



HISTORY OF ENGLAND, WINTER QUARTER WEEK TWELVE HENRY VIII

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization

HENRY VIII: The Big Story

WHY SO MUCH INFORMATION?

c. 1500 Renaissance scholars, new ideas of history

Wars of Roses, concern for history (Shakespeare)

c. 1500, new unified Mod nations Fr, Eng, Spain

(Modernity) Modern Gov=good archives (Eng,Fr,It,Sp)

*****Printing,

WHY SO IMPORTANT?

Modern gov Tudor Revol in Gov (Modernity)

Reformation/Luther/Cranmer/Cromwell/Anne (Mod)

Renaissance: More/Erasmus/Universities (Mod)

HENRY VIII: The Personal Story

1. Henry
2. Cardinal Wolsey
3. Catherine of Aragon
3. Anne Boleyn
5. Charles V
6. Thomas Cranmer
7. Thomas Cromwell
8. Thomas More
9. Jane Seymour
10. Pope Clement VII

HENRY VIII: The International Story

1. Henry
2. Cardinal Wolsey
3. Catherine of Aragon
3. Anne Boleyn
5. Charles V
6. Thomas Cranmer
7. Thomas Cromwell
8. Thomas More
9. Jane Seymour
10. Pope Clement VII

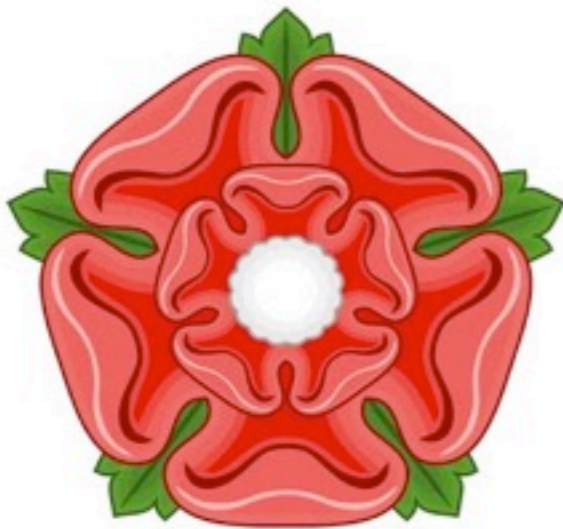
Henry VIII (1491) 1509-1547

Francis I (1494) 1500-1547

Charles I King of Spain 1504-1558

Charles V HREmperor 1519-1558

The War of The Roses 1455-1485

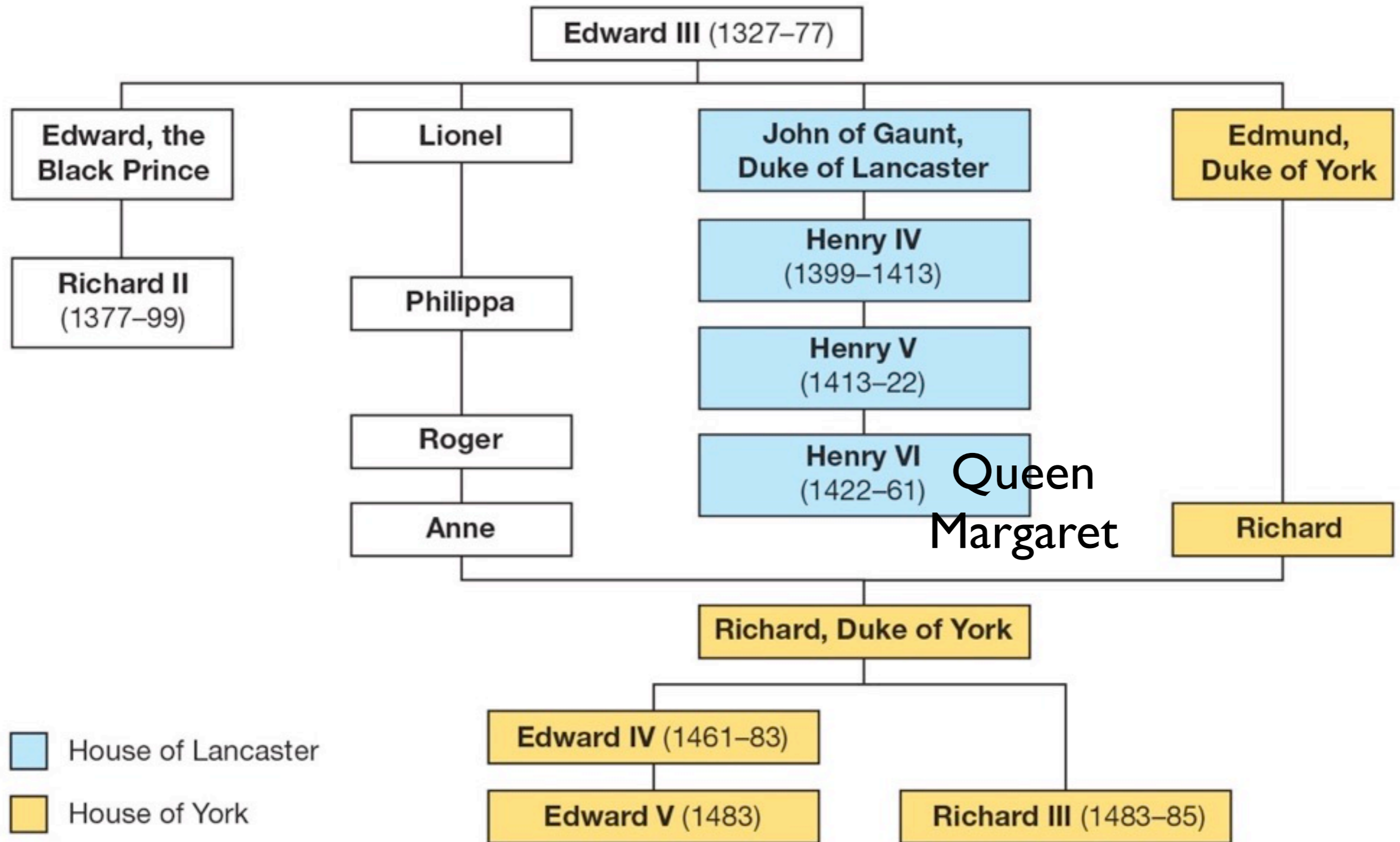


Lancaster

Tudor

York

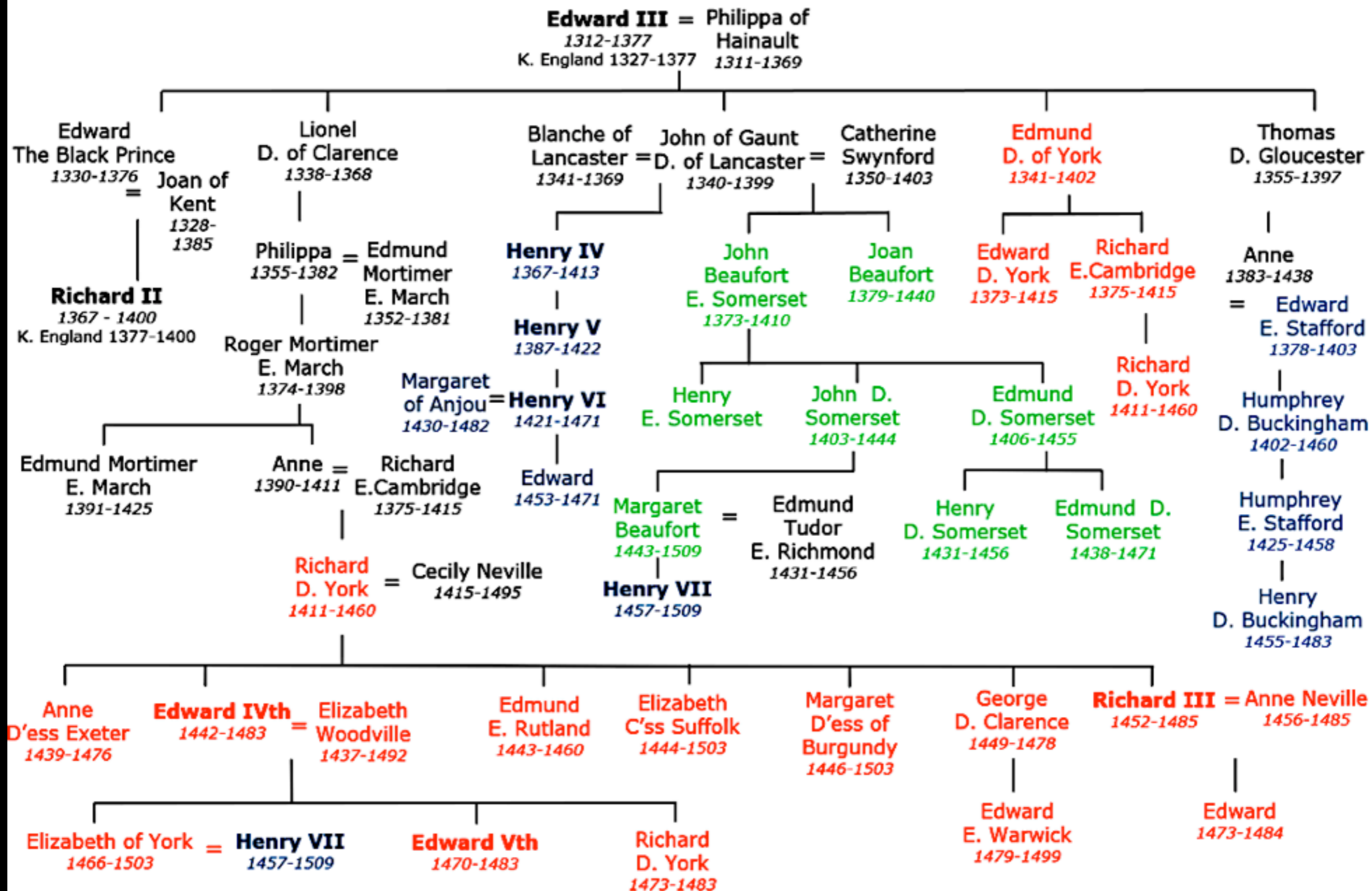
The Houses of Lancaster and York*



*Dates indicate years of reign

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The Wars of the Roses: Descendants of Edward III (simplified)



The Wars of the Roses: The Greatest Hits

1422

Henry V dies at age 35. His son Henry VI becomes King of England at 9 months old.



During Henry's childhood, a council of lords rules the kingdom and for the most part, does a good job.

April 1445

Henry VI marries Margaret of Anjou in an effort to end the 100 Years' War with France.



Henry VI is indecisive and plays favorites, angering many. Almost all of England's French lands are lost under his rule.

August 1453-
December 1454

Henry VI is catatonic and unresponsive for over a year.



October 1454 Edward, the Prince of Wales, is born. Rumors abound that he is the Duke of Somerset's son.

