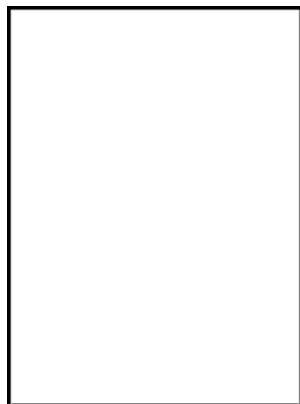


Dissolution of the monasteries

Blandford P. - The Dissolution Of The Monasteries: Mindless Violence Or Planned Precision?



Description: -

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Language Arts & Disciplines / General

Language & Linguistics

English language -- Composition and exercises.

English language -- Grammar -- Juvenile literature.

Secularization -- Great Britain -- History -- 16th century.

Monasticism and religious orders -- England -- History -- 16th century.

Henry VIII, King of England, 1491-1547 -- Relations with monks.dissolution of the monasteries

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Notes: Bibliography; p. 174-175.

This edition was published in 1966



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Dissolution of Monasteries

Examples of the complete destruction of monastic complexes at this time are rare, although one exception was Lewes Priory in East Sussex, a site that Cromwell himself acquired.

The primary motive for the dissolution of the monasteries was financial Essay

Henry inherited a nation that was prosperous, financially solvent, and generally in pretty fair shape.

Consequences of the Dissolution of the Monasteries

Smaller monasteries suppressed From what remains of the evidence, there can be little doubt that a fair and full enquiry would have quite warranted the suppression, but the enquiry was neither fair nor full, and the picture actually presented, lurid and appalling, was indubitably a gross exaggeration of the facts. The story goes that Thomas Horner was steward to Richard Whiting, the last abbot of. However, it also presents its longer term, albeit often unexpected outcomes, such as the creation of economic opportunities for individual entrepreneurs and civic authorities, the stimulation of new forms of polite architecture and the development of previously unimagined leisure landscapes.

Dissolution of the Monasteries

The other abbots signed their abbeys over to the King. This process was thoroughly documented and could generate significant sums. He left the nation virtually bankrupt, currency devalued, the economy in a shambles.

The Dissolution of the Monasteries on JSTOR

Firstly, there was a financial motive. The Church was more than 390 feet in length, surrounded by the Chapter house, Treasury, the monastery, the abbots hall, infirmary.

Review

Since it is now more than 70 years since Mr Innes's death in 1938, we are able to share the complete text of this book with Britain Express readers. Most monasteries were obliged to fulfil the legal obligations placed on them by their founders and benefactors to allocate a proportion of their income in charity to the poor, obligations that were usually set out in legislative documents known as ordinances and customaries. This led to the Act of Suppression in 1536 whereby small monasteries with an income of less than £200 a year were closed and their buildings, land and money taken by the Crown.

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Bridlington Priory is a photograph by Svetlana Sewell which was uploaded on December 21st, 2012.

England and the Reformation

The Reformation in Tudor England was a time of unprecedented change.

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