

AS Unit 2:

The Church in England: the Struggle for Supremacy, 1529–1547

AQA History Unit 2

This unit is worth 50% of the AS qualification, and 25% of whole A Level qualification should you choose to go on and study it in Year 13.

Historical Issues: Periods of Change

This unit:

- promotes the study of significant periods of history in depth
- promotes an understanding of the complexity of the historical process, allowing students to study in detail the interrelationships between ideas, individuals, circumstances and other factors contributing to change and development
- provides an important contrast with the understanding of change and continuity in a longer period, as offered in Unit 1
- develops students' understanding, and awareness, of cause and consequence and of continuity within short periods of significant change, enabling them to reach conclusions based on an appreciation of the dynamics of change as it occurred.

The Exam

There is a one and a half hours written examination at the end of Year 12 for Unit 2 which will test your knowledge of the topic, your skills at supporting an argument and your skills of analysing contemporary and modern sources about the period being studied.

There are three questions:

- the first question will be a compulsory question in two parts based around three sources (around 300 words in total). This will test Assessment Objectives 1(b), 2(a) and 2(b). The first part will test the ability to compare two historical sources in context (Assessment Objective 2(a) and the second, the ability to combine own knowledge and sources to answer a general question on the period of study (AOs 1(a), 1(b), 2(a) and 2(b)). The first part will carry 12 marks and the second 24 marks.
- There will be two other questions from which candidates choose one. The questions will have two parts. The first part, testing Assessment Objectives 1(a) and 1(b), will ask candidates to recall information and organise it to answer questions which will ask them to arrive at a substantial judgement on a historical issue. The second part, testing Assessment Objectives 1(a), 1(b) and 2(b), will require candidates to evaluate the validity of a judgement contained within a quotation.

This examination will be 15 minutes longer than Unit 1 to allow candidates time to consider the source material contained within the compulsory Question 1.

Examiner's Hints

Remember to use both the sources and your own knowledge when answering the 24 mark source question

In the compulsory source second question, some candidates failed to use both the sources and their own knowledge in answering the question. Candidates must be reminded that unless they refer to the sources, by explicit comment on detail or views, paraphrasing or direct quotation (or if they use the sources only and show no additional knowledge), their mark will be limited to a maximum of the top of Level 2.

Plan your use of time carefully

Although there were fewer problems of timing than in Unit 1, some candidates clearly spent considerably longer than 15 minutes on the (a) questions and 30 minutes on the (b) questions. Consequently they failed to complete their final answer. Candidates should be reminded that even a couple of focused paragraphs could enable them to reach a Level 2 mark, whereas a string of notes would be unlikely to show skills above Level 1.

Revise all of the content of your chosen 'depth' unit

It was clear from some scripts that candidates were not familiar with the complete content requirements for their alternative. Candidates must be reminded that they need to revise all of the content of these 'depth' units. This is particularly important since this paper features:

- one compulsory question
- two other questions, from which they have to choose one which can all be drawn from any part of the specification content.

Assessment Objectives (AOs)

The Assessment Objectives are common to AS and A Level. The assessment units will assess the following Assessment Objectives in the context of the content and skills.

AO1a - Recall, select and deploy historical knowledge appropriately, and communicate knowledge and understanding of history in a clear and effective manner.

AO1b - Demonstrate their understanding of the past through explanation, analysis and arriving at substantiated judgements of:

- key concepts such as causation, consequence, continuity, change and significance within a historical context
- the relationships between key features and characteristics of the periods studied.

AO2a - As part of a historical enquiry, analyse and evaluate a range of appropriate source material with discrimination

AO2b - Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, how aspects of the past have been interpreted and represented in different ways.

Unit 2: The Church in England: the Struggle for Supremacy, 1529–1547

Introduction

This unit provides an opportunity to investigate the reasons for, and the extent of, change in the English Church and State in the years 1529 to 1547. Students will need to have a sound understanding of the context and chronology of the early years of the Reformation in England. They should be able to assess the impact of both religious reformers and the conservatives on the development of the Church in England. Students should also understand and be able to explain the role of the state in initiating and carrying through change, how the relationship between Church and State altered and how the state and people were affected by the developments of the period. Students will also study the relative importance of the contributions of individuals such as Henry VIII, Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Wolsey, Cromwell and Cranmer, and the influence of papacy.

Content

Wider Historical Context

In order to judge the extent of change across the period, candidates will need to have a broad understanding of the nature of Tudor Monarchy, of the relationship between Church and State, the condition of the Church prior to 1529 and the desire for ecclesiastical reform. Candidates should also have an awareness of the role and influence of Cardinal Wolsey and the reasons for, and consequences of, his fall from power in 1529. The strengths and weaknesses of Henry VIII's position prior to 1529 should also be considered.

A - The Church in England on the eve of the Reformation, 1529

- Church fabric and wealth; religious doctrine and practice; ecclesiastical organisation; anticlerical criticisms of the state of the Church and monasteries; popular Catholicism
- Religious reformers including humanists, Lutherans and believers in Royal Supremacy
- Religious conservatives and the Aragonese faction

B - The role of the state: the King's Great Matter and the break from Rome, 1529–1535

- The King's need for a divorce from Catherine of Aragon
- Measures taken to prepare for the divorce, 1529–1532
- The Acts of the Reformation, 1533–1534
- Opposition to the Royal Supremacy

C - The Dissolution of the Monasteries, 1535–1541

- The motives behind the dissolutions
- The enforcement of the dissolutions and the role of Thomas Cromwell
- Reactions against the dissolutions: the Lincolnshire Rising and the Pilgrimage of Grace
- The impact of the dissolutions on society, culture and the Church

D - The Impact of the Reformation on Church and State, 1535–1541

- Parliamentary legislation and Government actions to reform the Church: the relationship between the King and Parliament
- The consequences of the Reformation for state finances
- The impact of the Reformation on English foreign policy
- Conservative reactions against the Reformation: the Six Articles, the role of the Conservative faction at court and the significance of the fall of Cromwell and of the Howard marriage

E - Henry's final years: consolidation and court intrigue, 1542–1547

- The influence of Catherine Parr; faction and the position of Cranmer
- The King's Book and debates and arguments on the Eucharist, liturgy and Bible and their effect by 1547
- The foreign policy of later years
- The influence of the Seymour faction, the demise of the Howards and signs of change by 1547

**Suggested Resources for *The Church in England:
the Struggle for Supremacy, 1529–1547***

Given below is a list of recommended resources. The books included in the lists which follow are not to be regarded as set texts. It is not envisaged that all of the material listed will be used. Some titles on this list may be out of print, but these should be available through libraries. Many of these are available in the school library and some you will be given as set textbooks.