March 1454

Richard, Duke of York, is named Protector during the king's disability.



York brings government spending under control and imprisons the King's most hated advisors. Henry undoes his work as soon as he's well again.

May 1455

Henry VI's incompetence leads to the First Battle of St. Albans, the first battle of the wars



October 1460 After many years of fighting between the Lancasters (of Henry VI) and the Yorks, the Duke of York is made heir to Henry VI.

December 1460

Queen Margaret, angry at her son's disinheritation, fights back with her armies.



The Duke of York and his son, the Earl of Rutland are killed. Margaret's army pillages the land as she goes, turning the people against the Lancasters.

February 1461

The Yorkists, led by York's son Edward and the Earl of Warwick (the "Kingmaker"), win the Battle of Mortimer's Cross.



Three suns appear in the sky in a parhelion, which Edward interprets as a sign of God's favor.

March 1461

Edward, Earl of March is made King Edward IV.



May 1464 The Battle of Hexham ends significant Lancastrian resistance in England. Margaret flees with her son Edward to France.

July 1464

After several months in hiding, Henry VI is captured and imprisoned.



He will spend the next five years of his life in the Tower of London.

May 1464

Edward secretly marries commoner Elizabeth Woodville, sabotaging Warwick's plans for a French alliance and horrifying many nobles.



April-July 1469

Warwick and the Duke of Clarence (Edward's brother) rebel against the crown.



Edward is captured and imprisoned. Warwick executes Elizabeth's father (the newly made Earl of Rivers) and her brother John Woodville.

September 1469

Warwick tries to rule through the imprisoned Edward, but eventually releases him after Parliament refuses to cooperate.



Edward IV forgives Warwick and Clarence and they are at peace for a brief time.

July 1470

Warwick and Clarence rebel against Edward again, flee to France, and plot with Margaret of Anjou.



