasts/categories/433/podcast/28/the-rise-and-fall-of-cardinal-wolsey</p>
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Henry and Cromwell



What do I need to know? RISE AND FALL	
	Cromwell had worked with Wolsey and was very loyal to him. His dad was an inn keeper and Wolsey had travelled around Europe and then became a successful lawyer.
	Cromwell was ruthless and ambitious but also loyal and charming. He was an efficient administrator .
	He fell from power after the failure of the Cleves marriage. He had also made an enemy of <u>Norfolk</u> who was a strong Catholic.
	Cromwell was arrested in June 1540, he was sentenced to death without a trial. Henry blamed him for making the country too protestant.



What do I need to know? – GOVERNMENT	
	Cromwell made many reforms to government. He replaced the Royal Council with the simpler Privy Council and ensured it was made up of administrators rather than nobles.
	He reformed the Council of the North to help govern the North of England and stop rebellion. He made Wales officially a part of England in 1536 to tackle disorder there.
	He set up the Court of Augmentation to deal with money from the dissolution of the monasteries and made sure it was run by well trained officials.
	He developed the role of parliament and used it to pass church laws. He used parliament to gain support for Henry from the people and made it more efficient. Cromwell himself controlled parliamentary business and undermined any opposition.



What do I need to know? – DIVORCE	
	Cromwell encouraged Henry to break with the Catholic church in order to get a divorce from <u>Katherine of Aragon</u> . He told Henry that if he made himself the Head of the Church of England he could grant himself a divorce and not have to rely on the Pope. Henry married <u>Anne Boleyn</u> in 1533 and the Act of Supremacy making him head of the church was passed in 1534.
	After this Cromwell was given further powers over the church. Anne Boleyn fell from power in 1536 as she had failed to have a male heir and Henry disliked her strong opinions and religion. Anne had many enemies at court and was accused of adultery and executed in 1536. Cromwell played an important role in her downfall even though they had originally been allies.
	Henry married <u>Jane Seymour</u> in 1536, she gave birth to the son Henry had long waited for- <u>Edward</u> , which meant that the succession was now secure. However Jane died shortly after his birth.
	Cromwell arranged the marriage of Henry to <u>Anne of Cleves</u> in 1540. Anne came from a small, protestant German state and Cromwell thought this would provide a good alliance for England. However Henry did not like Anne and blamed Henry for the marriage. Cromwell's enemies- mostly the Catholic Norfolk- saw this as a good way of getting rid of Cromwell. Norfolk then arranged for Henry to marry his catholic niece- <u>Catherine Howard</u> .

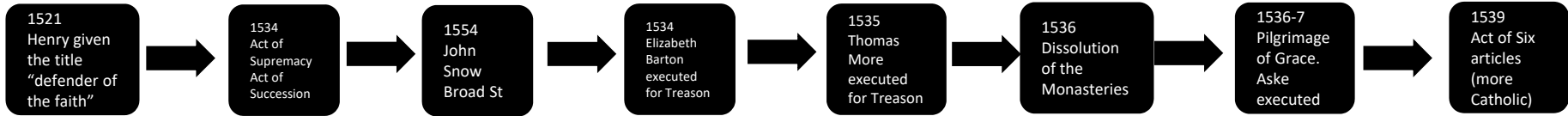
If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.

READ
<https://www.historyextra.com/period/tudor/anne-boleyn-death-execution-where-buried-how-die/>

WATCH
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7TA-D9FNlj4>

LISTEN
<https://www.historyextra.com/period/tudor/podcasts-tudors-history-henry-viii-george-thomas-boleyn-thomas-cromwell-elizabeth-i-jane-seymour-lady-jane-grey/>

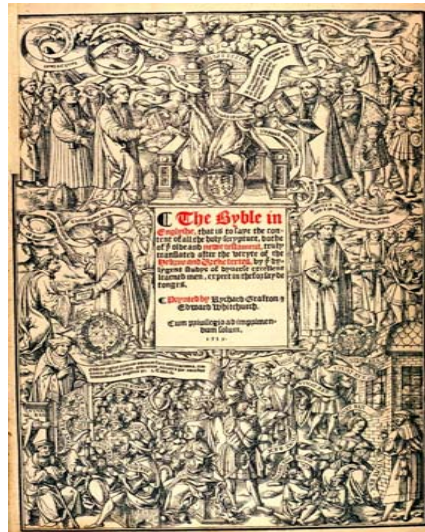
The Reformation



What do I need to know? CHANGES	
	Henry VIII was a strong Catholic. He was given the title " Defender of the Faith " by the pope. He disagreed with <u>Martin Luther</u> and the protestant reformation that was going on in Europe from 1517.
	Henry changed the church as he wanted a divorce from Katherine and many of his advisors, including Cromwell and Anne Boleyn were "reformers".
	In 1534 Henry became head of the English church- it was still Catholic but without the pope. Church services and the bible were in English. Henry had a lot of power over the church.
	From 1539 Henry started to change his mind about religion and felt reform had gone too far.



