

<p><b>H7: Government</b></p> 	<p><b>Royal Council</b></p> <p>227 attended parliament 1485-1509, although only 6 or 7 members on the working Council. Role: advise the king, administer the realm and make legal judgements. Councillors: nobility, churchmen and laymen. There were no established procedures or rules. There was a dependence of the Council on its key members and the Council Learned.</p>	<p><b>Royal Court</b></p> <p>The centre of government wherever the king was. Court central to Henry's personal monarchy (power was dependent upon relationship with H7 not the political office held) and a place for royal ceremony. Courtiers received rewards and status along with paid positions and free food. They could become an influential person on the king. The levels of court were: the household proper, the chamber and the privy chamber.</p>	<p><b>Council Learned</b></p> <p>Replaced use of the Star Chamber (1487) to control the nobility. A 'specialist board'. Its function was to maintain the king's revenue and exploit his prerogative rights. Ked by Bray until he died in 1503, then Empson &amp; Dudley. Historians have often seen their work as 'shady' due to not being recognised as a court of law and those who were summoned had no appeal.</p>	<p><b>Royal Household</b></p> <p>Responsible for looking after the king, the courtiers, guests and other members who were being entertained. This was supervised by the Lord Steward.</p> <p><b>The Chamber</b></p> <p>Politically important, presided by the Lord Chamberlain. Lord Chamberlain was both powerful &amp; trusted. Betrayal by Sir William Stanley (1495) through involvement in the Perkin Warbeck plot was thus a big blow.</p>	<p><b>Privy Chamber</b></p> <p>Henry created the Privy Chamber due to Stanley's betrayal. It changed the character of the court through making it more difficult for those who were out of favour to regain the king's support. Henry cut himself off from much of the king's traditional contacts at court.</p>																
<p><b>Key Dates: Parliaments</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="109 539 436 849"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Purpose</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1485-6</td> <td>Purpose: To confirm kingship, pass Acts of Attainder and vote revenues.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1487</td> <td>Purpose: To deal with lawlessness and financial matters after the Battle of Stoke.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1489-90</td> <td>Purpose: To fund the royal army for the expedition against France.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1491-2</td> <td>Purpose: To fund the expedition against France.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1495</td> <td>Purpose: To manage the threat from Perkin Warbeck.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1497</td> <td>Purpose: To fund the possible war against Scotland.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1504</td> <td>Purpose: To raise two feudal levies for Princess Margaret's marriage and Prince Arthur's posthumous knighthood.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Purpose	1485-6	Purpose: To confirm kingship, pass Acts of Attainder and vote revenues.	1487	Purpose: To deal with lawlessness and financial matters after the Battle of Stoke.	1489-90	Purpose: To fund the royal army for the expedition against France.	1491-2	Purpose: To fund the expedition against France.	1495	Purpose: To manage the threat from Perkin Warbeck.	1497	Purpose: To fund the possible war against Scotland.	1504	Purpose: To raise two feudal levies for Princess Margaret's marriage and Prince Arthur's posthumous knighthood.	<p><b>Parliament</b></p> <p>Main functions were to pass laws and grant taxation. Also passed on local issues and grievances to the king's officials. It was made up by the Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal. Only the king could call parliament, called seven times during Henry's reign. Henry's parliaments were usually concerned with national issues of security and raising of revenue along with multiple Acts of Attainder.</p>	<p><b>Maintenance of Law &amp; Order</b></p> <p>A prime responsibility of the king was the maintenance of order and law. The king relied on well-placed members of the nobility to exercise power on his behalf. Henry had fewer magnates than Edward IV as he wanted control over the land he ruled, in some areas he gave control to the Stanley's and the Earl of Northumberland; although after his death in the Yorkshire rebellion the Earl of Surrey gained the power of the North.</p>	<p><b>Justices of the Peace</b></p> <p>Justices of the Peace – Henry relied on these at a local level to maintain law and order in the countryside. They were appointed on a country-by-country basis and met four times a year to administer justice. They superseded the county sheriff. <b>1495:</b> Parliament extends the role of JPs enabling them to decide on all offences except murder. <b>1489</b> set out procedures for making complaints against JPs.