October 1470 Trapped by Warwick and his allies, Edward IV flees to Burgundy. Warwick releases Henry and restores him to the throne.

April 1471

Edward, with the support of Clarence (who betrayed Warwick), defeats Warwick and the Lancastrians.



Warwick is killed, along with Henry VI's son Edward, Prince of Wales. Henry VI is later murdered.

February 1478

After Clarence rebels again, he is executed for treason.

April 1484

Edward IV dies of a sudden illness and names his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Lord Protector during his son's minority.



Richard arrests the young Edward V's tutors, Anthony Woodville (Earl of Rivers) and Sir Richard Grey (Queen Elizabeth's son from her first marriage), and executes them.

June 1483 Richard takes the throne as Richard III.



Richard places Edward V and his brother in the Tower of London. All of Edward IV's children with Queen Elizabeth are declared illegitimate.

August 1483

Edward V and Prince Richard are seen for the last time. The fate of "the Princes in the Tower" is still a mystery.



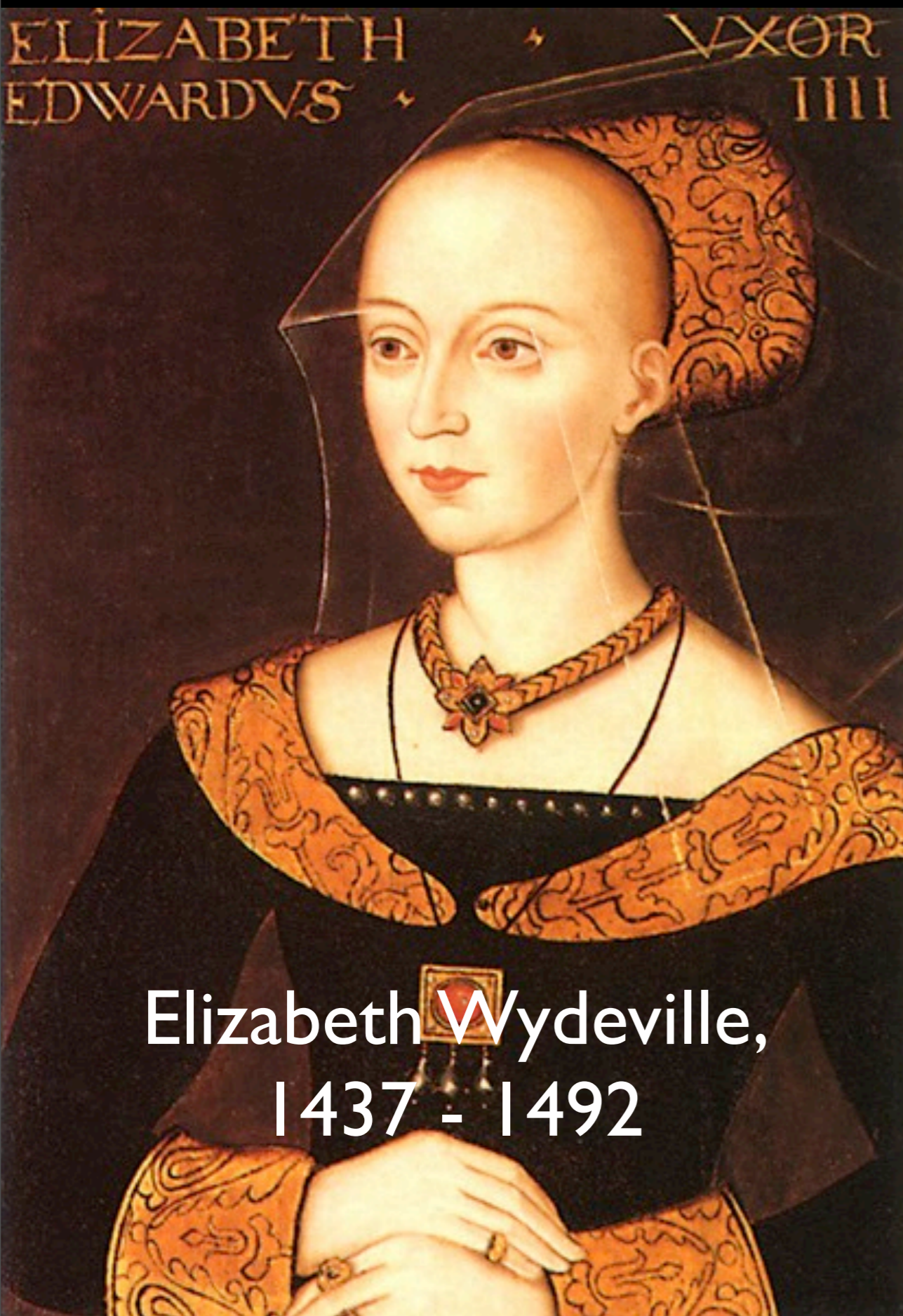
November 1483 The Duke of Buckingham, who helped put Richard on the throne, rebels against him and is executed without trial.

August 1485

Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, defeats Richard III at Bosworth Field with the help of the French, Scottish, and some English nobles.



Henry is crowned Henry VII and marries Elizabeth of York, Edward IV's daughter, and combines the houses and "roses" of Lancaster and York. Though minor rebellions occur, there are no further major conflicts.