What do I need to know? – IMPACT AND OPPOSITION	
	Many people opposed the changes to the church. <u>Elizabeth Barton</u> – known as the Nun of Kent- had visions saying that people should be loyal to the pope. She was executed for treason
	<u>John Fisher</u> was a Bishop, he refused to take the Oath of Succession . He was arrested and taken to the tower and executed for treason in 1535.
	<u>Thomas More</u> was chancellor and a close friend of Henry. He was a strong Catholic and actively fought against Protestantism. He was a popular figure. He was taken to the tower and eventually executed. He was seen as a Catholic martyr .
	Religion caused a lot of conflict both in government and in the population. Both sides tried to influence Henry. In 1530s Cromwell and <u>Cranmer (Arch Bishop)</u> were most successful.



What do I need to know? – PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE	
	The monasteries in England traditionally looked after the poor as well as acting as hospitals and schools. They were very wealthy and were an important part of the community.
	Henry decided to shut the monasteries for many reasons- he thought they were loyal to the pope, he believed they had become outdated and corrupt , and he also wanted to take their money. A report was carried out and as a result the dissolution started in 1536-9.
	When the monasteries were closed Henry gained a huge amount of money. The nobility also benefited- Henry either gave them land in exchange for loyalty or they bought it cheaply. However monks and nuns lost their jobs and the poor and sick had no where to go for help.
	In 1536 <u>Robert Aske</u> led the Pilgrimage of Grace - a rebellion in the north against the closure of the monasteries. The rebels saw themselves as Pilgrims and thought that Cromwell had too much power over the king. There were 40,000 rebels who planned to march to London.
	The rebellion failed as Robert Aske trusted the King when he promised to meet their demands. The king then sent Norfolk to end the rebellion and 178 rebels were executed. It showed how ruthless Henry could be, but also how strongly people felt about religion. As a result the reforms slowed down but the rest of the monasteries were shut more quickly.

If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.

READ
<https://www.history.com/news/henry-viii-divorce-reformation-catholic-church>

WATCH
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wROARGxRTAQ&t=4s>

LISTEN
<https://www.stitcher.com/podcast/history-extra-podcast/e/51668639>

How to use your History Knowledge Organiser

1. Test yourself on the dates in the timeline. Produce your own illustrated timeline and try to add at least 3 extra dates.

2. Research all the people who are underlined. Produce a factfile with pictures for each person.

3. Learn the information in the “need to know” boxes. Create a spider diagram for each one and add extra information.

Henry VIII and Wolsey

1515 Wolsey is Chancellor and Chief Minister → 1518 Treaty of London → 1520 Field of Cloth of Gold → 1525 Amicable Grant → 1526 Eltham Ordinances → 1527 Henry first asks Wolsey to get a divorce → 1529 Treaty of Cambrai → 1529-30 Wolsey's arrest and later death

<p>What do I need to know? Rise and fall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wolsey was the son of a butcher which made him unpopular with the nobles. He was educated at Oxford and became a priest. He was intelligent and ambitious and carried out the king's wishes. He became known as the "Alter Rex". He had a lot of power and influence. Wolsey fell from power as he was unable to get a divorce for Henry from <u>Katherine of Aragon</u>. He was unpopular with the <u>Boleyns</u> and his later foreign policy failed. Wolsey lost power in 1529 and was exiled to York. He was accused of Praemunire (working for the pope not the king) and died on his way to his trial in 1530. 	<p>What do I need to know? Wolsey and Foreign Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henry wanted to gain glory and land through European wars. Wolsey wanted to ensure peace and to gain glory through diplomatic methods. Early successes in the Treaty of London and the Field of Cloth of Gold made England look strong alongside France and Spain. However Wolsey's idea of playing France and Spain off against each other failed long term when <u>Charles V</u> (Spain) failed to support Henry against France and in 1529 Charles V and <u>Francis I</u> (France) made peace that left England vulnerable. Katherine of Aragon was related to Charles V, so after 1527 when Henry tried to get a divorce, relations between England and Spain worsened. 	<p>What do I need to know? – Wolsey, Domestic Policy and Marriage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wolsey set out to reform finance and the legal system. He tried to reduce enclosure (landowners stopping ordinary people using common land so that they could put sheep on there) and strengthened the Star Chamber (a court) so that it was more efficient for poor people. He used the Eltham Ordinances to tackle misspending of money in royal palaces, however this was largely unsuccessful. He raised money for Henry's wars by taking crown lands from the nobility, forcing landowners to lend Henry money, and taxing goods. The Amicable Grant was possibly Wolsey's biggest failure - it was a tax introduced in 1525 to help pay for war against France. The tax was not approved by parliament and it led to rebellions . The tax was withdrawn and Wolsey was humiliated. Henry started to question Wolsey's judgement. Katherine of Aragon had married Henry in 1509 but had been married to his brother, <u>Arthur</u> before that. Henry and Katherine only had one living child - <u>Mary</u>, and by 1527 Katherine was too old to have any more children. Henry had met <u>Anne Boleyn</u> and wanted a divorce. Wolsey was a Cardinal (important in Catholic church) and asked the pope to allow Henry to divorce Katherine. The pope said no and Anne Boleyn and Henry blamed Wolsey for this.
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READ

<https://spartacus-educational.com/TUDwolseyT.htm>

WATCH

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xgQ_lGfbuFM

LISTEN

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6. For each of the events or key terms, answer a “describe two features” question (eg Describe two features of the Amicable Grant). Remember to add detail.

5. Use the links or QR codes to watch/read or listen to extra information. Make a bullet point list of all the key points.

4. Make sure you know all of the key words/ events that are in bold. Create a glossary and test yourself on them.