</p>	<p><b>Bonds &amp; recognisances</b></p> <p>A bond recognised that a person owed a lump sum which was not payable if the condition (good behaviour) was met. A recognisance was when a person formally acknowledged a debt or obligation. Marquis of Dorset had to give a bond after his suspected involvement in the Simnel plot. It guaranteed future loyal conduct. Lump sums payable from bonds: <b>1493-4, £3,000</b> <b>1504-5: £75,000</b></p>	<p><b>Acts of Attainder</b></p> <p>Parliament passed to declare a nobleman guilty of a crime against the Crown, usually treason. The noble might be imprisoned, and the attainted family lost the right to inherit lands and titles. Reversible. Duke of Norfolk attainted and after Bosworth. Released and restored to the earldom of Surrey in 1489 to suppress uprising in Yorkshire. <b>1485-6: 28 people</b> <b>1487: 28 people</b> <b>1495: 24 people</b></p>
Date	Purpose																				
1485-6	Purpose: To confirm kingship, pass Acts of Attainder and vote revenues.																				
1487	Purpose: To deal with lawlessness and financial matters after the Battle of Stoke.																				
1489-90	Purpose: To fund the royal army for the expedition against France.																				
1491-2	Purpose: To fund the expedition against France.																				
1495	Purpose: To manage the threat from Perkin Warbeck.																				
1497	Purpose: To fund the possible war against Scotland.																				
1504	Purpose: To raise two feudal levies for Princess Margaret's marriage and Prince Arthur's posthumous knighthood.																				
<p><b>Key People</b></p> <p>Reginald Bray – Council Learned Richard Empson – Council Learned Edmund Dudley – Council Learned John Morton – Archbishop of Canterbury Richard Fox - Bishop William Stanley - Lord Chamberlain Jasper Tudor – control of Wales Thomas Stanley – the North Earl of Northumberland – the North Earl of Surrey – the North</p>	<p><b>Administration of Finance</b></p> <p><b>Exchequer:</b> Employed its own officials- therefore H7 sub-contracted financial management. Kept accurate accounts but considered slow and inefficient. <b>Chamber:</b> had been used by the Yorkist kings. H7 reluctant to use it as he lacked financial experience. He was cautious and not prepared to risk bankruptcy. Henry gradually turned to this system. From 1493 the Exchequer lost its role in accounting for revenue from crown lands.</p>	<p><b>Ordinary Revenue</b></p> <p><b>Crown Lands:</b> Some lands were confiscated under the Act of Attainder; others were reclaimed after the Act of resumption.</p> <p><b>Feudal Dues:</b> If heir a minor King had income from land. Then had to pay livery to get it back. All tenants-in-chief were obliged to pay an aid to the king on the knighting of his eldest son and marriage of his eldest daughter.</p> <p><b>Profits of justice:</b> fines were paid directly to the Crown. However, more was owed than collected.</p> <p><b>Customs Dues:</b> Granted poundage 7 tonnage income by parliament in 1486. Twice</p>	<p><b>Extraordinary Revenue</b></p> <p><b>1486: £12,000</b> <b>1508: £42,000</b> After death of wife and son H7 had their land too so &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;</p> <p><b>Wardships</b> rose: 1487- under £350 to 1507- £6000 1502 Robert Willoughby de Broke paid £400 for <b>livery</b> on his lands. <b>£30,000</b> was collected on the posthumous knighting of Prince Arthur.</p> <p>1507 Burgavenny fined £100,000 for illegally retaining although he probably paid no more than £1,000 and was pardoned.</p> <p>Rose from £33,000 to £40,000</p>	<p><b>Extraordinary Revenue</b></p> <p>Parliament granted <b>subsidy</b>- a 15<sup>th</sup> was the rate of tax on the moveable goods of laymen and a 10<sup>th</sup> on the income of the clergy.</p> <p><b>French pension:</b> granted in 1475 to Edward IV. At Treaty of Etaples, Charles VIII agreed to pay arrears.</p> <p><b>Clerical taxes:</b> matched subsidy Earned income from vacant bishoprics</p> <p><b>Benevolences:</b> forced loans that were not repaid</p> <p><b>Loans:</b> granted by richer subjects or groups such as the merchants of London</p>	<p><b>Extraordinary Revenue</b></p> <p>Each subsidy yielded £29,000. H7 achieved efficient tax collection. £400,000 raised in total</p> <p>£159, 000</p> <p>£9,000 raised each subsidy £6,000 a year at end of reign.</p> <p>In 1491, the king raised £48,000 to fund the invasion of France.</p> <p>£10,000 given in 1485. He repaid the loans. &gt;&gt; £200,000 borrowed to 1509</p>																

		updated Book of Rates			
--	--	-----------------------	--	--	--

**Summary:** Henry's government was a strictly controlled and calculated scheme which Henry manipulated for the countries' – and his own – gain. He kept peace through his rigorous and harsh penalties for betrayal using the bonds and recognizances and kept those who were loyal close through his creation of the privy chamber. The council learned helped Henry to increase his income and allowed him to conduct justice without the use of a court.