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| <p>H8 Government: 1529-1547</p>  | <p>1529-31</p> <p>Thomas More accepted Lord Chancellor position provided he did not have to deal with the divorce. Norfolk & Suffolk increased power in Privy Council. Little achieved due to focus on divorce & FP situation.</p> | <p>1531 Rise of Cromwell</p> <p>Cromwell had advanced his career under Wolsey and, following the cardinal's death, he rose swiftly, not least because of his proposal to enable Henry to secure his marriage annulment and thus Cromwell filled in the vacuum left by Wolsey.</p> | <p>Reformation Parliament</p> <p>1529-1536 saw the longest Parliament of the Tudors. Anticlericalism aired in the House of Commons. Significant that H8 used statute law to Break with Rome.</p> | <p>Church weakened</p> <p>Humanist criticisms of Colet and Erasmus and the anticlerical satire of Simon Fish weakened standing of church. Church's claims to legal supremacy challenged in 1528 by lawyer Christopher St German, who asserted the superiority of English law over the Church.</p> | <p>Pressure on the Pope</p> <p>1531: Clergy collectively accused of Praemunire fined £118,000. 1532: act in conditional restraint of Annates 1532: House of Commons supplication against the Ordinaries. 1532: Formal submission of the clergy to Henry VIII.</p> |
| <p>Act of Supremacy 1534</p> <p>H8 Supreme Head of the Church in England.</p> | <p>Treason Act 1534</p> <p>Made it capital offence to slander the Supremacy or deny King's new title. Treasonable to describe the king in writing or speech 'heretic, schismatic, tyrant, infidel, usurper of crown.</p> | <p>Succession Acts</p> <p>1534 Made Henry's marriage to Catherine invalid and marriage to Anne was valid. Heirs of 2nd marriage legitimised - Mary <i>bastardised</i>. All adult males had to swear oath of succession. 1544 Named Edward, then Mary if he had no children then Elizabeth. Also set out in his will.</p> | <p>1536 Act of Union with Wales</p> <p>Reorganised local government, Wales divided into shire counties which operated like England. Welsh shire counties were given direct representation in the House of Commons for the first time. Wales incorporated into England with little remnants of a separate identity.</p> | <p>1536 Act of Resumption</p> <p>Lancashire, Cheshire and Durham were technically 'palatinates' or separate jurisdictions from the rest of England. Durham was still technically separate until 1536. Act reduced independence but palatinate court of chancery continued to operate</p> | <p>Council of the North</p> <p>North far from London so hard to govern. POG proved danger. Council of the North - permanent body based in York and with professional staff. It had both administrative and legal functions. Proved effective as north quiet in 1549 disturbances.</p> |
| <p>Royal Council</p> | <p>Finances</p> | <p>Fall of Anne</p> | <p>1540s</p> | | <p>Cromwell</p> |
| <p>More professional Royal Council emerged with no more than 20 members. Made up of professionally trained lawyers and bureaucrat not nobles or clergy. Smaller grouping of the Royal Council after 1536-7 – reaction to POG or due to need for expertise for dealing with Reformation - professional administrators rather than untrained members of the nobility and clergy?</p> | <p>Cromwell set up the new financial institutions alongside the Privy Chamber due to the need to manage new incomes after the Break with Rome. Court of Augmentations – controlled land and finances gained from Church. Court of General Surveyors initially to handle ex-monastic land became part of above. Court of the First Fruit and the Tents – collected money previously sent to Rome. Court of Wards – the king had ancient feudal rights to collect monies from the estate of a minor (under 21) who had inherited.</p> | <p>When Cromwell & Anne's relationship broke down he united with the conservative faction to secure her downfall in 1536. Anne was then accused of adultery, which for the wife of the monarch constituted treason, she was executed.</p> <p>Fall of Cromwell</p> <p>Catalyst -failure to manage the King's marital affairs. Tried to arrange a marriage with a German Protestant princess, Anne of Cleves. However, this Anne unsuitable to Henry personally, and match become unwelcomed politically. Marriage was annulled, destroying Cromwell's creditability.</p> | <p>The fall of Cromwell saw the emergence of a Privy Council with fixed membership, supported by a secretary who kept a formal record of proceedings. In 1540 power lay with conservatives in the Council such as Norfolk, Stephen Gardiner and Thomas Wriothesley. It was the problems created by Henry's marital issues which helped shift the balance of power. Norfolk set up the marriage between Henry and Catherine Howard. There was an allegation of an affair between Catherine and her distant cousin, Thomas Culpepper. This devastated Henry and thus Catherine and her lady of the bedchamber were executed for treason on 13th February 1542. Norfolk managed to extricate himself from the whole affair but he was wounded politically. Henry chose his sixth wife Katherine Parr but Norfolk was fully aware of the danger which Katherine, as a Protestant, posed to his ambitious and tried unsuccessfully to embroil her in accusations of herself.</p> | | <p>Continuity:</p> <p>Change:</p> |
| <p>Key people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Wolsey • Thomas Cromwell – Vice Regent Spirituals (deputy to H8 in religion) • William Warham • Thomas Cranmer • Anne Boleyn • Jane Seymour-lady in waiting of Anne Boleyn | | | <p>Summary:</p> <p>Henry's reign lasted for almost 38 years. The reign changed England permanently but whether it was for the better or worse is debateable.</p> <p>The King can be seen negatively as a bloated and unpredictable tyrant who destroyed much of what was positive about English life, or positively as the embodiment of an English national identity and the person responsible for transformational and necessary change.</p> | | |

• Edward Seymour