374 GuideBrief Study Guide/Class notes up to 10/5/2015

Midterm

Hist. 374

General themes from beginning of class:

* Universality of Catholicism: Roman Catholicism is absolutely universal in England during the 15th century; Catholicism literally means universal doctrine. Deviance from the ‘true religion’ can be associated with the Fall of Man and temptations of Satan. Obedience is the cardinal virtue of this time.
* “There’s a place for everyone and everyone knows their place.
* Change is suppressed; no social mobility exists
* Resistance to change is intertwined with reverence for tradition
* Divine Providence: Everything goes by the grace of God
  + Succession of kings; pestilence; warfare; marriage; everything!
* Jealous protection of rightful succession and power
* Reform is not innovation! It is a literal re-forming of foundational ideas and traditions

Nouns to know:

* Genesis: The Story of Creation has deep ties to this period, as faith and damnation of innovation and temptation run throughout 14th century England. Eve wrecked it for mankind by deviating from God’s Plan, as well as creating/adding to an important bias against women during the period of study.
* Obedience: Hierarchy, from religious stratification to feudal lordships, dominates this period. Nearly everyone has a superior, with the Pope being (temporarily) excluded. Issue of obedience is pivotal for laymen, clergymen, and kings alike.
* Landed elite: Refers to the great noble families of England. Property indicates wealth and power; think of the English House of Lords. Loyalty is rewarded with titles and property, just as slights cause the loss of land and limbs.
* The Four Humors: Also known as Galen’s Humors. A misinterpretation of health during this period. The Humors have roots in Ancient Greek medicine; essentially, the body needs equilibrium between Phlegm, Yellow Bile, Black Bile, and Blood. Imbalance between these four evidently explained illness in an individual, but it is important to know how rudimentary healthcare was during this period; symptoms are treated rather than the disease.
* The Black Death: A total bummer. Broke out around 1348, yet spread rapidly throughout Europe. Characterized by massive boils, the plague devastated entire cities, indiscriminate of class or means. Social mobility became slightly possible, as work forces were utterly decimated; small competition began, but this is far from a holistic upheaval. Deaths associated with the plague are magnified by the ensuing food shortages and famines.
* Body Politic: An idea of governing forces as a body: the king represents the head, wielding law, order and justice, while artisans and famers are the feet; nobility and the clergy typically represent the torso.
* “Due Proportion”: Knowing and fulfilling societal roles, as prescribed to you.
* Over mighty subject: Those under the king who feel as if they hold as much, if not more, power than the king himself. Factionalism/drifting magnates gave rise to ambitious families, particularly during pre-Tudor weakness of the crown. Always land owning/extremely wealthy.
* Clergy: Officials within the Church. Their corruption is never seen as a damnation of the position itself (very important). Many second sons of families were sent into the clergy, as primogeniture dictated elder sons receive the majority of familial inheritances. Clerical rottenness blamed on worldliness following the Black Death.
* Mushrooms or New Men: Those outside of the landed elite who held influence with the crown. Neither is a term of endearment.

Timeline from 100 Years War to Henry 8th:

* The 100 Years War (1337 to 1453): A misnomer, as the conflict both lasted longer than 100 years, and started and stopped numerous times. Essentially, conflict broke out between England and France over the succession of the French crown. Ideas of nationalism are born during this time; English territories are revoked; French claims restored. The two sides continue to detest one another for some time (contemporaneously?)
  + Important to note this conflict as the English crown changed hands in 1399 with the deposition of Richard II at the hands of his cousin, crowned Henry 4th. King Henry was Lancastrian; had a son Henry 5th (died); infant son Henry 6th (running out of names) left as next in line.
  + Alteration of the line seen as an alteration of God’s Plan; disaster to ensue, deservedly.
* The War of the Roses (1455 to 1487): Again, the dates are fuzzy; fighting stopped and started. Another war of succession, and more specifically, who would serve as Lord Protector/regent due to the poor mental health of Henry 6th. H6th appointed several of his family members and friends to high positions, angering many of the established elites; H6th also, apparently, spoke to trees.
  + Lancastrian forces (Red Rose) supported Henry 6th (he is Lancastrian himself); York advocated a forceful stance against the French/alternate protector
    - Example of bastard feudalism, which refers to splintered feudal lords whom establish their own micro-kingdoms, which differ from the position of the crown.
  + Mushrooms have bankrupted the crown; H6th forced to anticipate his revenues; debt increases; elites unhappy; Parliamentary powers are slightly widened due to H6th’s need for their help
  + H6th declared legally insane; has a son; cuts York House out of succession
  + Duke of York chosen as king; crowned Edward 4th; supported by the Earl of Warwick (the kingmaker)
    - Warwick arranges E4th’s marriage to French princess; Edward has already married Elizabeth Woodville; Warwick incredibly annoyed
      * Woodville family heavily resented; viewed as ‘new men’
        + Granted titles and land
      * Warwick contacted by Louis 11th (France); marries French princess; returns and frees Henry 6th; names H6th king
        + H6th is captured and dies in the Tower of London
  + 1471- Relative peace under Edward 4th; establishes order; economy begins to thrive; tax revenues increase; able to live on his own funding; merchants begin to hold influence
    - Edward dies in 1482; leaves an underage son (Edward 5th)
      * Edward’s brothers, the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Clarence both sought to gain Warwick’s lands
      * Population fears re-emergence of the War of the Roses with young E5th on the throne
        + Richard of Gloucester named Lord Protector