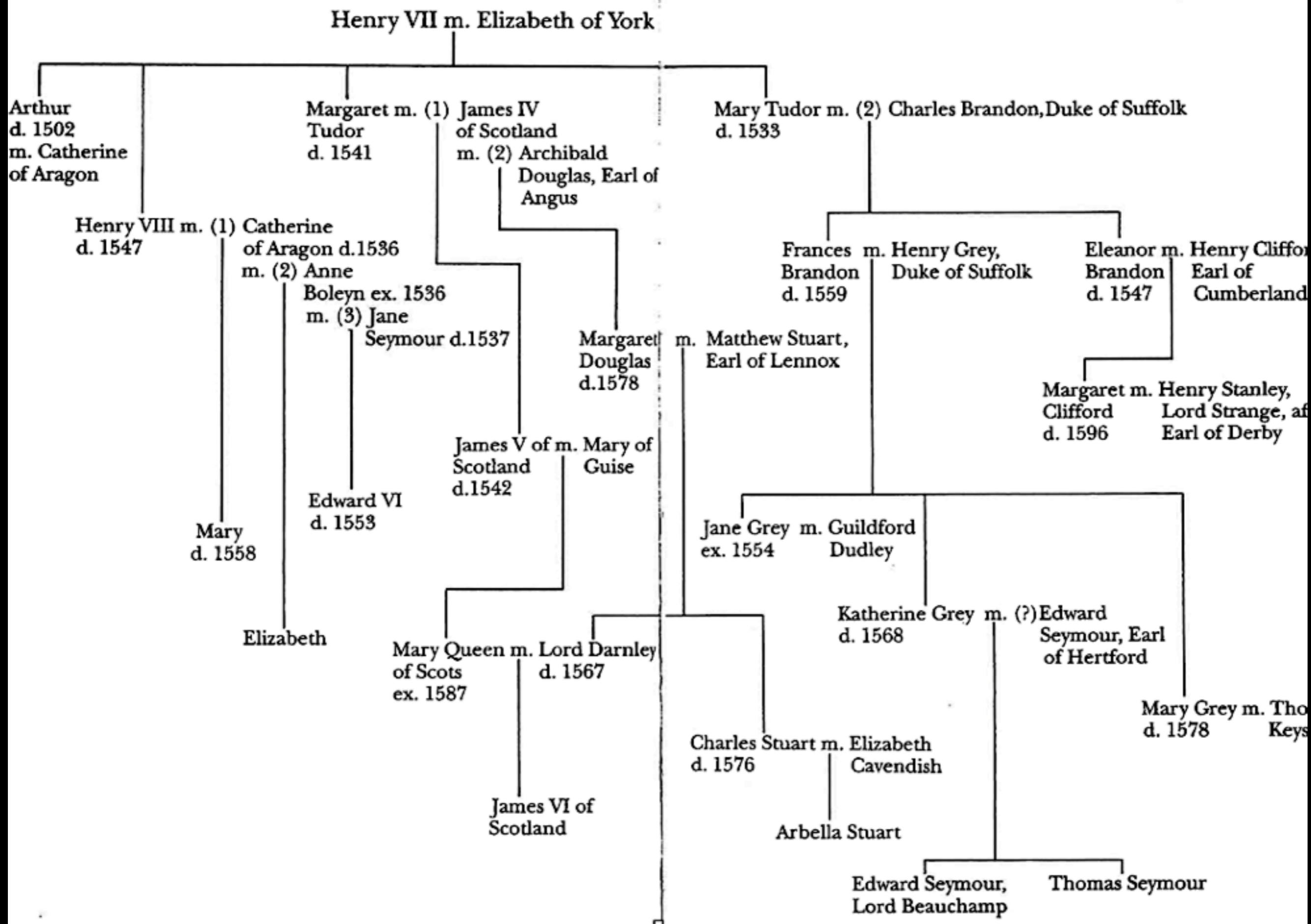
Lady Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond 1443-1509



Henry VII, King
1485-1509



Elizabeth of York,
1466 - 1503



Arthur m.
Catherine
of Aragon

Margaret m.
James IV of
Scotland

James V

Mary, Queen
of Scots

JAMES I England/
VI of Scotland

HENRY VIII

Catherine of Aragon

Mary

Anne Boleyn

Elizabeth

Jane Seymour

EDWARD VI

Mary m.
(1) Louis XII of
France
(2) Charles
Brandon, Duke
of Suffolk

Frances Brandon
m. Henry,
Marquess of
Dorset

Lady Jane Grey



Arthur 1486-1502

Henry VIII, 1491-1547



Mary Tudor, (1496-1533)
Queen of France 1514-1515,
Duchess of Suffolk, 1515-1533



Margaret Tudor, (1489-1541) Queen of Scotland,



Henry VII, King
1485-1509



Elizabeth of York,
1466 - 1503

Ferdinand and Isabella wedding portrait 1469



1486: Catherine of Aragon betrothed to Arthur Tudor



1501: Catherine of Aragon marries Arthur Tudor



The Prince and Princess of Wales at Ludlow Castle





April 1502
Young Prince Arthur
dies



1502-1509
Catherine of
Aragon a
widow



Death of Queen Isabella of Castile
November 26, 1504 at Medina del Campo



1509 Death of the King of England Henry VII

June 1509: Henry VIII marries Catherine of Aragon



Catherine and Henry and their daughter Mary born 1516



Henry VIII 1491-1547



Henry's Wives



Catherine of Aragon
(1509-1533)



Anne Boleyn
(1533-1536)



Jane Seymour
(1536-1537)



Anne of Cleves
(1540)



Catherine Howard
(1540-1542)



Katherine Parr
(1543-1547)



