



HISTORY OF ENGLAND, WINTER QUARTER WEEK THIRTEEN HENRY VII & ANNE

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
4. Anne Boleyn
5. Thomas Cranmer
6. Thomas Cromwell
7. Thomas More
8. Jane Seymour

HENRY VIII: The International Story

1. Henry
2. Cardinal Wolsey
3. Catherine of Aragon
4. 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

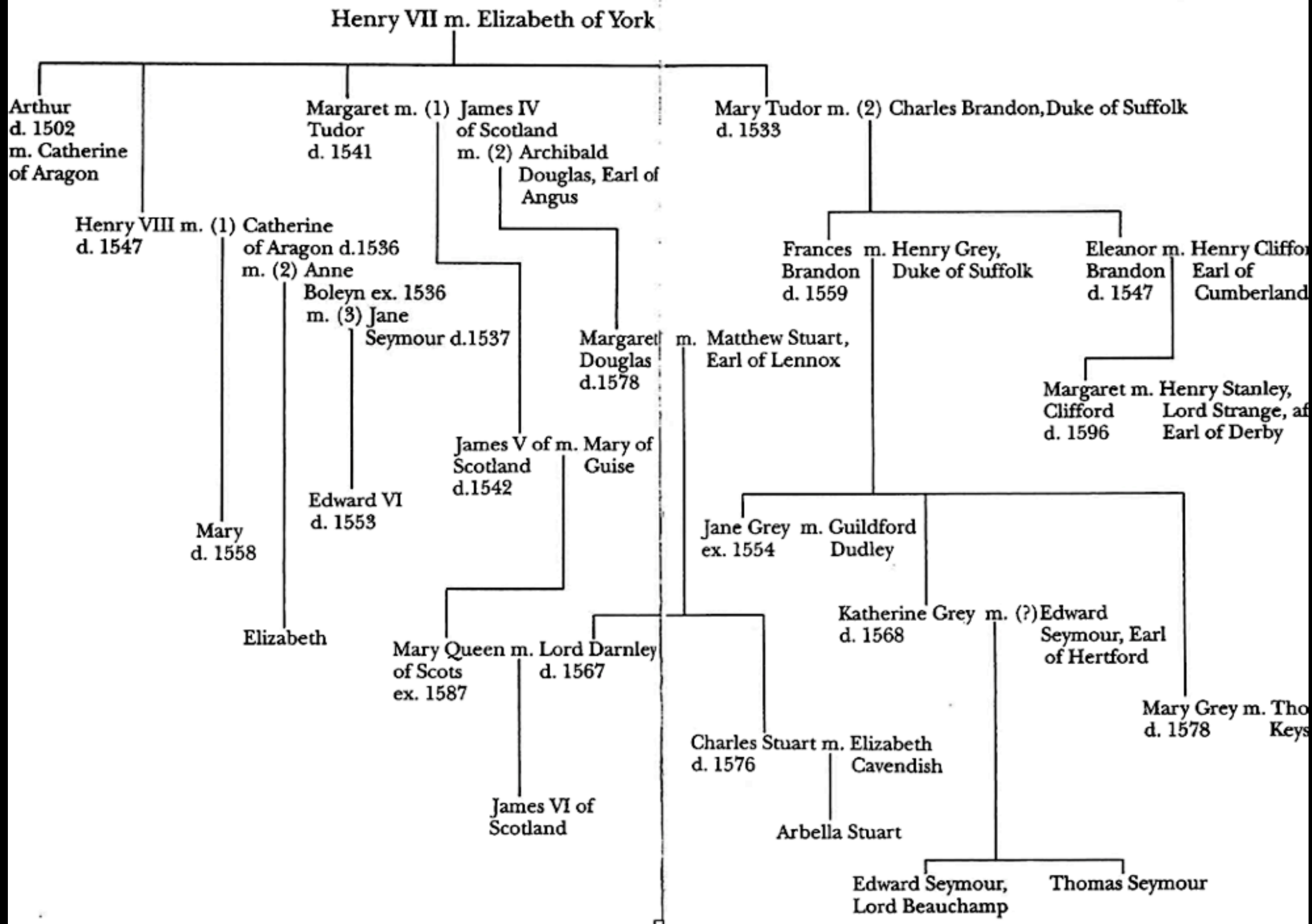
Charles I King of Spain 1504-1558

Charles V HREmperor 1519-1558

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



Isabella of Castile 1451-1504





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



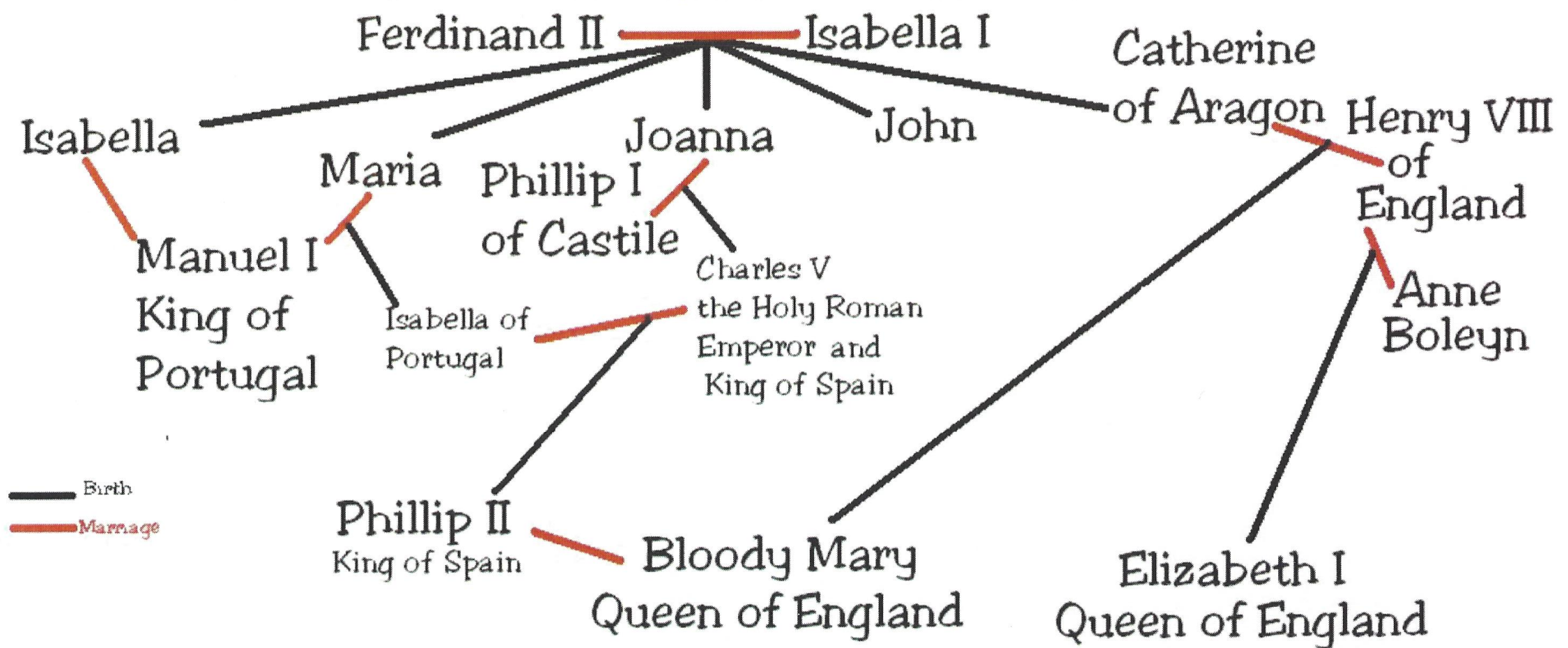
Henry VIII 1491-1547



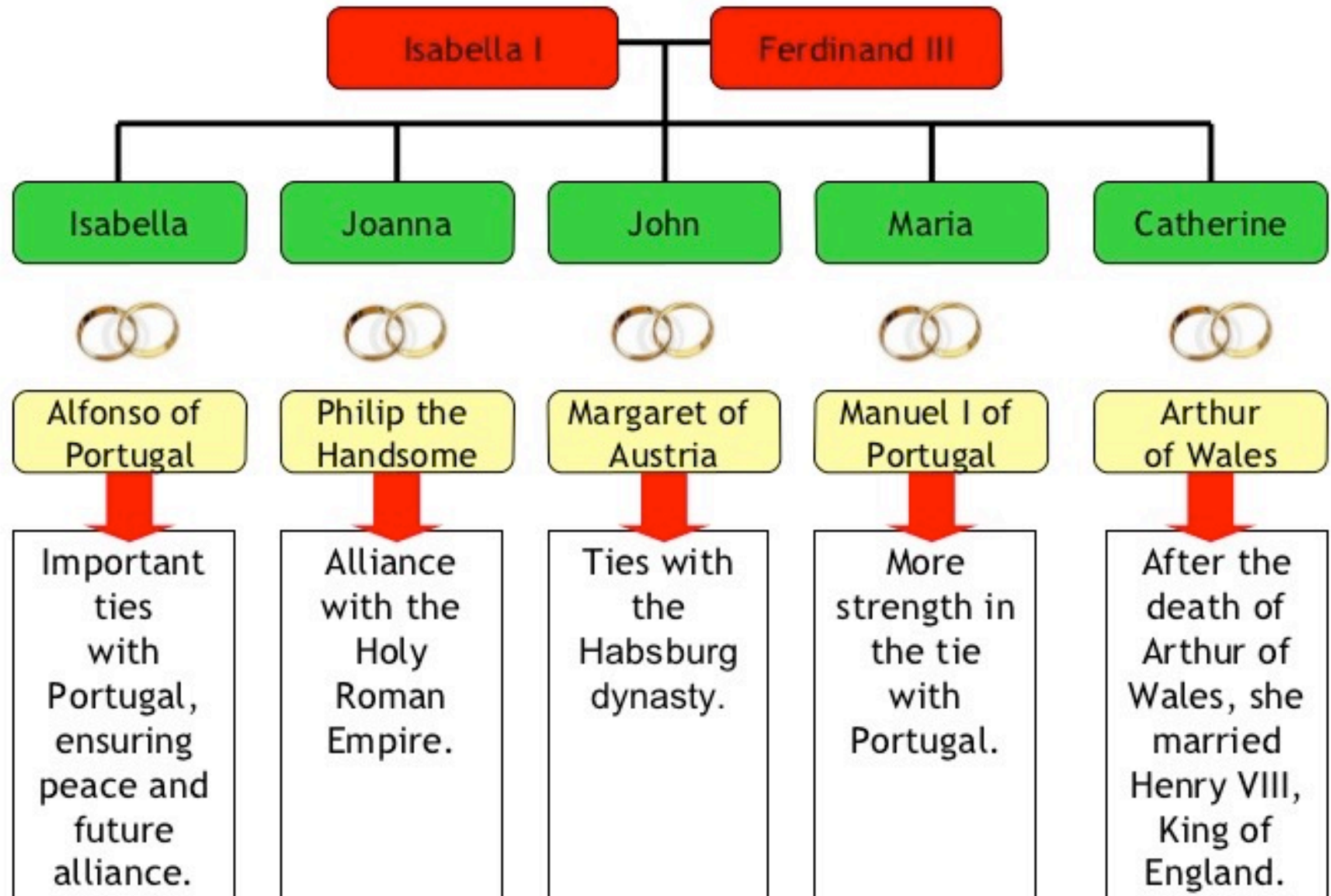
June 1509: Henry VIII marries Catherine of Aragon



Family Tree of Ferdinand & Isabella



Marriage Alliances





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)

1522: Anne Boleyn comes home to England

She discovers that her sister Mary having affair with Hen.



1523: Anne falls in love with Henry Percy the future Duke of Northumberland Cardinal Wolsey blocks their marriage