Struggles to protect E5th from his Woodville relatives influence

Richard begins to execute Woodville’s; accuses Elizabeth Woodville of witchcraft; Edward 5th deemed illegitimate

* + - Richard named king (Richard III); remember opening scene from Shakespeare’s play of the same name!
      * Considered a usurper; allegedly had his nephews murdered (*Princes in the Tower*)
        + Woodville properties seized and parceled out
    - R3rd asks for Parliamentary benevolence (essentially a financial gift); his own son dies; York support split; surviving Woodville’s choose to rally around Henry Tudor
      * Tudor held an extremely tenuous claim to the throne; came from a Welsh background; both of his parents engaged in affairs with different royal house members
      * Battle of Bosworth (August 22nd 1485)- Tudor and his assembled banners (including Welsh longbow men) decimate R3rd’s forces; Stanley family refused to participate, leaving R3 without full expected forces
      * R3 killed on the battlefield; given paper crown; the basis for Humpty Dumpty
    - Henry Tudor crowned Henry 7th; he is the 8th king in less than 90 years
* Henry 7th: Clearly a usurper; many depict him as miserly; initiated old tax codes; collected on old debts; declares his reign as beginning on August 21st
  + Importantly before the Battle: *God granted H7th victory, rather than Parliament!!!*
  + Bill of Attainder: States guilt of those opposed to/indifferent of Henry’s rise; total seizure of land and titles; penalty postponed due to ‘own recognizance’ of guilt
    - Makes nobility walk the straight and narrow
    - Friends close, enemies closer
    - Henry marries Elizabeth of York; merges two claims to throne; merges sigils; Tudor Pink Rose
  + Seeks to cement his legitimacy; publicly murders false princes (Lambert Symned; Perkin Warbeck)
    - Economic ties to Burgundy through wool trade; H7th sought to revive Hapsburg Alliance
      * Arranges marriage between his son, Arthur, and Katherine of Aragon
        + Kath. comes with 200,000 pound dowry; Spain allied with Eng
    - H7th directs Empson and Dudley to comb through feudal records in order to bring about new revenues; called fiscal feudalism; seen as an innovation; actually an old custom
      * Restores land claims dating from 1377 back to the crown; incredible wealth streams in
      * Cardinal Morton’s Fork: Those of lavish wealth have more money to contribute to the crown; those of humble lives have squirreled money away, which rightfully belongs to the king
        + Earl of Oxford ‘guilty’ of the former
    - Arthur dies in 1503; H7th fears loss of dowry/alliance; commands Henry to marry his brother’s widow
* Henry 8th: Well educated; initially set to enter clerical life; death of his brother pushes Henry to center; crowned H8th April 1509; able to marry Katherine thanks to a dispensation, approved by the papacy !!!
  + Very much a Renaissance man; humanism grew (focus on antiquity and expansion of self awareness) as rival to scholasticism; Renaissance arrives ‘late’ to England; Copernican model emerges; 1457 moveable type
    - Constantinople overrun in 1453; boom of cultural change sweeps across Eurasia
    - Petrarch is often credited with defining Dark Ages/Renaissance
      * Henry, in many ways, is a harbinger of new Renaissance leadership
    - True nature of man is to have no nature; reason overcomes all obstacles
  + H8th patronized historians; understood necessity of literature; forgives all wrongdoers, exempting murderers and thieves
  + H8th very competitive; involved in fruitless wars; Field of Cloth and Gold (1515)- wrestles Francis, King of France
  + H8th turns to Thomas Wolsey
    - From Ipswich; son of a butcher; masters French/Latin at early age; attends Oxford at 12; made fellow by 15; joins noble house
      * H8th steals him away; Wolsey holds a ridiculous amount of positions; extremely loyal to H8th; richest man in Eng. by 1500; resented by many landed elite
        + Wolsey seen as ultimate example of church corruption by time of Luther’s 95 Theses (1517)
  + 1524 Battle of Pavia- Holy Roman Empire (HRE) vs. France; Rome sacked in 1525; Pope escapes to Castile St. Angelo; city surrounded by Hapsburg forces
    - H8th supported France; HRE cuts trade with H8th; English pop begins to erode; economy tanks
      * Parliament called; Wolsey requests an amicable grant; refused by Parl.; England forced to pull out of conflict
        + Henry is annoyed with Wolsey; begins to take interest in his government
  + 1527- Anne Boleyn arrives in English Court; catches H8th’s eye; Anne’s sister was Henry’s former mistress (sent away after H8th impregnated her); rejected Henry’s initial advances
    - Boleyn family held connections in Ireland; H8th grants titles to Anne’s father in an attempt to ‘sway’ Anne
      * Personal desires begin to coincide with need for a male heir; Katherine had given birth to Mary, followed by a string of miscarriages
        + H8th feared a loss of dynastic succession/longevity (Ghosts of Richard II/War of the Roses)
      * H8th feared God was chastising him for dispensing and altering God’s laws, despite papal approval
        + Demands Wolsey have dispensation redone; annul the marriage to Katherine; claims Katherine had consummated with Arthur, and therefore the marriage should never have been allowed