June 1509: Henry VIII marries Catherine of Aragon



Ferdinand and Isabella wedding portrait 1469



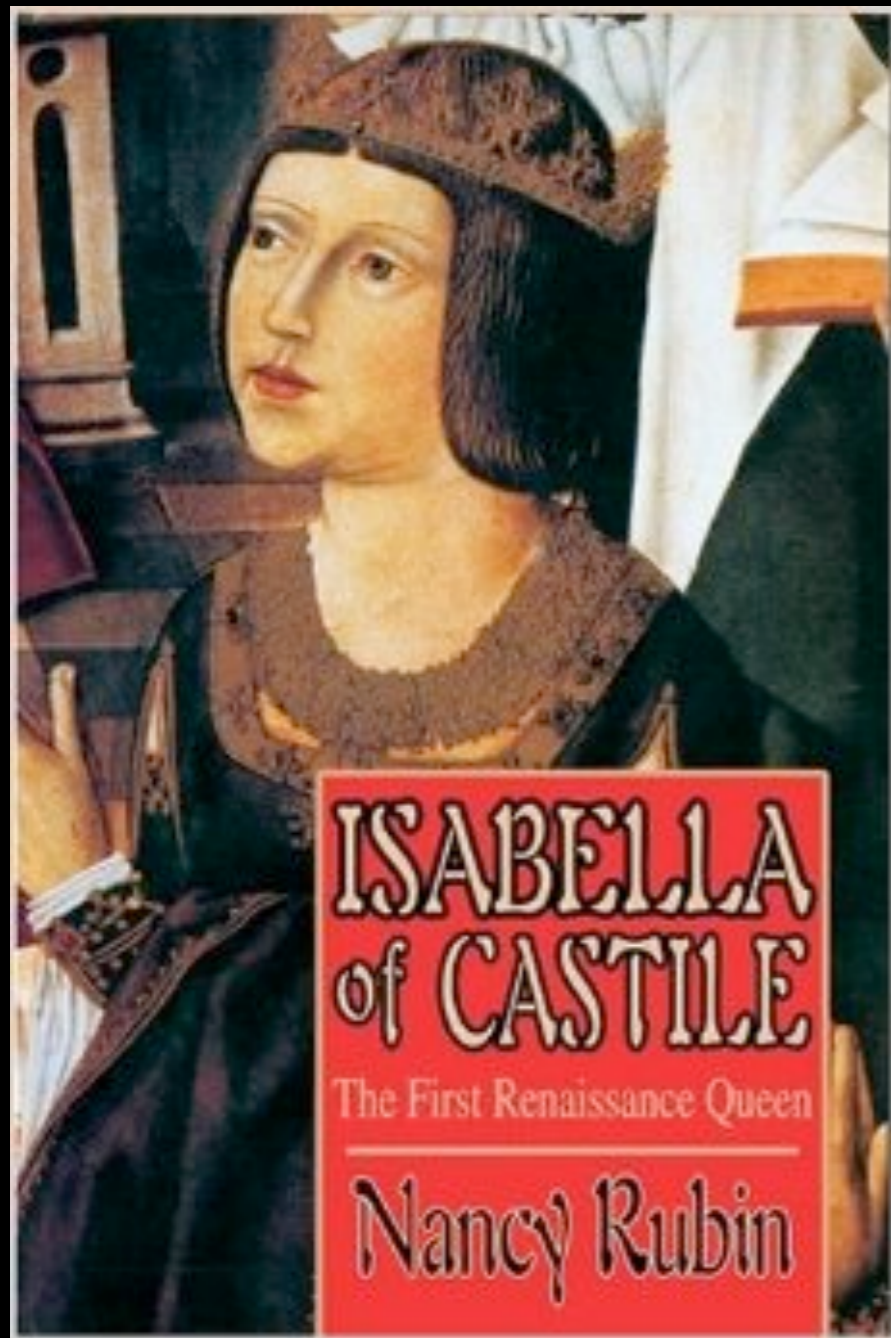


Palacio de Juan de Vivero, Valladolid



October 19, 1469

Isabella of Castile marries Ferdinand of Aragon



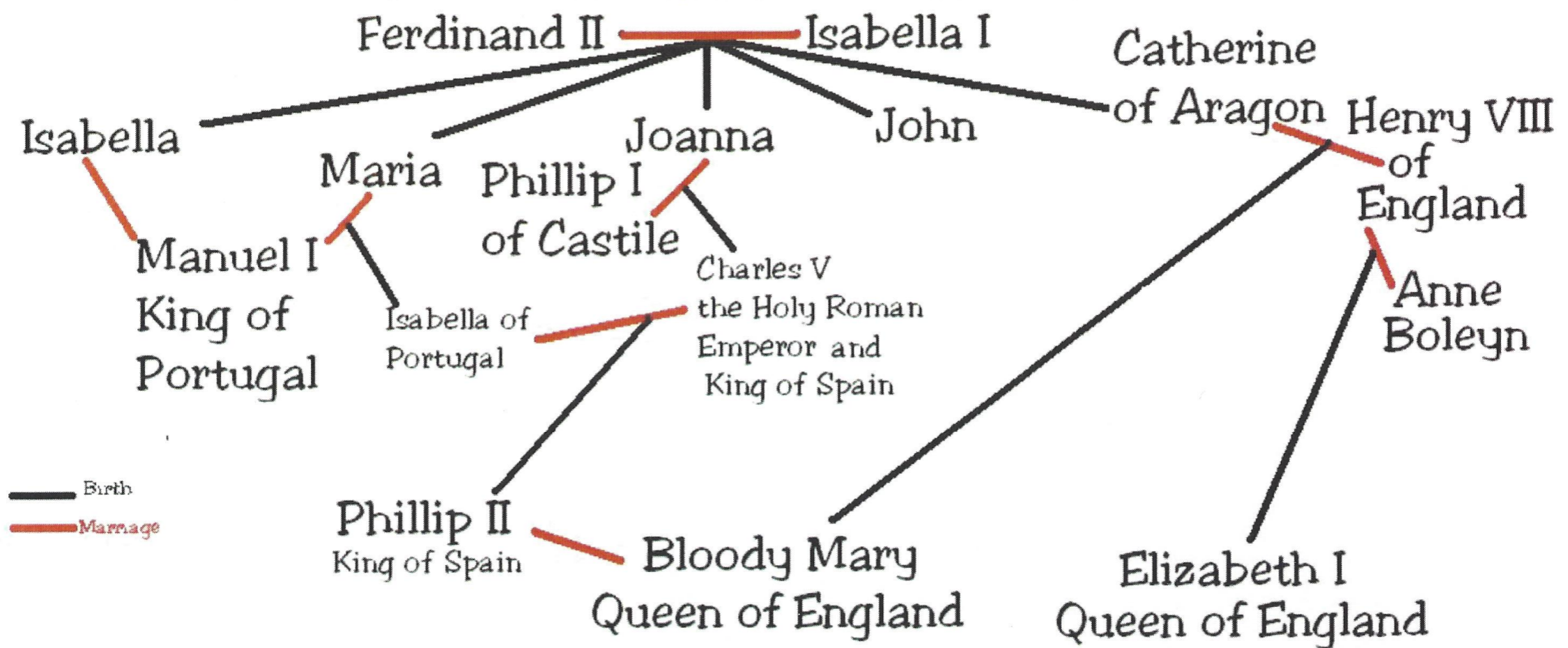
Isabella of Castile
1451-1504



An Extraordinary Family Devoted to Isabella

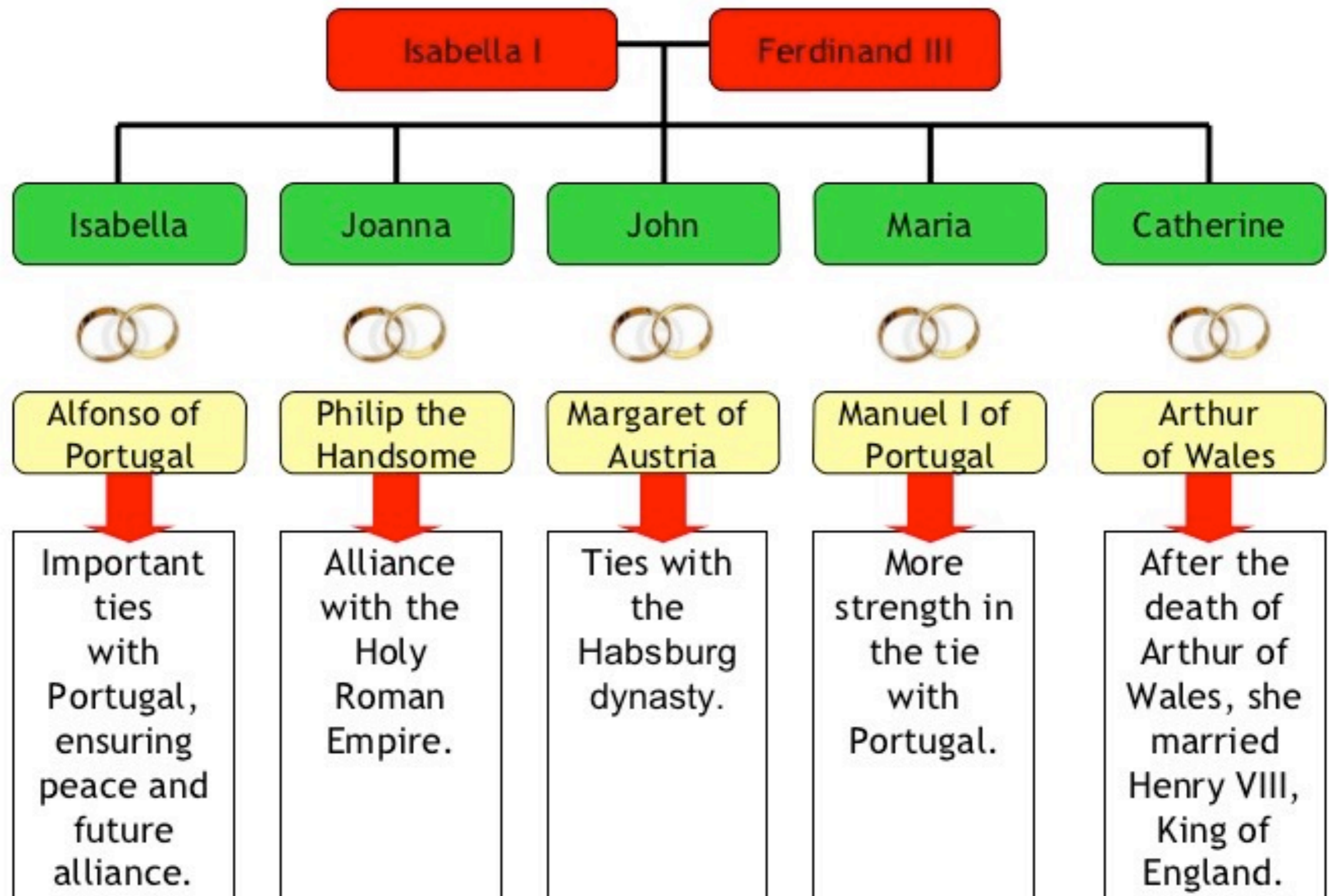


Family Tree of Ferdinand & Isabella



— Birth
— Marriage

Marriage Alliances





Juan and Margaret marry, 1497



Isabella,
Princess de las Asturias,
and Queen of Portugal,
1470-1498,
husband Manual,
King of Portugal



Juana of Castile,
1479-1555,
portrait by Juan de
Flanders



Philip of Duke of Burgundy
and King of Castile. 1479-1506,
portrait by Juan de Flanders
(Philip the Handsome)

Juana and Philip marry 1496, six children including Charles





Charles, King of Spain
and Holy Roman Empire,
1500-1558

Juana, Philip, and Charles



Charles born here Feb 21, 1500, Ghent (Gent)











Mechelen (Malines)









Margaret of Austria, Palace, Mechelen



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Charles' Aunt,
Margaret of Austria
1480-1530

Once Queen of France
Once future Queen of Castile
(husband Juan died)
Widow: Duke of Savoy
Regent of the Low Countries
Only woman elected ruler
(by Congress of Deputies)
in 16th Century
Brilliant Renaissance woman
Brilliant ruler peace maker
Charles beloved Aunt

Anne in Belgium 1512-1514





1514: Mary Tudor married King Louis XII of France



1514: Anne Boleyn joins entourage of Mary Tudor in Paris



Mary Becomes Queen of France

1515, Jan 1: Death of King Louis of France, Mary Tudor comes home with new husband



1515: Anne joins the court of new French Queen Claude

Anne in France 1515-1522





1519: Charles elected
Holy Roman Emperor,
(1500-1558)

