



# History Revision Booklet

## Henry VIII and His Ministers, 1509-40

### Answers



# HENRY VIII AND HIS MINISTERS, 1509-40 TIMELINE

1500s

1509 - Henry's accession to the throne

1509 - Wolsey appointed to the Privy Council

1509 - Henry marries Arthur's widow, Catherine of Aragon



1510s

1513 - Wolsey organises the invasion of France

1514 - Wolsey appointed Archbishop of York

1515 - Wolsey becomes a cardinal and Lord Chancellor of England

1516 - Catherine gives birth to Mary, later Queen Mary Tudor

1512 - Henry declares war against France

1514 - Wolsey negotiates peace with France



1516 - Cromwell becomes a member of Wolsey's household

1518 - Treaty of London



1520s

1520 - Field the Cloth of Gold: meeting between Henry and Francis I of France

1521 - Treaty of Bruges with Charles V

1525 - The Amicable Grant

1525 - Resistance in several counties, notably in Suffolk



1526 - The Eltham Ordinances reduces the size of the Privy Council



1528-29 Wolsey and Cardinal Campeggio try the case to annul Henry's marriage with Catherine of Aragon

1526 - Henry falls in love with Anne Boleyn

1529 - Annulment case referred to Rome

1529 - Wolsey dismissed as Lord Chancellor

1529 - Thomas More becomes Chancellor



# HENRY VIII AND HIS MINISTERS, 1509-40 TIMELINE



1533 - Act of Appeals abolishes right of appeal to Rome

1533 - Archbishop Cranmer declares Henry's marriage invalid

1533 - Anne gives birth to Elizabeth, later Queen Elizabeth I



1534 - Treason Act

1535 - Execution of John Fisher and Thomas More



1536 - Pilgrimage of Grace

1536 - Execution of Anne Boleyn

1536 - End of the Reformation Parliament



1537 - Jane gives birth to a son, later King Edward VI

1539 - Dissolution of greater monasteries



1530s

1530 - Wolsey dies at Leicester

1530 - Cromwell joins the Privy Council



1533 - Henry marries Anne Boleyn

1534 - Cromwell confirmed as Henry's Chief Minister

1534 - Act of Succession

1534 - Act of Supremacy

1534 - Execution of Elizabeth Barton (Nun of Kent)



1536 - Dissolution of lesser monasteries



1536 - Henry marries Jane Seymour

1537 - Execution of Robert Aske and other leaders of the Pilgrimage of Grace

1537 - Jane Seymour dies



1540s

1540 - Henry marries Anne of Cleves

1540 - Execution of Cromwell



'The Great Chain of Being' - people expected to know their place in hierarchy of society

Survival depended on quality of year's harvest

No rivals to Henry VIII's throne + a full treasury

Trade of wool and cloth with Europe introduced European ideas

England in 1509

London biggest city + centre of trade

King passed all laws but was expected to listen to leading nobles

Religion central to daily life - England was an established Catholic country

Pope controlled the powerful Catholic Church, not the King

**Strengths:**

- Encouraged talented men regardless of birth, used experienced advisors
- Strong athlete and well-educated



**Weaknesses:**

- Disliked daily duties of monarch, delegated large amounts of power

**Aims:**

- To establish England as a major force in European affairs, win back land in France
- To maintain law and order and produce an heir

**Beliefs:**

- The Divine Right of Kings
- Monarchy as the centre of English life

Wolsey's rise to power

- Lord Chancellor and cardinal by 1515, had enormous wealth and ambition, influence over both Church and King
- Ruthless, willing to carry out King's wishes
- Carried out reforms: reforms against enclosure angered landlords, made justice system fairer
- Eltham Ordinances (1526) made palace management more efficient and halved size of Privy Council

The Amicable Grant (1525)

- Levied by Wolsey for Henry's invasion of France - not approved by Parliament and demanded 1/6 of people's property
- Caused rebellion of 10,000 in Suffolk
- Withdrawn; Wolsey humiliated and French campaign paused

