**HENRY VIII**

**1509**

* **11 June** – Henry and Catherine married

**1510**

* **Jan –** Act of Parliament abolishes Council of Learned Law
* Henry’s councillors renewed Treaty of Etaples
  + Henry had different intentions – he sent Christopher Bainbridge, Archbishop of York, to Rome to persuade the Pope to enter an alliance against France –
  + Led to the creation of the holy league – was an anti-French alliance

**1512**

* Henry sent a substantial army of 10,000 men to southwest France - achieved nothing, used as a divisionary tactic by Ferdinand while he successfully conquered Navarre

**1513**

* Henry himself led a force to north-eastern France – ‘battle of the Spurs’ won –Therouanne and Tournai captured
* **Sep -** Battle of Flodden – King James defeated by small army led by Earl of Surrey – James was killed – along with much of the Scottish nobility
* Earl of Suffolk executed for treason

**1514**

* Governance via councils broke down for the first time under Henry due to his impulsive personality conflicting with the conservative councillors – Wolsey came to Henry’s rescue and managed the government effectively
* further campaign contemplated – abandoned once Ferdinand and Maximillian made separate peace with France – Wolsey recovered lost French pension – secured marriage alliance between Louis XII of France and Henry’s sister Mary
* Henry ran out of money to continue warlike foreign policy

**1515**

* **1st Jan –** Louis XII died – succeeded by Francis I – Mary remarried the Duke of Suffolk
* Wolsey made Lord Chancellor
* legislation passed against enclosure – no real grasp of its extent or the scale of the problem

**1516**

* **Jan** – Ferdinand died – Henry wanted to seek an alliance with him against France – his successor Charles V sought an alliance with the French
* Wolsey extended use of court of star chamber for fair and cheap justice

**1517**

* **March**  – Treaty of Cambrai – establishing peace between peace – between Holy Roman Empire and France
* Duke of Albany – heir to Scottish throne – member of French nobility – sent by Francis to Scotland to stir trouble up trouble between Scotland and England

**1518**

* Treaty of London – established general European peace – prompted by Pope Leo X – desired Christian united front against Ottoman Turks – non aggression pact
  + England agreed to return Tournai back to France
  + French agreed to keep Albany out of Scotland – ensured more peaceful relations on the Anglo Scottish border
* **1518** – Wolsey appointed as papal legate – height of his power

**1519**

* Wolsey removed the minions in privy council – replaced them with his own supporters – to gain control – most minions recovered position – privy council retained prestige – one part of council outside of Wolsey’s immediate control
* King Charles V – elected as Holy Roman Empire

**1520**

* **June -** Field of the cloth of Gold – extravagant – reinforced good relations between France and England – cost £15,000 – nothing was achieved
* 1520s – agricultural prices rose

**1521**

* **E**xecution of the Duke of Buckingham – treason
* Treaty of Bruges – between England and the emperor Charles V - Part of treaty entailed a marriage alliance between emperor and Henry’s daughter Mary

**1522**

* **(until 1523)** – English armies invaded northern England – campaigns proved costly – little gained

**1523**

* Wolsey summoned parliament – only once during his reign

**1525**

* **Feb -** Charles V victorious over the French at the Battle of Pavia – led to England’s peace with France – marriage alliance between Mary and emperor rejected – Richard de la Pole killed fighting for French forces
* Amicable Grant – unparliamentarily taxation – led to widespread resistance amounting almost to a rebellion
* Population grew significantly – decline in mortality rate

**1526**

* Wolsey introduced Eltham Ordinances – to reform finances of privy council – Wolsey secured reduction in number of gentlemen in privy chamber
* Henry lent support to League of Cognac – to counterbalance excessive power of the emperor

**1527**

* **May** – Wolsey used his power as Pope’s representative – to bring Henry before fake court – to accuse him of living sin with supposed wife – Henry admitted – Catherine refused to accept court’s verdict – appealed to pope in accordance to canon law
* **1527** – Treaty of Amiens – England offers support to France – against Holy Roman Empire and Spain – Pope Clement VII – virtual prisoner of emperor

**1529**

* Pope sent envoy – Cardinal Campeggio – to hear the case alongside Wolsey - **15th June –** hearing opened **- 30th July**– Campeggio adjourned court – failing to give Henry annulment – sealing Wolsey’s fate
* **Oct** – Wolsey charged with Praemunire – surrendered himself – all his possessions
* **until 1536** – reformation parliament – parliaments role in government developed
* Peace of Cambrai – between France and the Holy Roman Empire

**1530**

* **1530s** – the focus of foreign policy was to minimise the response of foreign powers to the break from Rome
* **4th Nov** – Wolsey was arrested
* **29th Nov**– Wolsey died before he could be tried and executed

**1532**

* Cromwell appointed chief minister
* death of Archbishop of Canterbury – William Warham – replaced by Thomas Cranmer –who received authority from Rome – became leader of reformation
* **Dec** – Anne Boleyn was pregnant
* **A**lliance between France and England
* Henry begins break with Rome

**1533**

* **25th Jan**– Henry and Anne married in secret ceremony
* **April** – The Act in Restraint of Appeals – declared monarch possessed official powers to make legal decisions – was not subject to any foreign power – Catherine could not appeal to Rome against her marriage annulment
* **May** – former marriage of Henry and Catherine annulled – by Archbishop Cranmer
* **7th Sep**– Elizabeth born
* **1533** – onwards – Cromwell passed series of measures to achieve break from Rome – establish royal supremacy