Lh

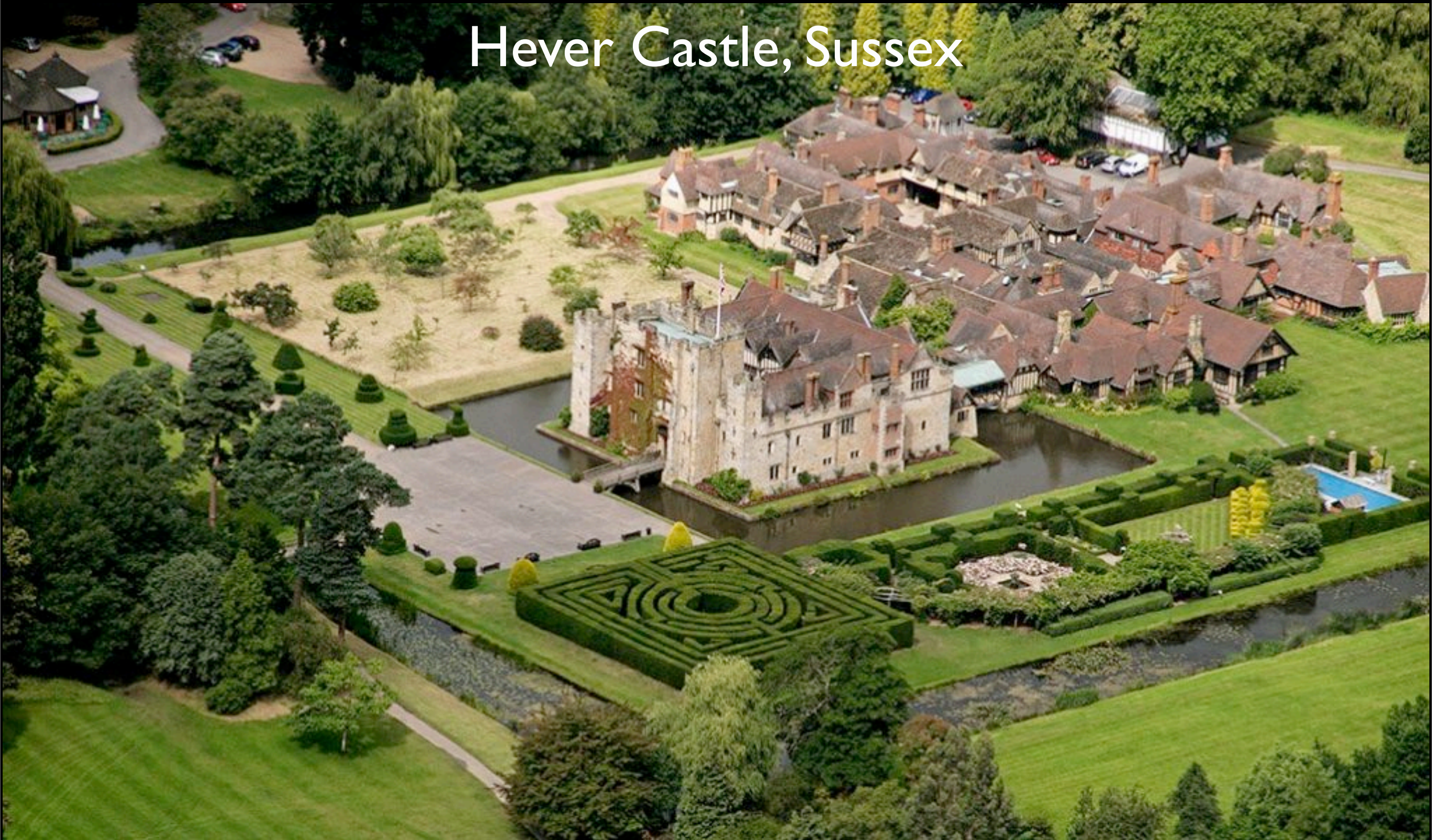
Anne develops hatred of Wolsey due to his interference in the Percy marriage; does not know it is Henry