Succession and annulment

- Catherine did not birth Henry a son/heir, threatening the succession and risking invasion
- Henry asked Wolsey to annul the marriage in favour of Anne Boleyn
- Wolsey failed because
  - The Pope feared international backlash
  - Cardinal Campeggio delayed the court case
  - Catherine opposed the annulment

**HENRY VIII AND WOLSEY, 1509-29**

Wolsey's foreign policy aimed to bring Henry military glory and present him as a major peacemaker by keeping wars short and cheap, and to prevent England becoming diplomatically isolated

Successes	Failures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treaty of London (1518) - 20 European leaders and Pope promised peace for 3 years</li> <li>• Field of the Cloth of Gold (1520) - diplomatic meeting with Francis I that showed Henry's power</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1520s - allied with Charles V who provided little support; allied with France against Charles V but lost; 1529 Francis I negotiated peace but Wolsey not notified</li> <li>• 1512-24 campaign against France expensive and unpopular</li> </ul>



Foreign policy failures left England vulnerable - seen as bad diplomat

Reforms made enemies of nobility and those at court

Why did Wolsey fall from power?

Amicable Grant damaged reputation and forced Henry to distance himself

Failed to secure annulment - Henry suspected him of working with Pope and Boleyn family plotted against him



Wolsey was dismissed in Oct 1529



# Henry VIII and Wolsey, 1509-29

## Quiz Questions



Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!

1. Identify one strength and one weakness of Henry VIII:

**Strength: used experienced advisors, strong athlete, well educated**

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**Weakness: delegated too much power**

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2. What effect did the failed annulment have on Wolsey's position?

**Weakened - Henry distrusted him and Boleyn family plotted against him**

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3. Where was a rebellion held in response to the Amicable Grant?

**Suffolk**

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4. What year was Wolsey dismissed?

**1529**

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5. What is the 'Great Chain of Being'?

**The hierarchy of society - people expected to know their place within this**

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6. What year was the Treaty of London passed?

**1518**

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7. Why did Henry VIII seek an annulment of his marriage to Catherine?

**She did not birth a son/heir, leaving England open to Viking invasion**

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8. Describe one aim of Wolsey's foreign policy:

**Present Henry as peacemaker, prevent England being diplomatically isolated**

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9. Which religion was dominant in England in the 16th Century?

**Catholicism**

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10. Identify two reasons why Wolsey rose to power:

**Large personal fortune, positions gave him influence over the**

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**King, ruthless and ambitious, willing to carry out King's wishes**

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**/10**



- Son of Putney innkeeper, became successful lawyer and merchant
- Was a trusted advisor to Wolsey, MP for Taunton (from 1529) and member of Privy Council (from 1530)
- Supported Protestant ideas

### Cromwell's handling of Henry's annulment

- Knew Pope would not grant annulment, fearing Charles V's reaction
- 1533 - **Act of Appeals** said England was not subject to foreign rule, made Henry head of Church and placed power of **annulment** in his hands
- 1533 - Archbishop Cranmer declared the marriage to Catherine invalid, Anne crowned as Henry's queen
- 1534 - Cromwell became Henry's **Chief Minister**, also had influential roles in law, finance, the King's household, and had the power to institute Church reform



### Cromwell and the marriage to Anne of Cleves

- Threat of **Catholic crusade** against England by **Charles V** - Cromwell thought Henry's marriage to **Anne of Cleves** would grant European ally and strengthen **Protestant** cause
- Henry disliked her but **Cromwell** convinced him to marry in 1540 - marriage annulled when threat of invasion subsided
- Cromwell blamed for marriage's failure, Henry demanded a return to **Catholic** values

### Jane Seymour

- Henry married **Jane Seymour** a few weeks after Anne's execution
- 1537 - Jane gave birth to a son (**Edward VI**) though she soon died from childbirth complications
- Jane's **brothers**, Edward and Thomas, continued to be influential in court