Problem, as Katherine was a Hapsburg princess, and Hapsburg forced remained in Rome, surrounding the pope

Papacy refuses to annul the marriage

* + - * Katherine appeals to pope; asks Henry to swear that she was not a virgin at time of their marriage; H8th refuses to show
        + Wolsey falls out of favor with Henry; the Duke of Norfolk takes Wolsey’s Chain of Office

H8th confiscates Wolsey’s White Palace; gives it to Anne

* + - * Anne Boleyn read Erasmus, More, etc.; more inclined toward reform
        + Erasmus writes of clerical excess during this period; critical of figures within the church, and not the church itself
  + Martin Luther: served as an Augustan monk (very humble); professor of theology; far from an enemy to the church (in his eyes)
    - Critic of pluralism of positions and their incomes; Luther felt the church was becoming too worldly; particularly hated sale of indulgences (financial ‘gifts’ used to purchase passage out of purgatory/into heaven)
      * Luther nails 95 Theses on doors of Wittenberg’s cathedral (31st Oct, 1517)
        + Debates Papal representative, Dr. Eck; Luther refers to him as dreck (Yiddish word for refuse)

Luther declares the Church as a Community of All Believers

Sacrament is symbolic (directly counters ideas of transubstantiation); consubstantiation instead of transubstantiation (symbolic over literal)

Papacy and privilege of the clergy are not in the bible, therefore unnecessary

Salvation earned through:

Sola fide: Only Faith

Sola scriptura: Only Scripture

* + - * + Luther tried and condemned in the Trial of Worms (1521); saved by Duke of Saxony; dissenters to Worms condemnation called Protestants

Luther writes concerning the church:

*95 Theses* (1517)

*On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church* (1520)

*On the Freedom of a Christian* (1520)

*Against the Murderous, Thieving Hordes of Peasants* (1526)

Important work as it distinguishes Luther’s own beliefs from those of offspring extremist groups; many of these groups advocated a proto-communistic approach to property, perverting Luther’s accessibility of salvation through scripture (Anabaptists are one example)