BOOKS

- A Anderson and T Imerato (2001) *An Introduction to Tudor England 1485–1603*
- G W Bernard (2007) *The Kings Reformation: Henry VIII and the Remaking of the English Church*
- R Carpenter (2009) *The Church in England: The Struggle for Supremacy, 1529–1547*
- D Cook (1981) *Sixteenth Century England 1450–1600 (Documents and Debates)*
- D Cressy and L A Ferrell (2005) *Religion and Society in Early Modern England*
- C Culpin and E Evans et al (1997) *Tudor Britain 1485–1603*
- I Dawson (1993) *The Tudor Century*
- E Duffy (2005) *The Stripping of the Altars*
- S Ellsmore, D Hudson and D Rogerson (2001) *The Early Tudors*
- N Fellows (2002) *Disorder and Rebellion in Tudor England*
- A Fletcher and D MacCulloch (2004) *Tudor Rebellions*
- Ed C Haigh (1987) *The English Reformation Revised*
- C Haigh (1993) *English Reformation: Religion, Politics and Society under the Tudors* Clarendon Press
- R Hoyle (2003) *The Pilgrimage of Grace*
- P Marshall (2003) *Reformation England 1480–1603*
- G Moorhouse (2003) *The Pilgrimage of Grace: The Rebellion that Shook Henry VIII's Throne*
- D Murphy *England 1485–1603*
- D G Newcombe (1995) *Henry VIII and the English Reformation*
- D O'Sullivan and R Lockyer (1994) *Tudor England 1485–1603 Sources and Opinions*
- M D Palmer (1984) *Henry VIII*
- C Pendrill (2000) *The English Reformation 1485–1558*
- K Randall (2001) *Henry VIII and the Reformation in England*
- K Randall (2001) *Henry VIII and the Government of England*
- R Rex (2006) *Henry VIII and the English Reformation*

ARTICLES

- C S L Davies (April 1992) *The Pilgrimage of Grace* Early Modern History,
- N Fellows (Sept 2000) *The Pilgrimage of Grace* History Review
- R Hutton *Majesty and Menace* BBC, Available at bbc.co.uk

VIDEO

- D Starkey *The Six Wives of Henry VIII* (DVD) Channel 4
- *A Man for All Seasons* (DVD) 1966
- *Henry VIII* (DVD) 2003
- P Gregory *The Other Boleyn Girl*
- C J Sampson *Dissolution*

USEFUL WEBSITES

www.activehistory.co.uk

www.learningcurve.co.uk

www.bbc.co.uk/history

www.schoolhistory.co.uk

www.historylearningsite.co.uk

HIS2B The Church in England: the Struggle for Supremacy, 1529-47

Outline and Revision Notes

A: The Church in England on the eve of Reformation, 1529

Introduction

- In the 1530s, the Church in England broke away from the Church of Rome, which it had always been part of since Christianity arrived in England with St. Augustine.
- In 1534, Henry VIII declared that he, and not the Pope in Rome, was the head of the Church in England.
- Thus the Church in England became the Church of England.
- This change and many other changes in Church affairs associated with it are collectively known as the English Reformation. It is seen as a very English Reformation.
- Unlike the Reformation in Europe, in countries such as Germany, France and the Low Countries, it was not accompanied by widespread conflict, violence and war.
- It was *sui generis*. In terms of religious belief and practice it emerged as a compromise between Catholic and Protestant – a unique hybrid.
- It had no great religious leader, like Luther, Zwingli or Calvin but instead was controlled by a layman, Henry VIII and the monarchs who succeeded him.

How unpopular was the Church in England before the break with Rome?

- In the 1520s, the Church was seen as corrupt and unpopular in some quarters, especially amongst intellectuals known as Christian humanists. They criticised:
 - Simony – the buying and selling of Church offices
 - Pluralism – the holding of more than one ecclesiastical office by one person.
 - Absenteeism – often the result of pluralism, when a churchman did not carry out his office in person or even reside in the appropriate parish or diocese.
 - Nepotism – where preferment in Church offices was given to friends and relations rather than well-qualified candidates.
- Humanists also criticised:
 - Ill-educated parish priests who could not minister properly to the needs of their parishioners.
- Powerful bishops, who were appointed by the king and spent their time as government officials rather than fulfilling their duties as bishops.

- Erastianism – where the Church was effectively controlled by the King and not by Churchmen.
- The Papacy – seen as corrupt, remote and interested in Italian politics rather than the welfare of the Church. (Antipapalism)
- Monks and friars (the regular clergy) who had little sense of vocation and enjoyed the profits and lifestyle of great landowners, which many monasteries were.
- **Cardinal Wolsey**, Henry VIII's chief minister, was seen as the embodiment of much that was wrong with the Church.
- He was Chancellor of England, Archbishop of York, Bishop of Lincoln and Abbott of St. Albans.

Humanism

- Notable humanists were **John Colet**, an important clergyman (Dean of St. Paul's cathedral in London and founder of St. Paul's school).
- He was especially critical of the English clergy. In 1511, he preached an anticlerical sermon before the clergy assembled in Convocation (Church parliament).
- **Sir Thomas More**, a London lawyer and scholar was also known for his criticism of the clergy of his own day.
- This can be seen in his book *Utopia* and in his friendship with the greatest humanist of the period Erasmus of Rotterdam. His book *In Praise of Folly* was a biting satire on the clergy.
- However, the humanists in England were not a powerful body and there was little indication before 1529 that the Church was about to undergo Reformation.
- Many feared that criticism of the personnel and procedures would lead to **heresy** – a questioning of the fundamental doctrines (beliefs) of the Catholic Church.
- Heresy was spreading in France, Germany, Switzerland and the Low Countries and would mean schism and conflict.
- Sir Thomas More, a leading English humanist and Erasmus of Rotterdam, the most notable European humanist were certainly anticlerical but both remained staunch Catholics.

Henry VIII

- Henry VIII was the real head of the Church in England. He appointed to the top Church offices and the Pope approved his choices.
- Henry VIII showed little interest in reforming ideas. He was a conservative Catholic who feared that reform would lead to instability and a wide range of radical and dangerous ideas.

- He wrote a book denouncing Luther's ideas - *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum*.

Henry VIII's attitude to the Church and to religion

- Although Henry VIII was the author of the Break with Rome and the establishment of the Royal Supremacy over the Church, he was at heart a good Catholic.
- He saw the importance of the Church as a means of buttressing royal power. He was a pious Catholic, attending Catholic services regularly
- Henry VIII was usually pro-papal. He wrote a book defending the Pope's authority against the attack from Lutheran heretics in Germany.
- Henry's relations with the papacy were usually very good. Successive popes agreed to appoint Wolsey to powerful church offices - cardinal and papal *legate a latere* - at the king's bidding.
- In the divorce crisis, Henry spent 6 years trying to persuade the Pope to agree with his argument. The break with Rome was a last resort for Henry VIII.
- Henry thought that heresy was seriously wrong and that it threatened the power of the Crown and the proper ordering of society. Even amidst the divorce crisis, Henry condemned the works of heretics such as Tyndale, Frith and Bilney.
- Henry supervised condemnation of Lambert in 1538 for denying real presence. Thomas Cromwell executed in 1540 for heresy
- At the same time Henry VIII was an erastian. He exercised full power over the Church and saw it as a key support to his power as king.
- The Church was a crucial area of patronage for the king and he used it to reward loyal servants.

