

H8: Economy & Society 	Prosperity >>>> population <<< rate of mortality >>>>From 1520s agricultural prices >>> increase in farming incomes (engrossing happened where farms combined to cut costs) >>1544-1546 slight boom due to debasement of the coinage.	Depression Bad harvests (1520-21, 1527-29) led to increases in food prices. >>>Food prices almost X2 <<<Real wages - worst 1540s >>>>Considerable urban poverty- half of Coventry recorded as having no wealth >> unemployment amongst rural labourers- moved to cities or took part in rural industries to get work. >>Homelessness caused by engrossing.	Exploration <<Henry was uninterested in exploration- no investment to further the achievements of men like Sebastian Cabot. <<Would not invest << ignored opportunities of discovering new lands. <<behind Spain and Portugal which had rulers who were fully aware of what could be gained.	Trade (> = increase, < = decrease) >> Woollen cloth exports nearly x2 >> Exports of hides & tin (Cornish tin a prize export) >> Import of wine = suggests an increase in wealth amongst certain groups. >> Increase in the cheaper fabrics such as kersey. >> London to Antwerp dominated exports >> Most English cloth market was in foreign hands. >> woollen industry grew as demands for cloth increased >>Some entrepreneurs made vast profits >> Newcastle sent it produce to London by sea. << market for raw wool declined. << ports such as Bristol, Hull and Boston declined. <<Provincial traders found it difficult to compete with London.		Economy
Timeline 1515 legislation against enclosure 1520-21 bad harvests 1520s rise in agricultural prices 1525- beginning of population boom 1525 – Amicable Grant 1527-29 bad harvests 1534 legislation to try and limit sheep ownership and engrossing 1536 – Wales comes under English control Pilgrimage of Grace/Lancashire rising 1537 – Revival of the rebellion in Cumberland 1544-1546 debasement of the coinage	Wool The industry was mainly domestic with whole families participating in the trade. It was then taken to specialist fullers and dyers.	Impact of Enclosure Enclosure happening since 1400s = poor being forced out of homes. 1489 and 1515 legislation was passed to stop enclosure but it didn't work. Didn't understand impact on commoners. >> After 1516 Wolsey enquiry 188 were found guilty of illegally enclosing land. <<However, this had little impact as most land had already been enclosed	Mining >> Lead mining in Pennines and northeast growing >> iron ore produced in the Weald of Sussex and Kent. >>Cornish tin prized for export.	Regions >>growth in the wool trade were the West Riding of Yorkshire, East Anglia and parts of the West Country. ☉☉ Work was not always secure and this could lead to poverty. >>> 5000 migrants a year moved to London to find work	Economy Key Individuals William Stumpe of Malmesbury in Wiltshire. He became MP, high sheriff of the county and wealthy landowner. Sebastian Cabot remained in Spain for the majority of Henry's reign. Robert Thorne (a trader from Bristol) continued his fishing interests in Iceland and Newfoundland. Thomas More's <i>Utopia</i> published in 1516 was anti-enclosure	
Amicable Grant 1525 =1525 - Norfolk and Suffolk were faced with about 4000 resistors in Suffolk, Essex & Kent – they were unemployed and couldn't pay Treated leniently as they begged for forgiveness Henry backed down and funded future wars by selling off monastic lands	Nobility >> size of the peerage > only promoted two non-royal ducal titles, Norfolk and Suffolk >gave nobles property to enable them to exert royal authority in certain areas >brought more under control of the monarch =Many nobles were accused of, or executed for, treason- Duke of Buckingham 1521. Lords Darcy and Hussey for involvement in POG 1536.	Gentry >>>about 5000 gentry families in 1540 Knights were conferred as a sign of royal favour – there were about 200 knightly families in 1524 >>> JPs increased the number of gentry who participated in local administration >>>The crown's administrators were increasingly laymen, formerly they had been likely to be clergymen	Commoners Rise in inflation and the drop in real wages caused a dislike for the Amicable Grant <<<very few possessions and little chance of regular and stable work =government was fearful of them - outbreaks of disorder were common = little change in the commoner's social structure	Regions Wales: Before 1536 Wales didn't have one form of rule. After 1536, it had almost completely merged with England aside from the survival of the Welsh language The English Palatinates: Lancashire, Durham and Cheshire had separate jurisdictions from the rest of England. Durham was the most separate but its independence was being reduced from 1536. The Anglo-Welsh border: The four bordering English counties (Shropshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Gloucestershire) were under the jurisdiction of the Council of Wales The Anglo-Scottish border: This was a problematic area for Henry as both sides of the border were lawless. To maintain order in the north, he had to choose between the nobility (who could exploit their power), the gentry, or complete outsiders (who would have little influence) The council in the north: The council was re-established as a permanent body in York as it was difficult to govern areas so far away from London	Society	
Lincolnshire Rebellion and Pilgrimage of Grace 1536			Social impact of Religious Change			
>> largest rebellion in Tudor history Religious motives: dissolution - lost the charitable and educational functions of monasteries; fear that the North would be impoverished by monastic lands going to southerners. Fear for Parish churches and traditional religious practices: celebration of religious figures and pilgrimages were discouraged; there was also fear that the churches plate and jewels would be confiscated and that Parishes might be amalgamated. Secular motives: resentment of taxation by ordinary people; the crown's attempt to impose the Duke of Suffolk in Lincolnshire; the restoration of Princess Mary as heir by councillors who supported Catherine of Aragon; and tenant grievances in Cumberland and Westmoreland.			>>Big changes in the church weren't expected at this time as everyone was fairly happy with the church. <<Small reaction to the break with Rome - continued their lives as normal >People feared there may be attacks on Parish churches >>The king took huge amounts of the church's land but lost 2/3rds of it to finance war <<Most monastic schools lost. Monks unemployed but some managed to secure other employment or pensions <<communities revolved around their monasteries, some communities broke up. Others protested by gathering armed men to prevent royal commissioners from beginning the dissolutions.			
The rebellions were so significant as they were the most popular in terms of participations and the most geographically widespread.			Nobility and Gentry increased but little change to commoners. Wales and the English Palatinates brought under control of the English government. The Scottish border was still a problematic area. Religious changes were			

Norfolk promised to stop dissolution – lied!!! 74 rebels were hanged

unexpected as everyone was fairly happy with the church.