**TUDORS: GOVERNMENT**

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| **HENRY VII** | **HENRY VIII** | **EDWARD VI** | **MARY I** | **ELIZABETH I** |
| * Council functions – advise king, administer realm on his behalf and make legal judgements * 3 main types of councillors – nobility, churchmen and laymen * offshoot of Council – Council Learned * David Loades argued most influential advisor was Margaret Beaufort * Council Learned – maintain King’s revenue and exploit his prerogative rights - made system of bonds and recognisances * In response to betrayal of Lord Chamberlain, William Stanley – Henry created privy chamber * Parliament – pass laws and grant taxations to the Crown – further subsidiary functions as a means by which local issues and grievances could be passed to King’s officials by MP’s * Called 7 Parliaments in his reign   + first 2 parliaments passed numerous Acts of Attainders   + 1st Parliament granted tonnage and poundage for life   + others parliaments granted extraordinary revenue * Edward IV had divided country into magnates but due to reduction of magnates this wasn’t possible – no. of magnates reduced * relied increasingly on JP’s * from 1492 – crown income at about £92,000 after reverting back to Edwards system of government * increased profit from wardships * Parliament granted feudal aid in 1504 * main victims of Henry’s policies were nation’s landowners – the people who would support Henry if his throne was threatened – quite a dangerous policy | * bought an end to system of bonds and recognisances * before 1530’s role of Parliament remained the same * Conciliar government 1509-14   + henry not happy with fathers senior councillors   + wanted to control decision making   + surrounded himself with young courtiers   + impressed by Wolsey * Wolsey’s concerns – legal system, formulation of domestic policy and political decision making * Privy chambers role extended to Gentlemen of Privy Chamber * law and order maintained through Court of Chancery and Court of Star Chamber * change in way subsidies paid – set up of national committee led by Wolsey * Kings Great Matter led to Wolsey’s downfall * Cromwell suggested break from Rome and making Henry head of Church * 1532 – Cromwell – chief minister * Break from Rome established by statute law – statue law supremacy over canon law established * Act of Supremacy Nov 1534 * dissolution of monasteries 1536-42 – increased wealth and power of Crown – property sold at below market price * Cromwell bought down by failure to manage King’s marital affairs * revival of conciliar government   + emergence of Privy Council   + factional rivalry between conservatives such as Norfolk against Protestants such as Seymour’s   + Henry’s marital issues shifted balance of power | * Henry had set up regency council balanced by Protestants and religious conservatives - several administrators and lawyers to ensure interests of good government - great noble families under represented * council delegated power to Hertford who was appointed Protector * Duke of Somerset (Hertford)   + governed with members of his own household   + members of Privy felt resentment towards him   + Thomas Seymour tried to plot against him but failed   + policy failings   + mishandled rebellions in 1549   + arrogant and dictatorial manner created enemies   + coup against him led by Earl of Warwick (Duke of Northumberland) * Duke of Northumberland   + led 2nd coup against conservatives   + operated effective government through use of Privy Council   + William Cecil transformed himself as key administrator after imprisonment   + Somerset’s attempted coup led Northumberland to lead a less conciliar form of government * Problems of succession   + plan known as Devyse produced to alter succession to prevent Catholicism   + could have come from Edward   + Mary and Elizabeth declared illegitimate   + Lady Jane Grey choice of next monarch   + Edward died (6th July) before signing it so patent was illegal   + Jane declared Queen (9th July) | * Mary lacked political instinct and her loyal supporters had no experience in government * had to rely on those who served her half-brother * new councillors   + Bishop Stephen Gardiner   + other churchmen   + conservative councillors – Paget * Never fully trusted her councillors * Didn’t agree with Paget * Gardiner died and his replacement Pole distanced himself from secular issues * had to rely on judgement of Philip of Spain and ambassador, Renard * relationship between Mary and parliament was one of cautious cooperation * minority of 80 MPs opposed reversal of Edwardian religious legislations * bill in 1555 to allow seizure of property of Protestant exiles was defeated * problems of succession * marriage to Englishman bought factional rivalry and candidate Edward Courtenay lacked courtly skills * Mary’s personal preference Philip of Spain was clear but marriage treaty drawn up to restrict him getting power * 1554 Parliament rejected bill including Philip in treason law * 1555 Parliament prevented Philips coronation * Mary forced to accept due to Succession Act of 1544 Elizabeth would be her heir | * royal court was partly patronage and partly place for theatre * court had two main areas: Presence Chamber and Privy Chamber * operations of court under jurisdiction of Lord Chamberlain – mostly nobility * main formal body in which queens principle ministers came forward were Privy Council – responsible for policy advice and administration * Elizabeth also made decisions on individual basis * Cecil – key minister * Inner ring of Councillors included   + Walsingham   + Leicester   + Mildmay   + Knollys   + Ear of Bedford   + Sussex   + Hatton * Council offered cohesive decision making * weakened government in later years   + death of key ministers not replaced   + absence of senior noblemen   + promotion of Robert Cecil angered Earl of Essex * coherence of government declined in 1590s - clashes between Cecil and Essex * Led to Essex Rebellion in 1601 * Elizabeth put up with Parliament for law making, granting of taxation and giving advice * secondary feature of political system * 438 Acts passed by Parliament * 13 Parliamentary sessions - all but 2 asked to grant revenue * refused royal assent to 60 bills * 1593 Parliament led to imprisonment of Wentworth – arguing for named successor * relationship between Elizabeth and Parliament broke down in 1601 over monopolies - session ended with compromise and Golden Speech |