Wolsey

- Cardinal Wolsey was not typical of the other bishops. Most were conscientious enough and, if employed at court, appointed suffragans (deputies) to carry out their episcopal functions.
- Wolsey was unpopular because he was the king's chief minister not because he was a corrupt churchman. Criticism of him was more vocal after his fall rather than before it.
- Used to be thought that Wolsey's career made him a special target of anticlerical ideas because:
 - He was a pluralist, nepotist and had at least two illegitimate children
 - He combined offices in Church and state
 - His flamboyant and wealthy lifestyle was at odds with his clerical pretensions
 - He fell from power just before the Reformation
- In fact, Wolsey not that unusual in terms of the great churchmen of his day and criticism of Wolsey more apparent after his fall rather than before.

- Wolsey fell, not because he was widely unpopular but because he lost the confidence of Henry VIII because he could not get the annulment the king craved.
- Wolsey's array of offices was granted to him by the king or by the pope, at the king's insistence. It was traditional for the Chancellor of England to be an archbishop.

Monasteries

- Church building was flourishing in the 1520s, tithes were being paid and many people still left money or land to the Church in their wills.
- Numbers coming forward for ordination (entry to the priesthood) were also healthy in the 1520s.
- The monasteries were operating quite efficiently. They had always been great landowners.
- There were no great monastic scandals and there was no build up of opposition to them in the first two decades of the sixteenth century.
- Christopher Haigh has shown that there is no real evidence that there was widespread anticlericalism in this period.
- John Colet's sermons and the Hunne case (1514) were fairly isolated examples. The Church in England was not becoming unpopular with the masses.

Support for Heresy

- There was an English heretical group – the Lollards. However they were an underground movement, with little popular support and no powerful backers.
- Increased persecution of the Lollards in the 1520s made them even less significant.
- Reforming ideas and pamphlets from Germany and the Low Countries did have some impact in south-east England amongst intellectuals/scholars but to most powerful men, their ideas were dangerous and foreign.
- The Reformation in Europe had been spearheaded by churchmen, such as Luther in Germany and Zwingli in Switzerland.
- They made headway in independent Imperial Cities and small territorial political units.
- Their ideas were unlikely to make headway in a large and increasingly centralised country like England, unless the King adopted reforming ideas.

QUESTIONS on Section A: The Church in England on the eve of Reformation, 1529

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow

SOURCE A Given its power, the Church was bound to be the focus of resentment. Often this resentment was directed against the clergy who collected tithes and who discovered uncomfortable secrets of people's lives in confession. The wealth and luxuries enjoyed by the higher clergy were an obvious source of complaint, but there is little evidence of much opposition to the existence of the clergy as such. Criticism was directed against clergy who failed to live up to people's ideal of what a priest should be.

Adapted from D ROSMAN, *From Catholic to Protestant*, 1996

SOURCE B Adapted from Simon Fish, *A Supplication for the Beggars*, written in 1529. Fish was commenting on the state of the clergy

These priests are not shepherds, but hungry wolves going about in sheep's clothing, devouring their flock. The best lands are theirs. Besides this, they take a tenth part of everyone's wages, a tenth part of the wool, milk, honey, wax, cheese and butter that is produced, and even every tenth egg from poor widows. And what do these greedy, idle, holy thieves do with all these yearly demands that they take from the people? Nothing, but suck all rule, power, authority and obedience from you (Henry VIII) to themselves!

SOURCE C The royal supremacy, which was proclaimed by the Act of Appeals, the Act of Succession and the Act of Supremacy, was based on anti-papalism. The Act of Appeals dealt directly with the king's divorce. The Act of Succession dealt with the consequences of the King's divorce at his death. Other statutes were practical measures dealing with the consequences of the removal of papal authority. An act for the punishment of heresy declared that speaking against the Bishop of Rome was not to be regarded as a heresy. Arrangements were made for the election of bishops, no longer to be declared by the Pope, and Italian officials would no longer be acceptable as absentee bishops of English dioceses.

Adapted from G W BERNARD, *The King's Reformation*, 2005

A1 Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to attitudes towards the clergy before the Reformation. (12 marks)

A2 Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far was the legislation which created the royal supremacy motivated by a desire to reform religion? (24 marks)

QUESTIONS on Section A: The Church in England on the eve of Reformation, 1529

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow

SOURCE A Adapted from Edward Hall's *Chronicle* for 1529

When the Commons met in Parliament, they began to complain about the churchmen. The first complaint was the excessive fees that the church took for settling wills. Another complaint was that parish priests had occupied farms and grazing land. They complained that the abbots bought and sold wool, cloth and many goods just as the merchants did. They complained also that many priests were non-resident so that there was no charity for the parish poor and no spiritual or instruction for the parish people so leaving their souls at risk. The final complaint was that one priest of little learning might have ten or twelve parishes while many learned and able priests in the universities held no parish.

SOURCE B Adapted from the will of Thomas Foldyngton, 22 June 1530

I, Thomas Foldyngton of Barholm in Lincolnshire, will my body to be buried in the chapel of Our Blessed Lady within the parish church of St Martin in Barholm. I leave my best goods to my priest to pray for my soul and to provide a blue cloth to lay over the sacrament upon Corpus Christi day.

Also I leave money so that my daughter may light candles before the image of Our Lady and repair the church bell, then give the bellringers a pennyworth of bread and a gallon of ale.

SOURCE C Relations between the priests and parishioners were usually good and there were astonishingly few complaints against the priests. There were occasional local tensions but they were against individuals not the Roman Catholic Church. In our search for the causes of the Reformation we must not take isolated local disagreements and pile them together as evidence of widespread dissatisfaction. The English people had not turned against their Church, and there was no widespread desire for reform.

Adapted from C HAIGH, *The English Reformation Revised*, 1987

A3 Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

How far the views in **Source A** differ from those in **Source B** in relation to corruption in the Catholic Church in England before the Reformation? (12 marks)

A4 Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far had the Catholic Church retained the support of the English people on the eve of the Reformation? (24 marks)

QUESTIONS on Section A: The Church in England on the eve of Reformation, 1529

‘EXPLAIN WHY’ QUESTIONS

A5 Explain why there was criticism of the clergy around 1529. (12 marks)

ESSAY QUESTIONS

A6 ‘The motives behind the Acts passed by the Reformation Parliament in the years 1529 to 1535 had nothing to do with the reform of religion.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

B: The Role of the State: the King's Great Matter and the break from Rome 1529-35

Why did Henry wish to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon?

- Henry had no son. His only surviving child, Mary, had been born in 1516. All other children had either been still born or had died within a few months of birth.
- Henry feared that his daughter Mary would not be acceptable as sovereign, since there had never been a female ruler of England.
- Henry believed that his lack of a son was a punishment from God because he had married his brother's wife.
- A text in the Old Testament, in the Book of Leviticus, claimed that such a marriage was unlawful in the sight of God. 'If a man shall marry his brother's wife..it is an unclean thing..they shall be childless'.
- For Henry, it became a matter of conscience. He had sinned against God and must now atone.
- Henry believed that Popes did not have the power to allow a marriage such as his with his own sister-in-law. Therefore, he had never been married to her in the sight of God.
- Henry was very much attracted to Anne Boleyn. He wanted to marry her and produce a male heir.