**1534**

* **April**  – Act of Succession – declared Henry’s marriage to Catherine void – succession vested in children of Anne – to deny validity of marriage was treasonable – oath should be taken to affirm individual’s acceptance of new marriage
* **Nov**– Act of Supremacy – stated King was supreme head of church – act accomplished break from Rome
* **Nov** – Treason Act – tightened – spoken or written word against King declared as treasonable
* **Nov**- The Act Annexing First Fruits and Tenths to the Crown – Annates paid by a bishop to the King – increased financial burden on the clergy – strengthened Royal Supremacy
* Kildare’s dismissal led to a major rebellion – led by his son Thomas Fitzgerald – Earl of Ossory – supressed with difficulty and at considerable expense - attempt to refashion Irish government – by bringing it more directly under English control failed – Ireland became an increasing drain on the Crown’s resources
* Relationshipbetween England and Ireland became more complex – because of religious differences
* **F**urther legislation attempted to limit sheep ownership and engrossing
  + Thomas More was the most important humanist writer
  + The Church was corrupt – this included pluralism – receiving the profits of more than one post, simony – the purchase of church office and non-residence – receiving profits of post but not being present to perform duties associated with it
  + Best example of corrupt clergyman – cardinal Wolsey
  + The Crown used Church offices as a way of rewarding officials who were clergymen
* King appoints Cromwell Vicegerent in spirituals – second to King – outranked all bishops and archbishops – gave him considerable power over church
  + Spiritual jurisdiction continued in the hands of archbishops and bishops

**1535**

* start of ‘visitations’ to monasteries – ‘four’ ministers sent all around the country to inspect all monastic institutions – they had been instructed to find evidence of weakness and corruption

**1536**

* Dissolution of the monasteries began
* **Jan**– Catherine of Aragon died – Anne was more vulnerable
* **19 May**– Anne Boleyn executed
* **30 May** – Jane Seymour and Henry married
* Renewal of fighting between Holy Roman Empire and Spain – reduced potential danger of England’s isolated position
* Before 1536 Wales was a separate territory – though in practice it was under English control - Act passed which divided Wales into counties – operated same way as English – gave them direct representation in House of Commons – bought Wales under same legal framework as England
* Act to dissolve smaller monasteries – presented as improving the quality
* After the Pilgrimage of Grace, the heads of religious houses had been implicated in the rebellion – voluntarily surrendered to the Crown
* First set of royal injunctions – placed restriction on number of holy days to be observed – discouraged pilgrimage

**1537**

* **12 Sep**– Prince Edward was born
* **Feb** – Pilgrimage of grace rebellion was renewed in Cumberland

**1538**

* Henry’s position weakened again – Treaty of Nice meant peace between France and Holy Roman Empire – Pope Paul III published bull deposing Henry – absolving English Catholics from need to obey ruler
* **S**econd set of royal injunctions – pilgrimages and veneration of relics and images were condemned as ‘works devised by men’s fantasies’ - injunctions required each parish church to acquire an English Bible

**1539**

* **A**ct dissolving the remaining monasteries was passed
* two nobles invaded the Pale – government regained control
* Fear of invasion in England – Pope attempted to unite Catholic powers in an anti-English crusade
* **S**ix articles Act – published intended to reassure Catholic opinion in England
* First edition of the great bible appeared

**1540**

* Religious houses dissolved
* Cromwell’s influence was declining
* Cromwell tried to reconcile Henry with the league of Schmalkalden – an organisation of German princes and free cities within the Holy Roman Empire - Henry married Anne of Cleves – the marriage was quickly dissolved
* **28 July**– Duke of Norfolk’s niece – Catherine Howard married Henry **- P**ower temporarily lay with the conservatives in the Council such as Norfolk, Stephen Gardiner
* **28 July** – Cromwell was executed on the same day

**1541**

* **G**overnment tried to pacify Ireland – by establishing it as a separate kingdom – imposing English law and creating counties – Irish entitled to same legal protections as their English counterparts – government lacked resources to follow through on reforms – no residual Irish loyalty to English crown

**1542**

* **13 Feb** – Catherine and her lady of the bedchamber were executed for treason – alleged affair with cousin – Thomas Culpepper
* England’s successful invasion of Scotland – Scots forced into military action by being faced with demands they could not have possibly met – as a result the Scots were heavily defeated at the battle of Solway Moss – James V died after hearing news – leaving his one week old daughter Mary as his heir
* Henry rejected the opportunity to secure his policy by military force when he had the opportunity

**1543**

* The Act for the Advancement of True Religion – restricted public reading of the Bible to upper class males – Henry was fearful of allowing the wrong sorts of people to read the wrong parts of the bible
* **July -** Treaty of Greenwich – between England and Scotland – Mary queen of Scots and Prince Edward were formally betrothed – however Scottish regent earl of Arran deserted English cause – and Scottish parliament refused to ratify treaty

**1544**

* Due to Scottish parliament refusing to ratify treaty - prompted Henry to order Earl of Hertford to carry out raid on Edinburgh
* Invasion of France – to facilitate invasion Henry made agreement with the emperor – captured Boulogne – emperor made separate peace with France
* **S**uccession act from 1536 repealed – new succession act reinstates Mary and Elizabeth – reaffirms that Henry could determine succession by will
* 1544 to 1546 – Debasement of the coinage created a short-term artificial boom – long term cost to living standards

**1545**

* Francis sent troops to Scotland to launch English invasion – English were defeated at Battle of Ancrum Moor – French failed to recapture Boulogne – invasion of north of England did not materialise

**1546**

* peace was agreed between England and France – Henry paid high price for his final pursuits of glory – unable to fund the war from extraordinary revenue – sold much of the crown’s estates – borrowed large sums – debased the coinage

**1547**

* **28 Jan** – Henry died – after consenting to Norfolk’s death – Norfolk remained prisoner for the whole of Edward VI’s reign