

'The Great _____ of Being' - Survival depended on quality of year's _____ people expected to know their place in hierarchy of society

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

Trade of wool and cloth with Europe introduced European _____

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 _____ 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, _____ 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 _____

Beliefs:

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

Wolsey's rise to power

- Lord Chancellor and _____ 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
- _____ 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 _____ - not approved by Parliament and demanded 1/6 of people's property
- Caused rebellion of 10,000 in _____
- Withdrawn; Wolsey humiliated and French campaign paused

HENRY VIII AND WOLSEY, 1509-29

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

Succession and annulment

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



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 _____ damaged reputation and forced Henry to distance himself

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



Wolsey was dismissed in Oct 1529