Why was Henry's case for annulment so weak?

- Another Biblical text from the Book of Deuteronomy claimed that a man could marry his brother's wife, if his brother died.
- It was clear from this that the Leviticus text was talking about a brother who was still alive.
- Leviticus also claimed that a man who married his brother's wife would be childless as a result. But Henry had a daughter Mary born in 1516.
- Therefore Henry's beliefs were groundless since his brother had died 7 years before the marriage of his widow to his brother.
- Catherine of Aragon always claimed that her marriage with Arthur had not been consummated; therefore it was no true marriage. Henry's arguments assumed that the marriage had been consummated.
- Pope Julius II had granted a special 'dispensation' to allow Henry to marry Catherine in 1509. No pope would accept Henry's argument that he had exceeded his powers in doing this.

Why did Henry encounter opposition to attempts to divorce Catherine?

- **Anne Boleyn's** special place in the king's affections made it seem that Henry wished to rid himself of Catherine in order to marry a younger and more attractive wife.
- Anne was not popular at Court as she was part of one faction, vying for power and influence with the king.
- Henry had already had an earlier affair with her sister and her father Thomas was using his daughters to try to gain influence for himself and his family.
- Catherine, by contrast was highly regarded at Court. She had always been a devoted wife, despite the king's extra marital affairs including one bastard son, Henry Fitzroy and was popular in the country at large.
- Henry also faced serious opposition from **Catherine of Aragon**. If she agreed to Henry's demands it would make her daughter Mary a bastard and mean that she had lived as Henry's mistress all this time.
- Catherine also refused a papally inspired compromise whereby she would go into a nunnery, thereby dissolving her marriage and allowing Henry to remarry.
- **Charles V**, the Holy Roman Emperor, was Catherine's nephew and the most powerful man in Europe. In 1527 his troops captured Rome. Thus the Pope (Clement VII) was effectively his prisoner.

How did Wolsey handle the divorce?

- Henry saw Wolsey, as Papal Legate, as the man who should secure the Pope's agreement to the annulment.
- Thus Wolsey was given an impossible task. He used all his skills as a diplomat and statesman to achieve an annulment.
- He hoped to be made 'acting Pope' while Clement VII was a captive in Rome, so that he, Wolsey could decide in the king's favour. The Pope refused!
- He persuaded another Papal Legate, Cardinal Campeggio, to put the 'nunnery plan' to Catherine. She refused.
- He got the Pope to agree to a special court to be held at Blackfriars in London in 1529.
- However, this was just a ploy by Clement VII playing for time. Before a verdict could be reached, the case was revoked to Rome.
- After failure of Blackfriars and success of Charles V (Catherine's nephew) in Italy, Henry sacked Wolsey.

The roles of Cranmer and Cromwell

These two men played crucial roles in the shaping of the Henrician Reformation.

Thomas Cranmer

- He was appointed as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1532 in succession to Warham, who had opposed the divorce idea.
- He was a Cambridge scholar, chaplain to the Boleyn family and had been used by Henry on diplomatic missions and as a propagandist for the divorce.
- He was a cautious man but he was married (illegal for clergymen) and his theology was increasingly influenced by Luther.
- The Pope agreed to his elevation to Canterbury even though he was suspected of favouring reform and had not held a bishopric. His appointment emphasised Henry's power over the Church.
- Cranmer then married Henry to Anne Boleyn (Jan 1533) and later (May 1533) declared that Henry had never been married to Catherine of Aragon.
- Later Cranmer would be behind the theological structure of the new Church of England - English prayer books and Articles of religion.

Thomas Cromwell

- Was the political architect of the Henrician Reformation. He helped to draft the great statutes (Acts of Parliament) which created the new church.
- Although he held none of the great offices of state, as secretary he was Henry's most powerful and trusted adviser throughout the 1530s.
- As well as establishing the legal framework of the new church, he was a skilled politician and propagandist for the power of the monarchy. He delivered what Henry VIII wanted in terms of elevating royal power to new heights.
- He was also the principle architect of the Dissolution of the Monasteries (1536-40).
- He was executed for heresy in 1540.

The establishment of royal supremacy

- Supremacy was established by means of statute law - Acts of Parliament and on the basis that the king was reacquiring powers which his predecessors had held.
- **Act in Restraint of Appeals 1533** declared that England was an empire and therefore could not be subject to any outside power, e.g. the Pope. Therefore no legal case arising in England could be decided in Rome. This was the Break with Rome.

- **Succession Act 1534** declared that the marriage with Anne was legal and the pretended marriage with Catherine was not because the Pope had exceeded his powers.
- Therefore Anne's children were heirs and Princess Mary was a bastard, who could not succeed to the throne.
- This Act enforced by means of an oath. Important people throughout the land had to swear that they agreed to it. More and Fisher refused this oath.
- **Act of Supremacy 1534** declared that Henry was supreme head of the Church with complete power and declared that English kings had always had this power. Therefore this was not a revolution.
- **Treason Act 1534** - treason could now be spoken. In the past treason had to involve actions intended to deprive monarch of life or office.

Reasons for support for and opposition to the Reformation

- People supported Henrician Reformation because it was:
 - carried through by King - Henry VIII was a powerful monarch
 - carried through by parliamentary statute - it had the support of the political nation
 - many thought it was a temporary change brought about by King's dispute with the Pope - all might change back in time.
- Pope and papacy were not widely popular in England, therefore the Reformation could be seen as patriotic.
- Changes did not involve changes in religious practice - this was a political revolution not religious
 - King had always been de facto head of the church in England
- Opposition would be harshly dealt with (see below) and support might well mean rewards.
- Many believed that King would now make more appropriate use of church wealth to help poverty, illness and education.
- Reformers like Cranmer and Cromwell hoped to see the set up of a properly reformed church in England.
- Some people did oppose the Henrician Reformation, such as leading bishops like Warham and Tunstall, who hoped to stall the King.
- Catherine of Aragon and her circle were appalled by what Henry was doing but Catherine not prepared to raise rebellion.
- More and Fisher and some monks, like the Carthusians, opposed the break with Rome on principle.
- Quite a lot of opposition came from abroad, mainly from Catherine's nephew - Emperor Charles V.

**QUESTIONS on Section B: The Role of the State:
the King's Great Matter and the break from Rome 1529-35**

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow

SOURCE A What had probably been a slight relationship with an eighteen year-old girl began to grow into something more dangerous. In the normal course of events, Anne would have been used and discarded. But, either because of virtue or ambition, Anne refused to become Henry's mistress; and the more she resisted, the more did he want her. If the marriage of Henry to Catherine was to be declared null and void, then this must be done by the process of law and by the sentence of papal authority. Accordingly, Wolsey set up a secret court and called Henry to answer a charge of having, for eighteen years, unlawfully lived with the wife of his deceased brother, Arthur.

