

AQA History AS Level – The Tudors



Key knowledge review for Henry VIII

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

Exam date \_\_\_\_\_

You need to be able to answer the following questions in **DETAIL** to be confident about your subject knowledge going into the exam.

You need to be able to provide evidence to corroborate and challenge each of the interpretations at the end of each topic.

<b>1. Character and aims of Henry VIII</b>	Bad			Okay			Good
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAG rating – rate your confidence with this topic by writing dates in the boxes to show your progress							

**Textbook references - Tillbrook, p. 63-69 / Rogers Turvey, p.59-63**

- Explain why Henry VIII was welcomed as successor to his father.

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- Describe his mode of government and compare how different it was from Henry VII.

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- Explain how the government of Henry VIII developed and changed compared to that of Henry VII.

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- Describe the significance of the role of Wolsey in Henry VIII's government.

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- Explain how the Council changed during the first years of Henry VIII's reign and how this would benefit him with regards to public opinion.

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- Explain why the marriage of Catherine of Aragon and Henry was supposed to fulfil at least one of his key aims and part of his father's legacy.

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- Explain why the execution of the Duke of Buckingham in 1521 seemed in keeping with his attitudes towards the nobility in the early part of his reign.

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- By contrast, how differently were the nobility treated overall by Henry VIII in comparison to his father and why?

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- Explain the link between the legacy of Henry VII to his son and Henry's foreign policy aims.

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- "His reign would leave an enduring mark on English history".  
(Tillbrook) Explain the significance of this comment in the light of his aims.

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- Henry has been described as “ruthless and cynical” and “impulsive”. List examples of situations where he displayed these characteristics.

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Now select evidence to **corroborate** and **challenge** the following perspectives on Henry's **consolidation of power**:

Interpretation of Henry's <b>character and aims</b>	Henry was a king of commanding will, and one who knew his own mind and needed little advice.	Henry's initial start to being king indicated he would rule more lawfully than his father.	Henry's aims were clearly laid out from the start of his reign and he rarely deviated from them.
Knowledge to <b>corroborate</b>			
Knowledge to <b>challenge</b>			



<b>2. Henry VIII's government and Parliament.</b>	Bad			Okay			Good
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAG rating – rate your confidence with this topic by writing dates in the boxes to show your progress							

**Textbook references - Tillbrook, p.71-83 / Roger Turvey p64-71 (Wolsey) and p88-124 (Cromwell)**

- Explain the extent of Henry VIII's usage of Parliament to govern England.

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- List the different methods of government that Henry and Wolsey used to rule England and what their functions were.

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- Explain how conciliar government ended after 1514 and how that links to the rise of Wolsey.

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- Explain the significance of the Privy Chamber and why Wolsey tried to limit its power.

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- Describe the “legal contribution” that Wolsey made to the government of England.

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- Describe how Wolsey streamlined the collection of revenue to make it more effective and profitable.

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- Give three examples of situations where Wolsey tried to challenge the power of an area of government and the outcomes.

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- List the different arguments, put by Wolsey to the Pope, to resolve the “King’s Great Matter”.

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- Explain how a combination of events led to the fall of Wolsey and explain how unpopular actions by him contributed to his demise.

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- John Guy considers Wolsey “England’s most gifted administrator”. List examples of this.

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- Explain the evidence gathered on behalf of Henry that allowed him to gather evidence to pursue a divorce from Catherine of Aragon.

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- List the actions taken against the Pope by Cromwell in order to obtain a divorce from the Pope, for Henry.

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- Explain how the marriage of Henry to Anne Boleyn finally took place.

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- List the various pieces of legislature Cromwell enacted from 1533 onwards to establish the supremacy of Henry over the Church.

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- “Cromwell was an effective, although occasionally unscrupulous administrator... whose most important achievement was bringing about the break with Rome and securing royal supremacy over the English church.” Write a paragraph that supports this statement with detailed evidence.

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- Describe how the government of Henry changed from 1509 to 1547 with an emphasis on conciliar government and the roles of Wolsey and Cromwell.

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- Explain how Henry's final years as King were marked by efforts of his nobles to fulfil their political ambitions and prolong rivalries with other factions.

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Now select evidence to **corroborate** and **challenge** the following perspectives on **Henry's government**:

<p>Interpretation of <b>Henry's government...</b></p>	<p>Henry was content to let his ministers rule for him.</p>	<p>Cromwell's influence over Henry and government. extended as far as Wolsey's had.</p>	<p>While a minister held power it he was he and not the king who controlled and devised policy. (Elton)</p>	<p>Henry dealt with some business in his reign but not enough to avoid having to follow the lead of his ministers.(Elton)</p>
<p>Knowledge to <b>corroborate</b></p>				
<p>Knowledge to <b>challenge</b></p>				

<b>3. Henry VIII's relations with foreign powers</b>	Bad			Okay			Good
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAG rating – rate your confidence with this topic by writing dates in the boxes to show your progress							

**Textbook references - Tillbrook, p.85-95 / Roger Turvey p71-76**

- Explain how Henry's foreign policy of 1509-1514 collided with that of his councillors.

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- Tillbrook describes the foreign policy of Henry 1514-1526 as having "no really clear theme". Explain what he means by this, with reference to individual countries.

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- Explain how Charles V and the “King’s Great Matter” left Henry vulnerable in his foreign policy.

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- Describe how Henry’s position, from 1527-40, did not strengthen but weakened.