## HENRY VIII AND CROMWELL, 1529-40

### Cromwell's reforms:

- ➔ 1536 - **Wales** became part of England, English law instated
- ➔ 1537 - **Council of the North** made permanent institution, maintained law and order in North
- ➔ Created a **professional civil service**

- ➔ **Centralised** power in London
- ➔ **Dissolution of monasteries** increased royal income - role of **Exchequer** expanded and 6 courts established for government officials to manage income

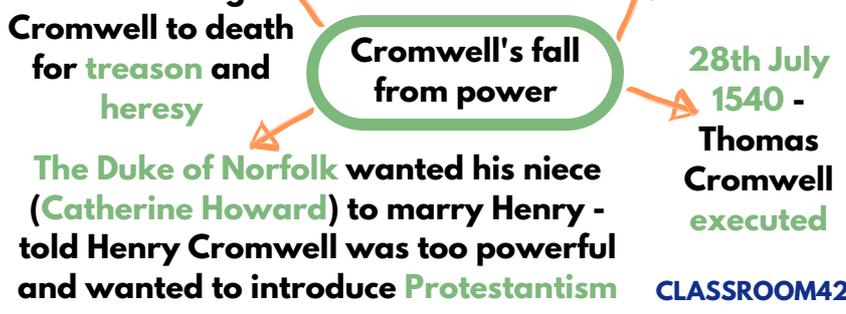


### Cromwell and Parliament

- Cromwell used **Acts of Parliament** to pass important changes in Church and State
- Used Parliament to gain support from nobility, churchmen and merchants - suggested Henry had support
- Cromwell sat as an **MP**, ensured laws were properly drafted and intimidated opposition

Enemies in Parliament passed **Act of Attainder** (June 1540) condemning Cromwell to death for **treason** and **heresy**

Cromwell's Protestant **reforms** to the Church made enemies within court and Francis I of France - supporting him risked **Catholic crusade** of England



# Henry VIII and Cromwell, 1529-40

## Quiz Questions



Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!

1. Identify two of Cromwell's reforms:

Wales became part of England, Council of the North made permanent, centralised power, created professional civil service, expanded role of Exchequer

2. How did the Act of Appeals help Henry annul his marriage to Catherine?

Said England not subject to foreign rule, power of annulment transferred to Henry

3. What date was Cromwell executed?

28th July 1540

4. Why did Cromwell convince Henry to marry Anne of Cleves?

To strengthen Protestant cause and gain European ally

5. How did the Duke of Norfolk contribute to Cromwell's downfall?

Told Henry Cromwell was too powerful and wanted to introduce Protestantism

6. What year was Anne Boleyn executed?

1536

7. Which of Henry's wives gave him a son in 1537?

Jane Seymour

8. How did Cromwell use Parliament to benefit Henry?

Gained Parliamentary support from important people, implied Henry had support

9. Which position did Cromwell obtain in 1534?

Chief Minister

10. What role did Cromwell play in the execution of Anne Boleyn?

Built an adultery case against her by torturing witnesses and

leading to her being charged with adultery and treason

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Act of Succession (1534) → declared Mary illegitimate, Elizabeth true heir

Act of Supremacy (1534) → King, not Pope, controlled English Church

Treason Act (1534) → speaking against royal supremacy + refusing to accept Act of Succession considered treason

Henry's advisers supported Protestant ideas

Complaints of corruption in English Church

Reasons for campaign against Catholic Church

Papacy's failure to annul Henry's marriage to Catherine



Early in his reign, Henry defended Catholicism against Martin Luther and was named 'Defender of the Faith' by Pope Leo X in 1521

Cranmer and Cromwell's reforms:

- Act of Ten Articles changed sacraments
- Bishops Book demoted Catholic beliefs
- Royal Injunctions (1536) made all priests preach in favour of royal supremacy
- Royal Injunctions (1538) destroyed holy relics and translated Bibles to English

