

Government H8: 1509-1529	Early Patronage	Conciliar Government	Privy Chamber	Parliament	Groom of the Stool
	<p>1509 H8 started his reign by doling out patronage to people including: The Lord Chamberlain, Charles Somerset, lord Herbert, had his Welsh offices confirmed and innumerable new offices. Lady Margaret Beaufort was given the manor of Woking.</p>	<p>The early Council was dominated by H7's men such as Bishops Fox and Warham who maintained H7's desire for peace and economy. They used the Course of the Seals to reign in H8's extravagance and were an effective Regency Council holding back the young king.</p>	<p>H8's court was filled with young men, some older than H8, but with similar tastes for war, sport, entertainment and expensive and grand displays. They brought documents for the king to sign. The Gentlemen of the Bedchamber had status and power due to their influence over the king. AKA. 'The Minions'.</p>	<p>In the early reign Parliament maintained a similar purpose to under H7. Primarily used to raise extraordinary revenue. The 1513 parliament granted £100,000 for war against France although only £50,000 was collected.</p>	<p>The most intimate of an English monarch's courtiers, much confidence was placed in the Groom and royal secrets were shared, he also had control over who was admitted to the king. William Compton, Groom 1509- 1526 held the privy purse with £2328 to spend within 4 years this had gone up to £17517.</p>
Who was Wolsey?	Rise of Wolsey	Wolsey as Minister	Wolsey's Church Roles	Development of the Star Chamber	Court of Chancery
<p>Born in 1472, the son of a butcher, Wolsey was educated at Magdalen College Oxford. He rose through clerical positions. As Lord Chancellor he oversaw the legal system.</p>	<p>He joined the Royal Council in 1510 and had the post of archbishop by 1514 and Lord Chancellor after his management of the French campaign of 1513.</p>	<p>Wolsey was extremely hardworking and saved H8 the trouble of managing all of his affairs personally, although H8 still took an interest. His power in government was unsurpassed.</p>	<p>Due to William Warham's holding the position Wolsey was not appointed Archbishop of Canterbury but was appointed Cardinal in 1515 and papal legate – the Pope's representative – in 1518.</p>	<p>Est. by Act of Parliament in 1487, from 1516 Wolsey developed the court as a centre of justice and government. It gave cheap, fair justice for cases of misconduct but was so successful there were backlog of cases.</p>	<p>The role of Chancery was to apply the principle of 'equity' (fairness) rather than a strict reading of the common law. Cases over enclosure were dealt with here, contracts and land left in wills. There was a backlog of cases, however.</p>
Administration of Subsidies	The Subsidy	Amicable Grant	Expulsion of the Minions	Eltham Ordinances	Assessment: Change or Continuity?
<p>Instead of using local commissioners to assess taxpayers' wealth (often over-generous to the nobility), Wolsey set up a national commission which he himself headed. With direct assessment of the wealth of taxpayers the nations revenue base was thus more realistic.</p>	<p>Wolsey had grown tired of the lengthy and uncertain process of parliamentary taxation. Funding for the 1523 French Campaign was achieved by a series of forced loans raising over £350,000. Wolsey applied direct pressure rather than constitutional measures.</p>	<p>The Grant of March 1525 was required to fund a further French campaign after Francis I was captured by Charles V at Pavia. It demanded 1/6 of the income of laymen and 1/3 of the clergy. However, it was met with widespread uprisings in Kent and East Anglia. It was Wolsey's first major failure for the King and H8 was forced to abandon it.</p>	<p>The Privy Chamber, staffed by H8's minions, was never fully under Wolsey's control. He attempted to address this in 1519 by the expulsion of the minions which saw most of the young men replaced. However, they were gradually reappointed and Wolsey was never able to fully control this area of government.</p>	<p>In 1526 Wolsey attempted to reduce the power of the Privy Chamber by reforming the finance of the Privy Council. Wolsey secured a reduction in the number of Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber and the removal of William Compton to be replaced by the more compliant Henry Norris,</p>	<p>Continuity:</p> <hr/> <p>Change:</p>