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- “From 1527 policy became dominated by the “King’s Great Matter”” (Ives). Explain what this statement means, with concrete examples.

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- Describe how the relationship between England and Ireland was complicated by the actions of the Irish nobility from 1527-1540.

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- Explain how successful the policy of “rough wooing” towards Scotland was (1540-1547).

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- “In the 1540’s, the revival of Henry’s personal obsession with winning territory in France led him to mishandle opportunities”. (Ives). Explain the significance of this statement.

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- Describe the different theories put forward by historians on Henry's foreign policy in the 1540's.

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- Explain how the Act of Succession was used to secure the succession to the throne.

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Now select evidence to **corroborate** and **challenge** the following perspectives on **Henry's foreign policy**:

Interpretation of <b>Henry's relationship with foreign powers...</b>	Henry followed the devices and desires of his own heart. (Adapted from Ives)	Henry had no clear theme to his foreign policy, except to regain France.	"The King's Great Matter" interfered with Henry's success in foreign affairs.	The policy of "rough wooing" was a success, in Henry's relations with Scotland.
Knowledge to <b>corroborate</b>				
Knowledge to <b>challenge</b>				



<b>4. English society under Henry VIII</b>	Bad			Okay			Good
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAG rating – rate your confidence with this topic by writing dates in the boxes to show your progress							

**Textbook references - Tillbrook, p.97-108**

- Create a diagram with detail, that shows the structure of society in England, in the time of Henry VIII.

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- Explain the function of each section of society, in terms of their contribution to either the government and Henry.

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- Explain how England was divided into regional areas and how they were governed.

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- Explain how the break with Rome impacted greatly on both the English church and people's lives.

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- How did the various regions of England demonstrate their disapproval over the “Amicable Grant” of 1525?

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- List the causes of The Lincolnshire Rising and the Pilgrimage of Grace.

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- Describe how the motives were rebellion were either fuelled by religious or secular reasons.

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- The rebellions, in particular The Pilgrimage of Grace, “shook Henry”. Why do you think this was so?

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Now select evidence to **corroborate** and **challenge** the following perspectives on **English society** under Henry VII:

Interpretation of <b>English society</b> under Henry VIII...	Henry needed the nobility to help him rule and govern England.	Tudor society was primarily divided by class and society.	The closure of the monasteries had a primarily economic impact on English society.	The rebellions of the 1536 were a reaction to the changes in the English church.
Knowledge to <b>corroborate</b>				
Knowledge to <b>challenge</b>				

5. Economic development under Henry VIII	Bad			Okay			Good
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAG rating – rate your confidence with this topic by writing dates in the boxes to show your progress							

**Textbook references - Tillbrook, p.109-113**

- Explain just how much the woollen cloth trade had grown from the time of Henry VII to Henry VIII.

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- John Guy describes England as “economically healthier, more expansive and more optimistic under the Tudors than at any time under the Roman occupation.” What does he mean?

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- “The effect of economic change (under Henry VIII) was to divide society”. How true is this statement?

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- “Henry VII and Henry VIII did not share the same interest in exploration.” Describe the evidence you have to support such a statement.

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- What was the real cause of economic distress, if it was not the impact of the enclosures?

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- What do you think was the real cause of a low standard of living, for the less well-off, during the reign of Henry VIII?

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Now select evidence to **corroborate** and **challenge** the following perspectives on **economic development** under Henry VII:

<p>Interpretation of <b>economic development</b> under Henry VIII...</p>	<p>Trade in all areas of the economy grew significantly in the first half of the sixteenth century.</p>	<p>"..economically healthier, more expansive and more optimistic...since the Roman occupation." (adapted from Guy).</p>	<p>Enclosures were the sole reason for a negative affect on the economy.</p>	<p>"Henrician England was a country of slow economic growth, if any". (adapted from Hoskins).</p>
<p>Knowledge to <b>corroborate</b></p>				
<p>Knowledge to <b>challenge</b></p>				

<b>6. Religion, humanism, arts and learning under Henry VIII</b>	Bad			Okay			Good
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAG rating – rate your confidence with this topic by writing dates in the boxes to show your progress							

**Textbook references - Tillbrook, p.115-123**

- Explain how the humanist movement had an obvious effect on English society.

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- List the various pieces of evidence that show the impact of the Renaissance movement in England..

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- Describe the weaknesses of the Church under Henry VIII.

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- Describe how humanism found it's way into the court of Henry VIII.

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- Tillbrook describes evidence of Protestantism in England as fairly thin. Provide evidence that would back up this statement.

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- Explain how Cromwell made changes to the structure of the Church.

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- Explain the process by which Cromwell dissolved the monasteries.

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- How did traditional practices within the Church begin to change, under Cromwell?

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- Did the injunctions imposed by Cromwell transform the use of the Bible by ordinary people?

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Now select evidence to **corroborate** and **challenge** the following perspectives on religion, humanism, the arts and learning under Henry VIII:

<p>Interpretation of <b>religion, humanism, the arts and learning</b> under Henry VIII...</p>	<p>Humanism had a lasting impact on England, in particular amongst educators but was confined to the royal court.</p>	<p>Henry VIII allowed the Renaissance to have an impact in England as he saw himself as a promotor of it.</p>	<p>The weaknesses in the Church were confined to corruption.</p>	<p>Between 1509 and 1547, the English Church changed beyond recognition.</p>
<p>Knowledge to <b>corroborate</b></p>				
<p>Knowledge to <b>challenge</b></p>				