Charles and Mary engaged til 1525





Mary I and her husband Philip II of Spain

1525: Battle of Pavia, Charles triumphant

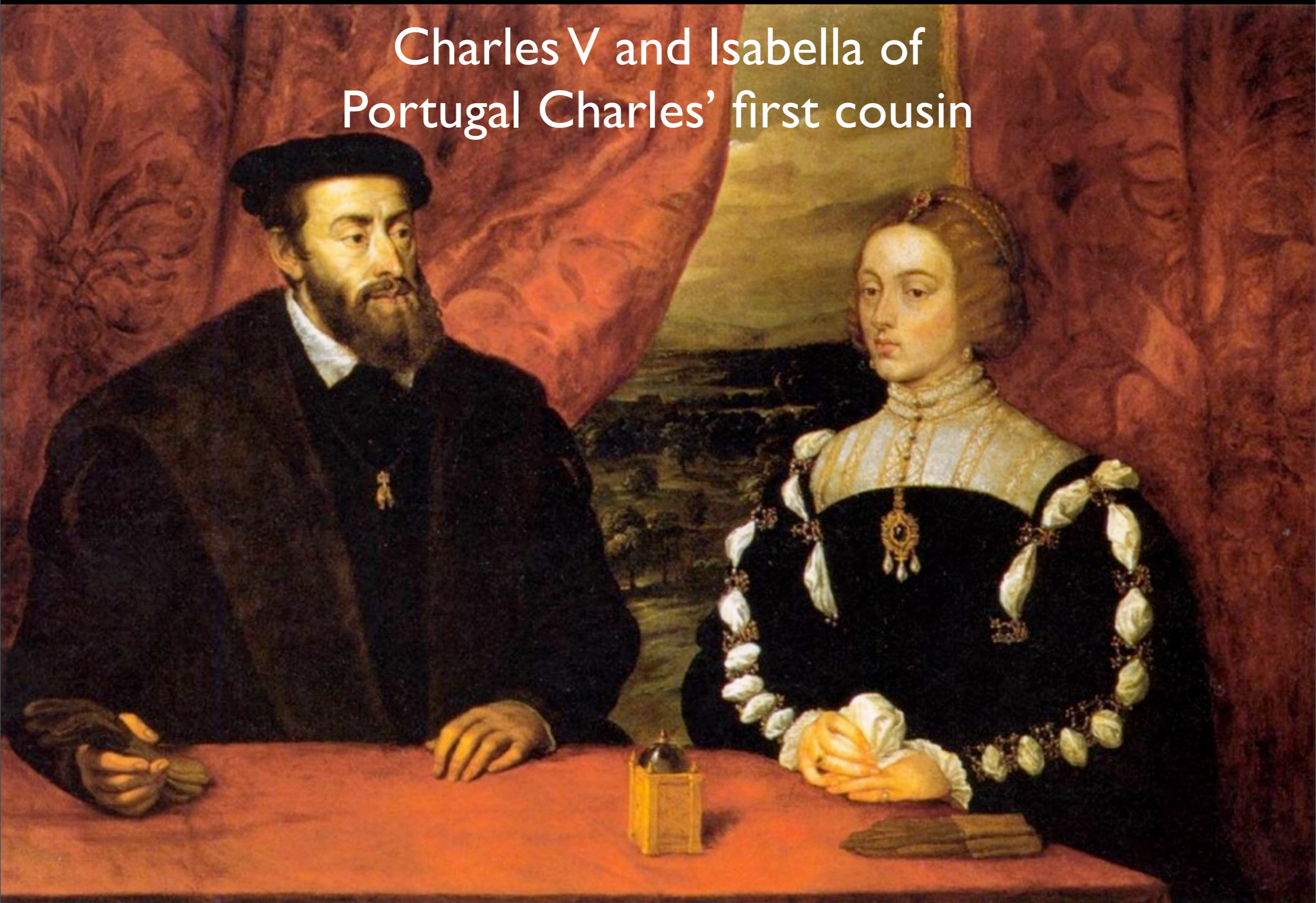


Death on the field of the last of the Plantagenet heirs



1525: Charles engaged to Mary
Breaks engagement
Marries Isabella of Portugal
Ruins Catherine's influence
in England
Henry Enraged, insulted

Charles V and Isabella of Portugal Charles' first cousin



1525-1527: Anne at Court: Her charm, her wit



THE KING'S GREAT MATTER



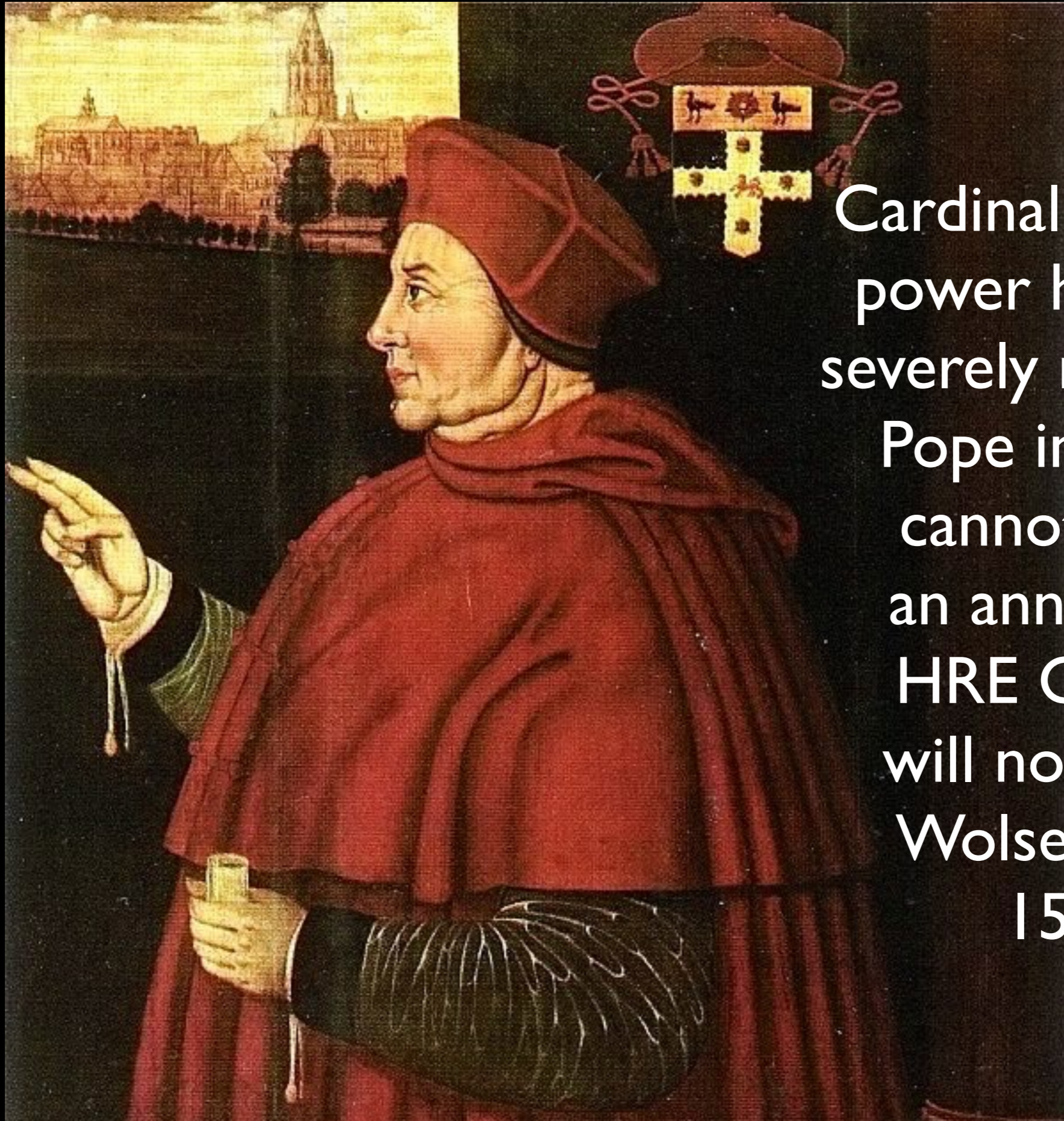
ANNULMENT

1527: Catherine informed of Annulment case
Everyone in London knows about it.