* + - * Henry ‘writes’ *In Defense of the Seven Sacraments (1519)* as a Catholic counter argument and damnation of Luther’s ideas
        + Papacy names H8th “Defender of the Faith”
* The King’s Great Matter: How to get rid of Katherine
  + Thomas Cromwell appointed in Wolsey’s stead
    - Son of a blacksmith (damnable mushroom); sympathetic to reform (as was Anne B)
  + Reformation Parliament of 1529- HUGELY important
    - Marks king’s invitation of Parliament to intercede in matters of Church and State
    - 137 Statues passed during this period
    - H8th creates notion of the King in Parliament
      * 1531- *Praemunire* (pray-men-irah) passed; it now becomes illegal to cite a power higher than the King; penalty of 119,000 pounds
        + Henry appointed as Head of the Church as far as the Law of Christ Allows
      * 1532- Statute of Annates: Monies previously paid to Rome are now directed to the crown
        + Henry still hates Protestants
  + Anne gives in to Henry; pregnant; Henry takes Anne to French court
    - Jan. 1533- H8th and Anne married
    - March 1533- New Archbishop of Canterbury appointed
    - April 1533- England declared an Empire for the first time
      * Henry 8th declared leader of Church and State (schism! not heretical)
    - May 1533- Declaration that the pope is not valid; holds no authority in London; Bishop of Rome now formally replaces the Pope (in English terminology)
      * Bishop of Rome had overstepped by granting initial dispensation for Henry and Katherine; that marriage was never legitimate (HUGE)
    - June 1533- Anne crowned Queen; widely unpopular; crowd yells ‘HA’ as they pass; H8th not a happy camper
      * Anne gives birth to Elizabeth
        + Henry is infuriated; feels as if he wasted his time and risked his legacy
  + Act of Succession (1534)- Huge Huge Huge
    - Forced oath declaring marriage to Anne and birth of Elizabeth as perfect continuations of the Tudor line (legitimate)
  + Act of Supremacy (1534)- HUGE
    - H8th is and always has been the Supreme Head of the Church
      * Creates Church of England
        + This is a schism, rather than a Protestant Reform
  + Act of Treason (December 1534)- Treasonous to follow Papal law over Tudor/Church of England
    - Spurred by activity throughout kingdom
      * June 1534- uprising in Ireland (Silken Thomas declares H8th a heretic; he and his uncles are beheaded)
      * May 1534- Bishop Fisher sent to Tower of London due to his protests concerning Act of Supremacy; Pope names him Cardinal Fisher (June); H8th has him executed (June 22nd)
      * July 6th, 1534- Thomas More refuses to take Oath of Supremacy; beheaded
  + Cromwell named Vicar General; launches *Valor Ecclestiasticus*; essentially an audit of monasteries to determine their value
  + Queen Katherine dies (Jan 1536); refused to join convent; extremely devote Catholic
    - Queen Anne has a miscarriage two weeks following Katherine’s death; rumblings of Anne connected to witchcraft
* Henry pushed towards reform; Simon Fish’s work, *Supplycation of the Beggars*, accuses Pope of failing to save everyone, less they pay the church
  + Cromwell seeks to minimize power and wealth of the clergy; Cambridge adopts a more liberal curriculum
  + Anne attempts to convince H8 to dedicate money to church reform
    - H8th learns of church value in March 1536; nearly 30% of English land owned by church; tensions grow between nobility and ‘new men’
* Jane’s miscarriage caused further tensions between herself and Cromwell; she is arrested on May 2nd 1536; charged with heresy; brought in through Traitor’s Gate; indicted on charges of high treason and incest
  + Henry marries Jane Seymour on May 30th, just 11 days after Jane is executed
    - Seymour’s are a big Welsh family
* Jane pushes for reform; Henry publishes 10 Articles- essentially an attempt to clarify the ideals of the Church of England; clerical teaching and charity emphasized; discouragement of superstitious idols
  + Shrine of St. Thomas Beckett destroyed
  + H8th stresses transubstantiation (litmus test for Lutherans)
  + Effect of prayer not known
  + Sola fide never embraced by H8th; good deeds required
  + Scripture may be used to question Rome’s control
* Monasteries begin to be closed; large tracts of land confiscated; hugely profitable sheep herds also confiscated; particularly hurt Northern reaches of England
* Pilgrimage of Grace- movement of landowners to present a grievance towards the king; directed at his reliance on new men (their council attacked, not Henry’s actions)
  + Thomas Aske aided in organizing event; followers march South; Duke of Suffolk sent to meet Aske and convince his followers to turn back; Aske returns to his group, but is followed by Suffolk
    - Pil. Of Grace is violently suppressed; Aske hung in chains; religion is not an excuse for disobedience
* October 1537- Jane gives birth to Edward (first son to survive); she dies Oct. 24th
  + H8th genuinely distraught; Cromwell convinces H8th to take a new wife; Hans Holbein sent to paint potential matches
    - Henry picks a heavily edited Anne of Cleaves; married by proxy
      * H8th unsatisfied with Anne; “you have brought me a horse (Jan. 1540)”; negotiations for an annulment begin
      * Henry dissatisfaction with Cromwell reaches pinnacle (doesn’t take kindly to fugo’s); condemns him to death
        + John Catch (executioner) is given drinks prior to Cromwell’s beheading; extraordinarily hung over; takes 9 swings to behead Cromwell