Adapted from J J SCARISBRICK, *Henry VIII*, 1968

SOURCE B The relationship between Henry and Anne Boleyn only became serious after the decision had been made to divorce Catherine. Henry no longer wanted Anne as a mistress, but as a wife. The King began to shower Anne with gifts, which meant only one thing: Henry and Anne had an understanding – they were betrothed. Henry and Anne were expecting to marry within months. If Charles V had not been in a position to force the Pope to delay his decision; and if Mary had not already been heir to the throne; and if Henry had had the courage of his convictions, then he could have married again immediately. This was because a first marriage which was null and void left a man free to marry again.

Adapted from E IVES, *Anne Boleyn*, 1986

SOURCE C All through 1530, the King was concentrating on resolving the divorce issue. No sense of a plan emerges and it may be that Henry had little idea what to do. He was certainly not planning to break with Rome at this point. There was little else that Henry could do by the autumn of 1530 other than to put some kind of pressure on the Pope. He did this by attacking the clergy with the powers he already had in law. Despite the pressure, Henry made little headway and his patience was wearing thin. The third session of parliament met in January 1532 and would prove to be significant.

Adapted from D G NEWCOMBE, *Henry VIII and the English Reformation*, 1995

B1 Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

How far do the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to Henry's decision to marry Anne Boleyn?
(12 marks)

B2 Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How important was the King's Great Matter to the Break with Rome in the years 1529 to 1533?
(24 marks)

**QUESTIONS on Section B: The Role of the State:
the King's Great Matter and the break from Rome 1529-35**

'EXPLAIN WHY' QUESTIONS

- B3 Explain why a series of Acts changing the position of the clergy was passed in the years 1529 to 1534. (12 marks)
- B4 Explain why Henry VIII wanted to end his marriage to Catherine of Aragon in 1529. (12 marks)
- B5 Explain why Catherine of Aragon refused to accept that her marriage to Henry VIII was not valid. (12 marks)
- B6 Explain why so few people spoke out against the royal supremacy. (12 marks)

ESSAY QUESTIONS

- B7 'Henry VIII broke from Rome because he wanted to increase his personal power.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)
- B8 'The need to secure a male heir was the most important reason behind Henry VIII's decision to break with Rome.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)
- B9 'Anne Boleyn was the most important person in bringing about the King's divorce in the years 1529 to 1533.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

C: The Dissolution of the Monasteries, 1535-41

Reasons

- Major component of Reformation was Dissolution of all the monasteries 1536-40.
- Henry claimed that they were dissolved because of their corruption. Commissioners visited monasteries and wrote unfavourable reports, known as the **comperta**, to Cromwell.
- Government claimed that corrupt monasteries could be put to better use as colleges, schools or hospitals. Many reformers including many of the Commonwealth Men agreed.
- In fact it happened because Henry VIII wanted their wealth and reformers like Cromwell disliked the whole concept of monasticism.
- Dissolution carried out in two stages - smaller monasteries first (weaker target) on basis of their corruption, then larger monasteries with claim that they had voluntarily surrendered to the King.
- Cromwell's propaganda was very successful and political nation raised few objections in the face of lands now coming on the market.
- Henry was so short of money that he sold most of the lands and goods rather than increase royal income in the long term.
- Henry wanted to be seen exercising his Headship of the Church as a reforming monarch.
- Cromwell was against monasticism – seeing them as dens of superstition and pro-Papal sentiment.
- At a time when the government was worried about opposition, it was thought that they might be centres of disaffection.

Enforcement of dissolutions

- Thomas Cromwell was the architect of successful dissolution.
- He sent round two sets of commissioners; the first set drew up the Valor Ecclesiasticus - a long list of the wealth and property of the monasteries.
- Second set drew up Comperta - supposed evidence of abuses and corruption in the monasteries, which led to the first Act of Dissolution in 1535.
- This Act dissolved only small monasteries - those with 12 or less inmates. Act claimed that only small monasteries were tainted by corruption.
- By implication, large monasteries were in good health because Act said that corrupt monks would be transferred to larger houses to improve their ways.

- It was difficult to oppose this Act in Parliament because Cromwell had his evidence and general dissolution NOT being attempted.
- Cromwell claimed that king loved monasticism and was acting to prune rotten branches.
- Second Act passed in 1539 was introduced after Cromwell's men had bullied heads of larger monasteries into signing a voluntary dissolution of their houses on basis of supposed corruption.
- It was difficult to oppose this Act in parliament because dissolution was a *fait accompli*.

Successful dissolution was because monasteries were in weak position

- Most were isolated and unarmed – little chance of organizing realistic opposition.
- Some were persuaded that they would be changed into colleges and hospitals.
- Most had no idea what was coming – how could monasticism as a whole be under threat? Some were told and believed, that if they paid a fine, they would be spared.

Government by contrast had key strengths

- Government propaganda stressed that a wholesale dissolution was not intended. In fact, the King hoped to save and preserve monasticism by weeding out corrupt elements.
- Landowners in Parliament and elsewhere saw the chance to acquire new lands in a land market, which was usually pretty static.
- Abbots were offered pensions and monks and nuns were given some financial compensation.
- Three abbots, (Colchester, Reading and Glastonbury) who refused to surrender their abbeys, were executed. This served as a warning to others.

Reactions against the dissolutions - Lincolnshire Rising and Pilgrimage of Grace 1536

- Open opposition to dissolution and other changes associated with Henrician Reformation began in Louth, Lincolnshire under Captain Cobbler. Rumours that king was about to strip parish churches of their wealth and goods.
- Opposition was well organized and soon spread to whole of north of England.
- Main centre of rebellion was Yorkshire where rebellion was known as **the Pilgrimage of Grace**.
- This was the greatest rebellion of the Tudor period and was largely a direct response to the Reformation in general and the Dissolution in particular.
- Clergy raised spectre that Reformation was attack on both secular and regular church and general expropriation of church wealth by the crown.

- Rebellion was well organised and huge - some 30,000 rebels at its height and very successful in taking control of the whole of the north.
- Rebels wanted monasteries restored, Mary back in the succession, dismissal of Cranmer, Cromwell and other reformers and parliament to be held in York.
- Henry unable to raise sufficient forces, made to negotiate with rebels and offer concessions.
- In face of this rebels agreed to disperse and negotiate.
- In 1537, Henry VIII went back on his promises, executed the leaders and conducted ruthless persecution of rebels in the north.