Created by Cromwell - as Vicar-General he wielded the King's powers over the Church and crushed opposition



- Great Renaissance thinker
- Chancellor after Wolsey
- Resigned 1532 against attacks on Catholic Church
- April 1534 - refused to take Oath of Succession
- July 1535 - executed
- Became a martyr for Catholic cause, made crusade against England by Charles V more likely, Pope threatened to excommunicate Henry
- People feared to speak out against Henry

John Fisher

- Spoke in Parliament against Catherine's divorce, April 1534 refused to take Oath of Succession
- June 1535 - executed soon after made cardinal by Pope

## THE REFORMATION AND ITS IMPACT, 1529-40

Events of the Pilgrimage of Grace

- 2-11th Oct 1536 - rebels marched on Lincoln, dispersed by royal army under the Duke of Suffolk
- Oct - rebels led by Robert Aske marched from Caister through York to Doncaster - rebels met Duke of Norfolk's army at Doncaster Bridge on 27th, negotiated to present grievances to King - Aske drew up 24 Articles (Pontefract Articles) demanding an end to Protestantism
- 3rd Dec - Henry's proclamation pardoned + disbanded rebels
- Jan 1537 - another rebellion led by Bigod broke out in Yorkshire, which Aske failed to prevent - it failed and Henry executed around 200 people involved in the Pilgrimage of Grace, including Aske

Causes of the Pilgrimage:

- Anger at dissolution of monasteries
- Anger at centralisation
- Rising rents + enclosure

Effects of the Pilgrimage:

- The Council of the North was strengthened
- Plans for religious reform were postponed

The Pilgrimage failed because:

- The rebellion had unclear aims, no single cause uniting rebels
- Aske's faith in Henry was misplaced

Elizabeth Barton

- Nun who had visions of Virgin Mary, considered holy
- Prophesied Henry would go to hell for challenging Pope - Nun's Book published
- 1533 - Barton forced to confess to lying about prophecies, executed via Act of Attainder for treason, all copies of Nun's Book burned

Dissolution of monasteries

- Monasteries were places of prayer but also refuge for travellers, providers of education and providers for the poor, sick and old
- 1535 - Cromwell's survey revealed many monasteries were wealthy, alleged monks didn't keep moral code
- 1536 - Act for the Dissolution of the Lesser Monasteries closed small monasteries
- 1539 - Act for the Dissolution of the Greater Monasteries closed large monasteries
- King and nobles enriched by sales of monastic land
- Catholic Church weakened
- Increased poverty as monks lost livelihood and poor received less help, education provisions also lost



# The Reformation and its Impact, 1529-40

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Give two reasons for Henry's campaign against the Catholic Church:

**Advisers supported Protestant ideas, failure to annul Henry's marriage to Catherine, complaints of corruption within English Church**

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2. What did the 1534 Act of Succession do?

**Declared Mary illegitimate, Elizabeth true heir**

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3. Around how many rebels were executed after the Pilgrimage of Grace?

**200**

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4. What year was Thomas More executed?

**1535**

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5. Identify one consequence of the Pilgrimage of Grace:

**Council of the North strengthened, plans for religious reform postponed**

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6. What title was Henry given by Pope Leo X near the beginning of his reign?

**Defender of the Faith**

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7. What did Elizabeth Barton prophesy?

**That Henry would go to Hell for challenging the Pope**

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8. Who benefitted from the dissolution of monasteries and why?

**Kings and nobles from the sale of monastic land**

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9. What role did Cromwell play in enforcing the Act of Supremacy?

**Created the Treason Act, refusal of Act/Oath of Supremacy became treason**

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10. Identify two roles played by monasteries:

**Places of prayer, refuge for travellers, education providers,**

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**providers for the poor, sick and old**

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**/10**



## Paper 2 Section B - Question 4/5a

**4  
Marks**

**4/5a. Describe two features of ...**

- Identify one **valid feature** = 1 Mark
- Give **supporting evidence** for the feature - names, dates, events, places, statistics = 1 Mark
- Do this twice for two different features
- Keep it brief - don't forget it is only worth 4 marks!

**Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:**

**4a. Explain two features of Thomas Cromwell's reforms in government.  
(4 marks)**

### Mark Scheme:

1 mark for each valid feature

Up to 2 features

Second mark awarded for information which develops first feature

Examples of points may include:

- The Royal Council was very large and inefficient, so he replaced it with the Privy Council (1). This was increasingly comprised of lawyers and professional administrators, rather than nobles, who had more experience and expertise in governance (1)
- Made the Council of the North into a permanent institution, responsible for keeping law and order in the North of England (1). This helped to quell rebellion and maintain Henry's authority in areas further away from London (1)
- Parliamentary reforms meant that changes in Church and State were governed by legally-binding Acts of Parliament (1). This strengthened Henry's authority over both nobles and clergymen (1)



## Paper 2 Section B - Question 4/5b

12  
Marks

4b. Explain why....

**3 PEEL paragraphs: 1 on first point given, 1 on second point given and 1 on your own idea**

**P - Point**

**E - Evidence**

**E - Explain**

**L - Link**

**Point** - One reason for [wording of question] is ...  
Make sure to do one paragraph for each of the given points, and one paragraph on a point of your own

**Evidence** - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

**Explain** - Show how this evidence links your point to the question

**Link** - Link back to the question

**Does not need a separate introduction and conclusion**



## Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

**4b. Explain why the Pilgrimage of Grace (1536) took place took place.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- Robert Aske
- Dissolution of the monasteries

**You must also use information of your own. (12 marks)**

### Mark Scheme

**6 Marks for AO2 - analysing the second order concept of causation or change**

**6 Marks for AO1 - own knowledge and understanding of attributes of the period**

Mark	Description
1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vague answer, is not developed, general comments</li><li>• Lack of coherent organisation of ideas</li><li>• Knowledge is limited, little evidence of understanding of the topic</li></ul>
4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explanation of change but little analysis, comments are not fully linked to the question, some organisation and development but lacks a clear line of argument</li><li>• Relevant knowledge is applied, demonstrates some understanding of the topic</li></ul> <p>No more than 5 marks can be awarded for answers that fit in this band but do not extend beyond the suggested points</p>
7-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explanation of change shows some analysis which is mostly relevant to the question; line of argument is usually clear; organisation and coherence may not be upheld throughout</li><li>• Relevant knowledge is applied, demonstrates good understanding of the topic</li></ul> <p>No more than 8 marks can be awarded for answers that fit in this band but do not extend the suggested points</p>
10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explanation is analytical and consistently directed at the question; line of argument is coherent, sustained and structured logically</li><li>• Relevant knowledge is judiciously applied to develop the argument, demonstrates a broad understanding of the topic</li></ul> <p>Answers cannot score in this band if they do not extend beyond the suggested points</p>



# Mark Scheme

## Indicative Content

- **The dissolution of the monasteries was unpopular because they played a key role in supporting local communities; led to hunger, homelessness, sick left without help**
- **Resented the Reformation and the religious changes being enforced upon them**
- **Opposed Cromwell's extension of central authority at the expense of local rights, because it gave them less autonomy over their own communities; directed from far-away London, their perspectives not listened to**
- **1534 Subsidy Act led to increased taxation**
- **Increased enforcement of enclosure was unpopular; forced many farmers off their land, caused poverty**
- **Rebellions in Lincolnshire in 1536 began the movement, though dispersed by royal army under Suffolk**
- **Aske presented 24 Articles to Norfolk to reinstate Catholicism and the authority of the Pope**

**Other relevant material should be credited**



## Paper 2 Section B - Question 4/5c

16  
Marks

4/5c. [Statement] How far do you agree?  
You may use the following in your answer:

- Point X
- Point Y

**3 PEEL paragraphs: one on point X, one on point Y and one on your own point - this can either be two points agreeing and one point disagreeing with the statement, or vice versa**

x3 {  
Introduction  
P - Point  
E - Evidence  
E - Explain  
L - Link & Mini Judgement  
Conclusion

**Intro** - One or two sentences - wording of question, give the three points you are going to make and give your judgement

**Point** -

Make sure to do one paragraph for each of the factors given in the question, and one paragraph on a point of your own

**Evidence** - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

**Explain** - Show how this evidence links your point to the question

**Link** - Show how this evidence links your point to the question, and add a mini judgement e.g. Therefore I agree/disagree with [Statement] because [Point]

**Conclusion** - Briefly explain whether you agree or disagree with the statement - why this factor was most convincing and why other was not



## Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

**4c. 'Failure to secure an annulment of Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine of Aragon was the main reason for Cardinal Wolsey's fall from power (1529).'  
How far do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**You may use the following in your answer:**

- Pope Clement VII
- Amicable Grant (1525)

**You must also use information of your own. (16 marks)**

### Mark Scheme

**10 Marks for AO2 - analysing and evaluating the second order concept of causation or change**

**6 Marks for AO1 - own knowledge and understanding of attributes of the period**

Mark	Description
1-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vague answer which lacks organisation and development</li><li>• Little knowledge and comprehension of the topic</li><li>• No judgement given</li></ul>
5-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Limited analysis and limited links to the question</li><li>• Some organisation and development, line of reasoning unsustainable</li><li>• Some valid information, some understanding of the topic</li><li>• Judgement given but unsatisfactory justification</li></ul> <p>No more than 7 marks can be awarded for answers that fit in this band but do not extend past the suggested points</p>
9-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Some analysis given, directed at conceptual focus of question</li><li>• Line of reasoning somewhat sustained, some lack of organisation</li><li>• Correct information given showing good comprehension of the topic</li><li>• Judgement given with some justification, but not all points are fully explained</li></ul> <p>No more than 11 marks can be awarded for answers that fit in this band but do not extend past the suggested points</p>



## Mark Scheme

Mark	Description
13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Intellectual answer with direct focus on the question</li><li>• Coherent line of reasoning and logical structure</li><li>• Correct information used that is relevant to question that has a wide range</li><li>• Points that lead to to judgement are fully justified and reach an overall judgement</li></ul> <p>No more than 12 marks can be awarded for answers that do not extend past the suggested points</p>

### Indicative Content

Relevant points that support the statement may include:

- Pope Clement VII refused to annul Henry and Catherine's marriage; possibly under pressure from Catherine's nephew, Holy Roman Emperor Charles V
- A meeting of clergy and lawyers advised that Parliament could not empower the Archbishop of Canterbury to act against the Pope, so Wolsey was unable to go against Clement's prohibition
- Under the influence of the Boleyns, Henry came to believe that Wolsey was working with the Pope to prevent an annulment; charged him with praemunire (1530)

Relevant points to counter the statement may include:

- The Amicable Grant (1525) was a failure: not only had he not secured enough revenue for the French campaign, but it had brought about large rebellions in England (especially Suffolk). Forced Henry to distance himself from Wolsey
- Foreign policy shortcomings, such as failing to establish an alliance with Charles V
- Wolsey had many enemies in the Royal Court: he held immense personal wealth (built Hampton Court), and was very powerful as Lord Chancellor, papal legate, and a cardinal (appointed in 1515). He also aggravated them with his land reforms, which reclaimed much of the nobility's land for the Crown
- The Boleyns formed a bitter opposition to Wolsey and engineered his downfall: Anne, her father, and two brothers turned Henry against Wolsey
- Bad luck: Wolsey was undermined by factors outside of his control
- Wolsey's long period in power had relied upon other courtiers having little influence over Henry, which had now been lost

Other relevant material should be credited