Dude has a lot of enemies

* Henry marries Catherine Howard on the same day! (July 28th 1540); Howard family hugely important; Catherine is a distant cousin of Anne Boleyn (foreshadowing!)
  + H8th is nearly 50; Catherine is a teenager
    - Extremely disinterested in Henry; has an affair with groom of the bed chamber; anonymous letter sent to Henry, detailing her crimes
      * Cath. sent to Tower; sleeps with chopping block (odd)
* Henry marries Catherine Parr (6th wife); she advocates for reform, particularly an English Bible; Parr, Cromwell and Thomas Cranmer all endured rumors of Protestantism
  + Cranmer served as head of Church under Henry 8th; began to implement innovations; Henrician reforms spun as a return to tradition, just as during his father’s reign
* Lands confiscated from church reapportioned to families; landed elites grow in number; adds resistance to English switch back to Catholicism, as that switch would likely involved a return of those lands to the papacy; vested interest of the elites in reform
* Dissolution of the monasteries and the inclusion of Parliament are the two majors aspects of this time; Parl.’s invitation to act in matters pertaining to religion opens Pandora’s box; foreshadowing for future issues
* 1543 – Act of the Advancement of True Religion
  + Restrictions placed on access to English Bible; servants, journeymen and the like forbidden, as are all women
  + Stems from the Pilgrimage of Grace
* 1538- Cranmer’s *Bishop’s Book* enables prayer in the vernacular
  + John of Leiden; Anabaptist zealot; advocates ‘sharing’ of wives; declares self King Jesus
* Act Abolishing Diversity of Opinion (1539)- Six Acts clarifying Church of Eng.; clerical marriages prohibited; transubstantiation continued; confession maintained
  + Cromwell executed in 1540
* 1546- H8th clearly dying; clears potential rivals for throne; dies January 1547; instructs that his privy council not be altered
  + Edward Seymour convinces King Edward to add Seymour to his council; Seymour named Lord Protector; earns title Earl of Somerset
    - Somerset’s friends fill the council; reign moves further down towards Lutheranism; popular Protestantism grows
* 1549 – Cranmer publishes new prayer book; radical reform (back to roots)
* 1540’s through ‘50’s- Seymour and advisors seek cash; dismantle chantries; Henry’s 6 Acts are repealed
  + Anglicanism characterized as bookish/opposed to anything appealing to senses
* 1549- Discontent rises; enclosure frustrates peasants; sheep essential to textile industry; Seymour pushed for this policy; coin debased; inflation ensues; master less men: refers to peasants forced off of their previous tracts
  + John Dudley sent to suppress peasant revolts; named Earl of Warwick; returns to London; arrests/executes Earl of Somerset
* 1552- Cranmer publishes new Prayer Book; clearly est. Church of Eng as Protestant Church; purposeful rejection of clerical privilege
  + King Edward clearly reform oriented; sickly by 1553; alters succession in his final will; Dudley’s son, Lord Guilford, now married to Lady Jane Grey; Edward convinced Grey (his cousin) is legitimate heir
    - Edward dies; Mary (Katherine’s daughter) leaves for Europe to gather Hapsburg support; Dudley gathers forces too (they pale in comparison)
      * Forces meet outside of London; Dudley appeals to Mary; declares himself a Catholic, too
        + He and his son are arrested and executed
        + Lady Jane Grey left in Tower of London
* 1553- Mary recognized as Queen of England; turns eyes toward reverting to Catholicism