Impact of dissolutions

- 500 religious houses, many of which had stood for centuries, dissolved.
- There was serious opposition in the North of England – the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536. (See previous section)
- Huge turnover and sale of land; Cromwell set up the Court of Augmentations run by Richard Rich, which handled goods and land confiscated by the king.
- Crown sold off much of the land quite quickly as it needed ready money. The opportunity to put Crown finances on a more secure footing in the long term was lost.
- Henry and Cromwell showed off the power of the Crown. Monasteries, which were not widely unpopular or corrupt, were destroyed in just four years.
- Monks and nuns thrown out of their houses; some abandoned their religious calling; some found employment in schools or chantries.
- Rebels claimed that dissolution would be major blow to charity for poor and needy, provided by monasteries.
- Monasteries and their lands sold off by crown and plundered of their goods and fabric by new owners.
- Rise of new class of ambitious landowners would lead to serious social and economic problems and rebellion in rural areas.
- Destruction of wonderful artwork and architecture, producing today's romantic ruins; very visible symbol of the new order.
- Serious blow to education as many monasteries ran schools
- Government's claims that monastic wealth would be used for more hospitals, schools and alms houses were not honoured. Much of the money was actually spent on defence and wars.

- Commonwealth men and other humanists who hoped that Reformation would lead to redistribution of wealth across society were disappointed.
- Agricultural labourers and small farmers feel cheated and was a major cause of rebellions of 1549.

QUESTIONS on Section C: The Dissolution of the Monasteries, 1535-41

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow

SOURCE A Adapted from the Pontefract Articles, December 1536, which are regarded as a summary of the demands of those involved in the Pilgrimage of Grace

We demand ...

- 1 ... to have the heresies within this realm destroyed
- 2 ... to have the Supreme Head of the Church restored unto the see of Rome
- 3 ... that the Lady Mary be made legitimate
- 4 ... to have the abbeys that have been suppressed, restored
- 5 ... to have the Observant Friars restored to their houses again
- 6 ... to have the heretics punished by fire
- 7 ... to have the Lord Cromwell, the Lord Chancellor, receive punishment

SOURCE B We must be very clear about the aims of the Pilgrimage. Firstly, it was not a military rising designed to overthrow the king, and must not be seen as such. It was, as its name suggests, a pilgrimage that was to be peaceful and whose aim was to put pressure on the king to change his ways. The nobles and gentry disliked the king's use of lowly-born councillors and the Statute of Uses. The peasants were dissatisfied with rising entry-fines and new taxes, as well as the attack on their beliefs. The strength of the rising lay in the existence of a common grievance – bad government. Cromwell had misused the power and trust Henry had given him. He had subjected the nation to too much unwanted change and subverted the laws of God.

Adapted from N FELLOWS, *The Pilgrimage of Grace*, 2000

SOURCE C The movement was complex. The north was dominated by old feudal allegiances which resented the interference of central government under Cromwell. The gentry and nobility objected to the Statute of Uses and the increase in royal rights. The influential Percy interest was discontented because of the downfall of the sixth Earl of Northumberland. In York, Robert Aske, a country gentleman and lawyer, appeared as leader with the support of the archbishop and Lord Darcy.

Adapted from G R ELTON, *England under the Tudors*, 1955

C1 Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to the aims of those who led the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536. (12 marks)

C2 Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far was the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536 a threat to Henry VIII? (24 marks)

QUESTIONS on Section C: The Dissolution of the Monasteries, 1535-41

'EXPLAIN WHY' QUESTIONS

- C3 Explain why, by 1536, there was criticism of the monasteries. (12 marks)
- C4 Explain why the Act for the Dissolution of the Lesser Monasteries was passed. (12 marks)
- C5 Explain why the larger monasteries were dissolved in the late 1530s. (12 marks)
- C6 Explain why Cromwell dissolved the monasteries and convents in the years 1535 to 1539. (12 marks)
- C7 Explain why Henry VIII allowed suppression and dissolution of the monasteries in the late 1530s. (12 marks)
- C8 Explain why the people of Lincolnshire rose up in rebellion in 1536. (12 marks)

ESSAY QUESTIONS

- C9 'The Dissolution of the Monasteries between 1536 and 1540 was widely supported.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view (24 marks)
- C10 'The main consequence of the dissolution of the monasteries was an increase in the power of the nobility.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)
- C11 'The most important consequence of the dissolution of the monasteries was its impact on society.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)
- C12 'The Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536 was a popular rebellion against religious change.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)
- C13 'The Pilgrimage of Grace was a serious challenge to the government of Henry VIII.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

D: The Impact of the Reformation on Church and State 1535-41

Further reforms of Church

- Between 1536 and 1539 it looked as though Henry was moving the Church in direction of Protestant/Lutheran theology.
- **The King's Supremacy 1534** was an important doctrinal change. It meant that England had broken away from Papal control and was not part of the Catholic Church.
- **The Ten Articles 1536:** passed through Convocation by the bishops, these Articles made limited moves towards Lutheran ideas.
- The King and Cromwell were interested in a possible alliance with the Lutheran Princes in Germany. These Articles were not officially approved by the King or passed through Parliament.
- Christ's body was substantially present during the ceremony of the mass. This doctrine could be Catholic or Lutheran.
- Catholics claimed that the bread and wine were totally transformed into the body and blood of Christ (transubstantiation) Lutherans claimed that body and bread co-existed (consubstantiation)
- Justification (salvation) was through faith joined with charity. This did not go as far as the Lutheran idea of Justification by Faith alone (solafidism) and could be interpreted as the Catholic doctrine of justification via faith and good works.
- Three of the Catholic Church's Seven Sacraments (Eucharist, Baptism and Penance) were discussed and approved; the other four were not mentioned.
- **The Bishops' Book 1537:** officially the *Institution of a Christian Man*. This was drawn up by a committee of bishops to fill in the gaps left in the Ten Articles.
- There was fierce debate between conservative and more reforming bishops. Henry did not give his approval. When he did review it, he sent Cranmer 250 changes.
- The four lost sacraments (Marriage, Ordination, Confirmation and Extreme Unction) were rediscovered but declared less important than the other three.
- Faith was seen as more important than good works for salvation.
- Henry's corrections were mainly designed to ensure that good works were seen as necessary for salvation.
- **Cromwell's Injunctions 1536:** Thomas Cromwell was Vicegerent in Spirituals (the King's Deputy in Church affairs).

- Clergy were to educate children in the basics of Christian belief and to preach in favour of the Supremacy and the Ten Articles.
- The number of Holy Days (holidays) was reduced.
- **Cromwell's Injunctions 1538:** Religious Images, which were the object of pilgrimage, were to be taken down.
- Candles in front of images were forbidden; sermons were to be preached against the veneration of images and relics.
- **An English Bible:** both sets of Injunctions had urged the introduction of English Bibles into parish churches. By 1547 most churches had them, though access was restricted.
- Protestants had always insisted that a vernacular bible was crucial to true religion.
- Catholics were not against an English Bible in principle but thought that in practice, lay exposure to it would lead inevitably to disagreements and heresy.
- The English Bible was a major step towards a Protestant theology.