May 6, 1527, Sack of Rome by Imperial troops
All Europe shocked...Pope under control of Emperor





Cardinal Wolsey's
power has been
severely restricted
Pope in Rome
cannot grant
an annulment
HRE Charles
will not allow.
Wolsey dead
1530

1527: Court realizes battle going on



1529

Catherine and Henry Before Papal Legate Campeggio



Catherine's dramatic gesture throws Henry Off

1529: The Fall of Cardinal Wolsey



1530: Death of Cardinal Wolsey



The rise of Thomas Cranmer (1489-1556)



Cranmer meets old Cambridge friends:
suggests Henry go to the universities, ask about marriage



Henry brings Cranmer to London: new advisor



Second new advisor: Thomas Cromwell



Second new advisor: Thomas Cromwell



Feb 1531: Parliament declares Henry Supreme Head of church





On this day in history, 11 February 1531, Convocation granted Henry VIII the title of “singular protector, supreme lord, and even, so far as the law of Christ allows, supreme head of the English church and clergy”, and it was George Boleyn, Lord Rochford and brother of Anne Boleyn, who played a prominent role in persuading Convocation of the scriptural case for the King’s supremacy.

THE TUDOR REVOLUTION

The Church and the State Convocation Parliament



1532: death of Archbishop Warham



Appoint Thomas Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury



1530-1540



The Act of Supremacy of November 1534 was an Act of the Parliament of England under King Henry VIII declaring that he was "the only supreme head on Earth of the Church of England" and that the English crown shall enjoy "all honors, dignities, preeminences, jurisdictions, privileges, authorities, immunities, profits, and commodities to the said dignity." The wording of the Act made clear that Parliament was not granting the King the title (thereby suggesting that they had the right to withdraw it later); rather, it was acknowledging an established fact. In the Act of Supremacy, Henry abandoned Rome completely. He thereby asserted the independence of the *Ecclesia Anglicana*. He appointed himself and his successors as the supreme rulers of the English church. Henry had been declared "Defender of the Faith" (*Fidei Defensor*) in 1521 by Pope Leo X for his pamphlet accusing Martin Luther of heresy. Parliament later conferred this title upon Henry in 1544.

1530-1540



Jan 25, 1533: Quiet wedding for Henry & Anne



June 1533, Coronation of Anne Boleyn



Some in crowd boo

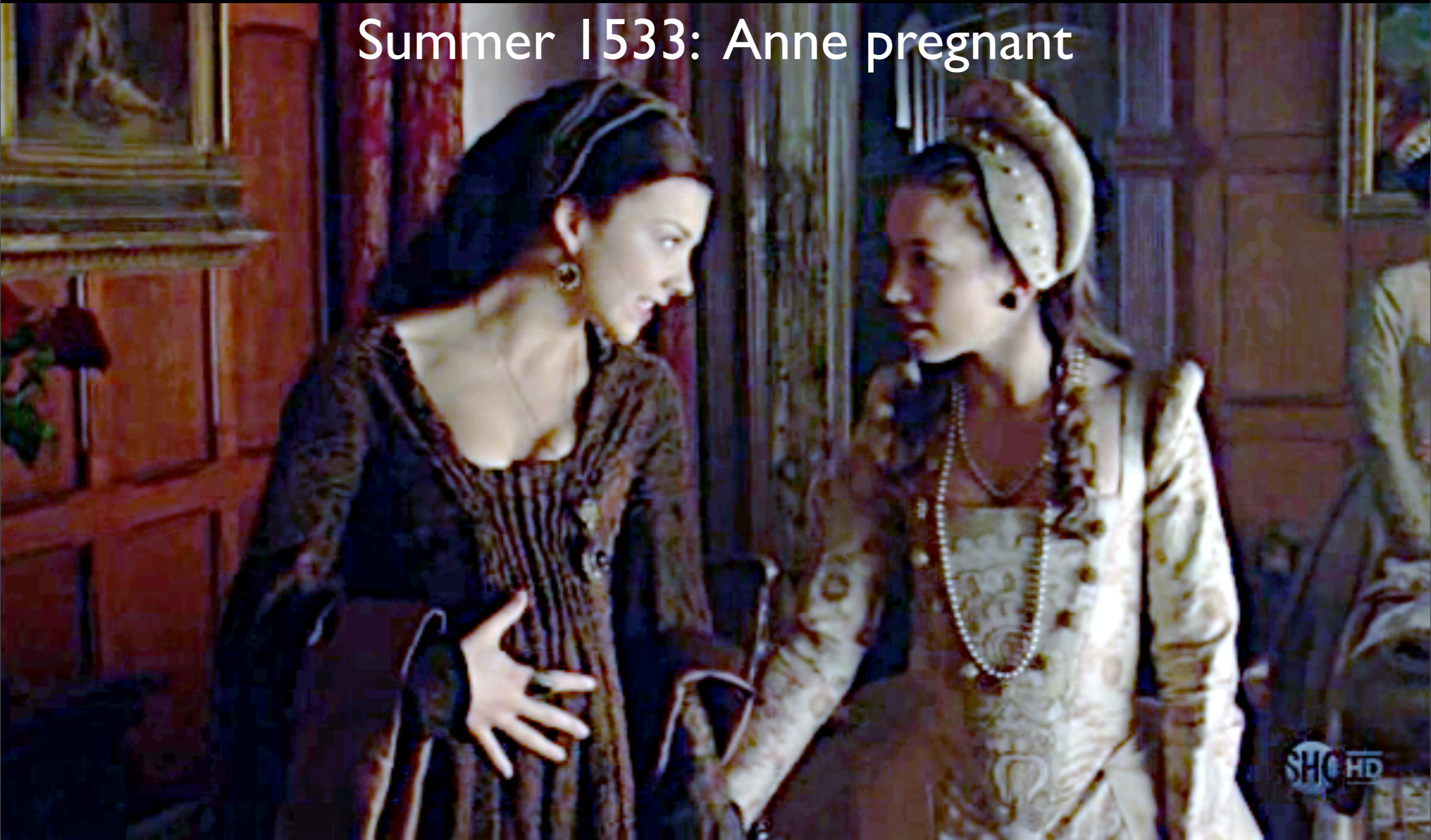
Amie the queen
of





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Summer 1533: Anne pregnant



SHC HD

Birth of Elizabeth, September 7, 1533



Sir Thomas More Refuses to Sign Oath of Supremacy

1535: Arrest, Trial and of Thomas More



1535: Execution of Sir Thomas More



Jan 7, 1536: death of Catherine of Aragon of cancer





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