Impact of Reformation on state finances and foreign policy

- Reformation did make Crown wealthier in the short term.
- Crown took charge of all payments which had previously gone to Rome.
- Crown acquired huge wealth in land and goods from dissolutions.
- BUT such was state's pressing needs for money that most of the land and goods was sold off for short-term gain rather than being invested for long-term improvement in royal income.
- Reformation meant that England was now subject to possible invasion by France and the Emperor.
- Whole of coastline on other side of Channel was hostile to Henry's reformation.
- At the time of the Pilgrimage of Grace, fears of papally inspired crusade to be launched to link up with rebels.
- Henry VIII would be overthrown and Reginald Pole (Yorkist) would marry Princess Mary and rule jointly with her.
- 1538 Charles V and Francis I made peace and with the Pope declare war on all schismatics (heretics); there was a real fear of joint invasion of England and a need to strengthen coastal defences.

Reformation on hold 1538-47

- After 1538, Henry changed direction, to establish a Church which was politically Protestant but religiously Catholic.
- **1538 John Lambert burnt at the stake.** John Lambert was a reformer who argued, in line with Zwingli and other advanced reformers, that the body of Christ was not substantially present during the Eucharist. Henry presided at the trial, indicating that such radical ideas on the Eucharist were not acceptable.
- **1539 The Act of Six Articles.** This was an Act of Parliament with more authority than the Ten Articles passed by Convocation. It enshrined clear Catholic beliefs:
 - Transubstantiation – bread and wine became entirely the body and blood of Christ.
 - Clerical celibacy – clergy not allowed to marry. Protestants allowed the clergy to marry.
 - Communion in both kinds (bread and wine) reserved to the clergy; laity to receive bread only.
 - Vows of chastity important and to be upheld
 - Masses for the dead important
 - Auricular confession (oral confession of sins to a priest) was ‘expedient and necessary’.

Failure of Cleves Marriage

- Cromwell's attempt to link England to Schmalkaldic League of Protestant princes in Germany went badly wrong. Marriage annulled.
- Instead Henry married **Catherine Howard** niece of leading conservative, the Duke of Norfolk.

1540 Overthrow of Thomas Cromwell

- Cromwell had been the King's chief adviser and was in favour of reform. He was dismissed and executed for treason.
- Without him the reforming party was seriously weakened and the conservatives led by Norfolk and Gardiner were strengthened.

QUESTIONS on Section D: The Impact of the Reformation on Church and State 1535-41

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow

SOURCE A Foreign and domestic considerations led Henry to call a halt to theological experiments. He supported, and perhaps even encouraged, a parliamentary bill designed to end differences in religion and to publicise England's doctrinal orthodoxy. This piece of legislation – The Six Articles of 1539 – imposed severe punishments on anyone who challenged it. However, overall, Henry's reign witnessed some movement away from Roman Catholic theology. The doctrine of papal supremacy was removed, and severe blows were dealt to the cult of the saints. A new emphasis was placed on the Word of God.

Adapted from S DORAN and C DURSTON, *Princes, Pastors and People: The Church and Religion in England, 1529-1689*, 2003

SOURCE B By 1538, the time had come for Henry to lay down a few guidelines. This he did comprehensively in the so called Six Articles of 1539. This statute was drafted by the king personally and reflects his own priorities. Each article was directed specifically against reformed teaching. Transubstantiation was reaffirmed. The marriage of the clergy was denounced and the vows of chastity upheld. This was a sure sign that it was written by the king.

Adapted from D LOADES, *Henry VIII: Church, Court and Conflict*, 2007

SOURCE C In 1539, the Act of Six Articles re-affirmed basic Catholic theology to the extent that two Protestant bishops resigned. The Act continued to define official doctrines for the rest of the reign. The pendulum had stopped swinging towards Protestantism, but it now simply stopped. It did not swing back towards Catholicism. Even after Cromwell's fall in 1540, the conservative faction at court could not undermine the progress of Protestantism. Perhaps it was already impossible because any attempt to restore Catholicism might be seen by the king as a challenge to his supremacy.

Adapted from I DAWSON, *The Tudor Century*, 1993

D1 Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to Henry's role in the Act of Six Articles? (12 marks)

D2 Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How important were the beliefs of reformers in shaping religious policy in the years 1536 to 1547? (24 marks)

QUESTIONS on Section D: The Impact of the Reformation on Church and State 1535-41

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow

SOURCE A By 1540 Thomas Cromwell had more enemies than friends; the nobles hated the upstart, bishops hated the vicegerent. Many had suffered in his eight years of power, and the hatred caused by this was directed towards Cromwell. A man of great mind and enormous ability, he had little gentleness and no mercy. In eight years he had engineered one of the few successful revolutions in English History. He had created an independent sovereign state, governed by a ruler who was both supreme head in matters spiritual, and a king who had the entire power and legal authority over all people living in the realm. Cromwell was condemned for treason and heresy (and guilty of neither) by Act of Attainder without a trial. He was executed on 23 July following the Cleves divorce.

Adapted from G R ELTON, *England under the Tudors*, 1955

SOURCE B The fall of Cromwell was not a straightforward consequence of the Cleves marriage. Undoubtedly factional rivalries played a part, but the conservatives were not able to topple a minister any more than Cromwell had been able to exercise independent authority. The conclusion must be that Cromwell fell because Henry believed that he was guilty as charged. The crime of which he was accused was that of heresy. Cromwell was genuinely committed to the cause of reform. When he was chiefly the architect and enforcer of the Royal Supremacy this did not matter. By 1540, with the king's fears mounting about the political threat posed by religious radicalism, Cromwell's radical religious beliefs became a serious liability.

Adapted from L WOODING, *Henry VIII* 2009

SOURCE C Cromwell made efforts to extend royal sovereignty throughout the country so as to provide more efficient government. Important here was the Act of 1536 against franchises, which abolished the separate legal jurisdictions which had existed in England for centuries. In addition, by 1540, new financial departments had emerged and there were specialised departments to control different kinds of revenue.

Adapted from R LOCKYER, *The Tudor Century*, 1993

D3 Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to Thomas Cromwell? (12 marks)

D4 Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far did the changes made to the government of Henry VIII in the years 1533 to 1540 strengthen royal authority? (24 marks)

QUESTIONS on Section D: The Impact of the Reformation on Church and State 1535-41

'EXPLAIN WHY' QUESTIONS

- D5 Explain why acts of Parliament were passed in the years 1529 to 1534 to reduce the power of Rome. (12 marks)
- D6 Explain why the Act for the Submission of the Clergy was passed in 1531. (12 marks)

ESSAY QUESTIONS

- D7 'The acts passed by the Reformation Parliament had completely changed the Church in England by 1536.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)
- D8 'Between 1530 and 1541 Henry VIII made himself dependent on Parliament.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)
- D9 'From 1529 to 1547, the religious changes made showed that Henry VIII was not an enthusiastic Protestant.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

E: Henry's final years: Consolidation and court intrigue 1542-47

▪ Faction Fighting

- Henry's last years were dominated by faction fighting between conservatives, led by Norfolk and Gardiner, who upheld Supremacy but wanted an end to other religious reforms and reformers, led by Cranmer and Seymour who wanted more reform.
- **The King's Book 1543:** was a revision of the Bishops' Book and endorsed by the King.
- Importance of the Bible played down.
- Importance of the Mass, transubstantiation and confession reinforced.
- Images were quite proper provided they were used without superstition.
- **Act for the Advancement of true religion 1543;** Henry was concerned to curb who could read and own the English Bible.
- He was concerned that too open access was fomenting unrest and debate about religious doctrines
- **Marriage to Catherine Parr 1543:** at the same time, Henry chose a known reformer as his last wife.
- Conservatives attempted to link her to Anne Askew but when Wriothesley came with a royal warrant to arrest her, Henry dismissed him.

Cranmer's position

- Cranmer seemed to be in a weak position in Henry's last years. His opposition to Act of 6 Articles had proved fruitless and execution of key ally Cromwell was a major blow. Plus Cranmer was secretly married!
- Nonetheless, Cranmer survived attempt by conservatives to charge him with heresy in 1543. He was the man Henry called for as he lay dying in 1547.

Foreign Policy

- Last years of the reign saw reversion to policy of war against both France and Scotland.
- 1542: Henry sent Norfolk to invade Scotland.
- The English were successful at Battle of Solway Moss. James V died soon afterwards leaving baby daughter Mary as Queen.
- Henry's attempts to marry her to his son Edward fail in long term but are enshrined in Peace of Greenwich with Scotland in 1543.

- 1544: Henry invaded France for last time; took the port of Boulogne to add to Calais. Peace of 1546 allowed England to hold the port for 8 years. In fact it was very expensive to maintain and was a major drain on royal finances.

The Reforming coup of 1547

- Just before Henry's death, reformers became dominant faction at court.
- Indiscretions of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, Norfolk's son, led to his execution and the imprisonment of Norfolk.
- Surrey was meant to have claimed that he should be regent for Prince Edward and even hoped to become king if Edward died.
- Gardiner was also in trouble with Henry over exchange of Church lands and execution of his nephew Germaine.
- At the same time, the reforming faction under the Seymours, Dudley and Cranmer was doing well.
- Seymour and his Protestant allies controlled the Privy Chamber and thus access to dying Henry.
- Control of royal household also allowed them access to Henry's will and would allow them to disregard Henry's wishes about government for Prince Edward.

QUESTIONS on Section E: Henry's final years: Consolidation and court intrigue 1542-47

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow

SOURCE A Faction dominated the last years of Henry's reign. It was inevitable that the ambitions and personality clashes of the factions in the court and council would be dominated by religion. In the final struggle, the religious reformers emerged triumphant. In Henry's pain ridden last years, fewer and fewer people were allowed access to him. Most of these, such as his wife, Archbishop Cranmer and the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, were of the new persuasion in religion. That is why the conservatives mounted one last desperate attack on them in 1546.

Adapted from D WILSON, *In the Lion's Court*, 2000

SOURCE B By 1542 Henry seems to have been suspicious of the motives of everyone around him. He chose eventually to trust men such as the Earl of Hertford, Lord Lisle and Sir William Paget rather than the Duke of Norfolk or the Bishop of Winchester. The reasons seem to have been related to his vision of his own authority and to the issue of the succession. There was no precedent at all for the passing on of the Royal Supremacy over the Church. It was Henry's intention that the supremacy, like every other aspect of the powers of the crown, should be given to the council. This was not the view of the conservative faction.

Adapted from D LOADES, *Henry VIII – Court, Church and Conflict*, 2007

SOURCE C Although highly conservative, the religious policy in 1541-47 was far more positive than is often thought. At the height of the so-called 'conservative reaction', Henry VIII continued to urge that children be taught the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments in English as vigorously as had Thomas Cromwell. But he insisted that 'reform' be consistent with the Six Articles and the Royal Supremacy and, especially, that the institutional structure of 'his' church should not be touched.

Adapted from G W BERNARD, *The King's Reformation*, 2005

E1 Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to faction in the last years of Henry VIII's reign. (12 marks)

E2 Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far were Henry VIII's last years dominated by religious issues? (24 marks)

QUESTIONS on Section E: Henry's final years: Consolidation and court intrigue 1542-47

'EXPLAIN WHY' QUESTIONS

- E3 Explain why Henry VIII and his government sought a marriage alliance with Cleves in 1539. (12 marks)
- E4 Explain why in 1540, Thomas Cromwell was removed from power. (12 marks)
- E5 Explain why Henry VIII married Catherine Howard in 1540. (12 marks)
- E6 Explain why members of the Privy Council were able to exploit Henry VIII's weaknesses in the last months of his life. (12 marks)
- E7 Explain why Henry VIII attacked Scotland in 1542. (12 marks)

ESSAY QUESTIONS

- E8 'The last years of Henry VIII's reign were undermined by factional rivalry.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. (24 marks)
- E9 'The years 1541 to 1547 were dominated by the need to secure the succession.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)
- E10 'The years between 1541 and 1547 saw a return to conservative religious policies.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)
- E11 'England was a "Catholic" nation at the end of Henry VIII reign in 1547.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)
- E12 'Henry VIII's foreign policy in the 1540s was a complete failure.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)
- E13 'The lack of a clear aim limited the success of the invasion of France, 1544.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

Mark Scheme for exam questions

Question 01 (12 mark Source Comparison Question)

'How far does source B differ from Source A in relation to...'

Level 1 1-2	Writes out sources or...	simple comparison		
Level 2 3-6	Difference of views	no similarity (or vice versa)		
Level 3 7-9	Difference of views	similarity of views	own knowledge	
Level 4 10-12	Difference of views	similarity of views	own knowledge	good understanding

Question 02 (24 mark Source Based Essay Question)

'Use all three sources and your own knowledge...'

Level 1 1-6	Limited detail or a little description	generalised comments of assertion		
Level 2 7-11	Some detail or some description	some limited explicit links or comments		
Level 3 12-16	Suitable detail / lacks depth	explicit links / lacks weight	maybe some balance	
Level 4 17-21	Good range of detail	explicit understanding	balanced argument	
Level 5 22-24	Precise detail	explicit understanding	well balanced argument	judgement

Question 03/05 (12 mark Explain why Question)*'Explain why...'*

Level 1 1-2	Descriptive/generalised		
Level 2 3-6	Descriptive or limited (1-2 factors)	Little supporting evidence	
Level 3 7-9	Range of factors (usually 3+)	Some supporting evidence	
Level 4 10-12	Range of factors (3 adequate)	Precise supporting evidence	Makes links between factors

Question 04/06 (24 mark Essay Question)*“Quote”**Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.'*

Level 1 1-6	Limited detail or a little description	generalised comments of assertion		
Level 2 7-11	Some detail or some description	some limited explicit links or comments		
Level 3 12-16	Suitable detail / lacks depth	explicit links / lacks weight	maybe some balance	
Level 4 17-21	Good range of detail	explicit understanding	balanced argument	
Level 5 22-24	Precise detail	explicit understanding	well balanced argument	judgement

A Level Progress Performance Record Sheet

Question	Due in	Mark	Teacher Comment	Student Comment

Question	Due in	Mark	Teacher Comment	Student Comment