1523: Henry visits Boleyns' Hever Castle, Anne new interest



Hever Castle, Sussex

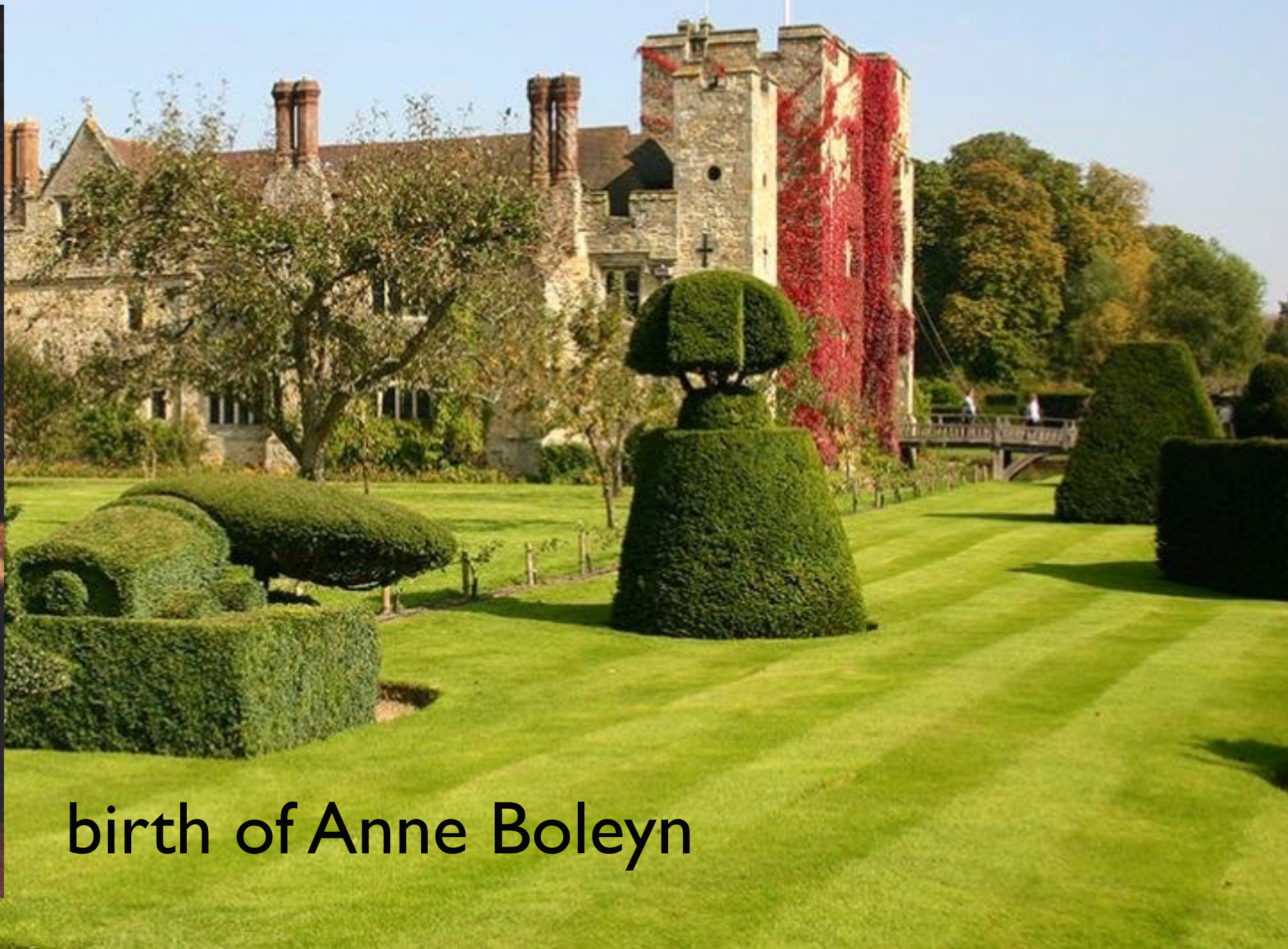


Hever Castle, Sussex





Hever Castle, Sussex, 1501



birth of Anne Boleyn

The Boleyn Family Tree

m = married

Sir William Boleyn — *m* — Lady Margaret Butler

Anne Boleyn
1475-1555

— *m* —

Sir John
Shelton
1476-1539

Thomas
1477-1539

— *m* —

Elizabeth Howard
1480-1538

Daughter of Thomas
Howard, 2nd Duke
of Norfolk.

James
?-1561

— *m* —

Elizabeth Wood
??

Anne Boleyn's aunt
who was with her
during her
imprisonment.

plus
more

Margaret
(Madge)
unknown-1570

Mary?
(Perhaps
Margaret's twin)

plus four
more children

George
1504-1536

— *m* —

Jane Parker
1505-1542

Anne
1501*-1536

— *m* —

Henry VIII
1491-1547

William Carey — *m1* —
1500-1528
(1st marriage)

Mary —
1500-1543

— *m2* —

William
Stafford
1500-1528

(2nd marriage,
two children)

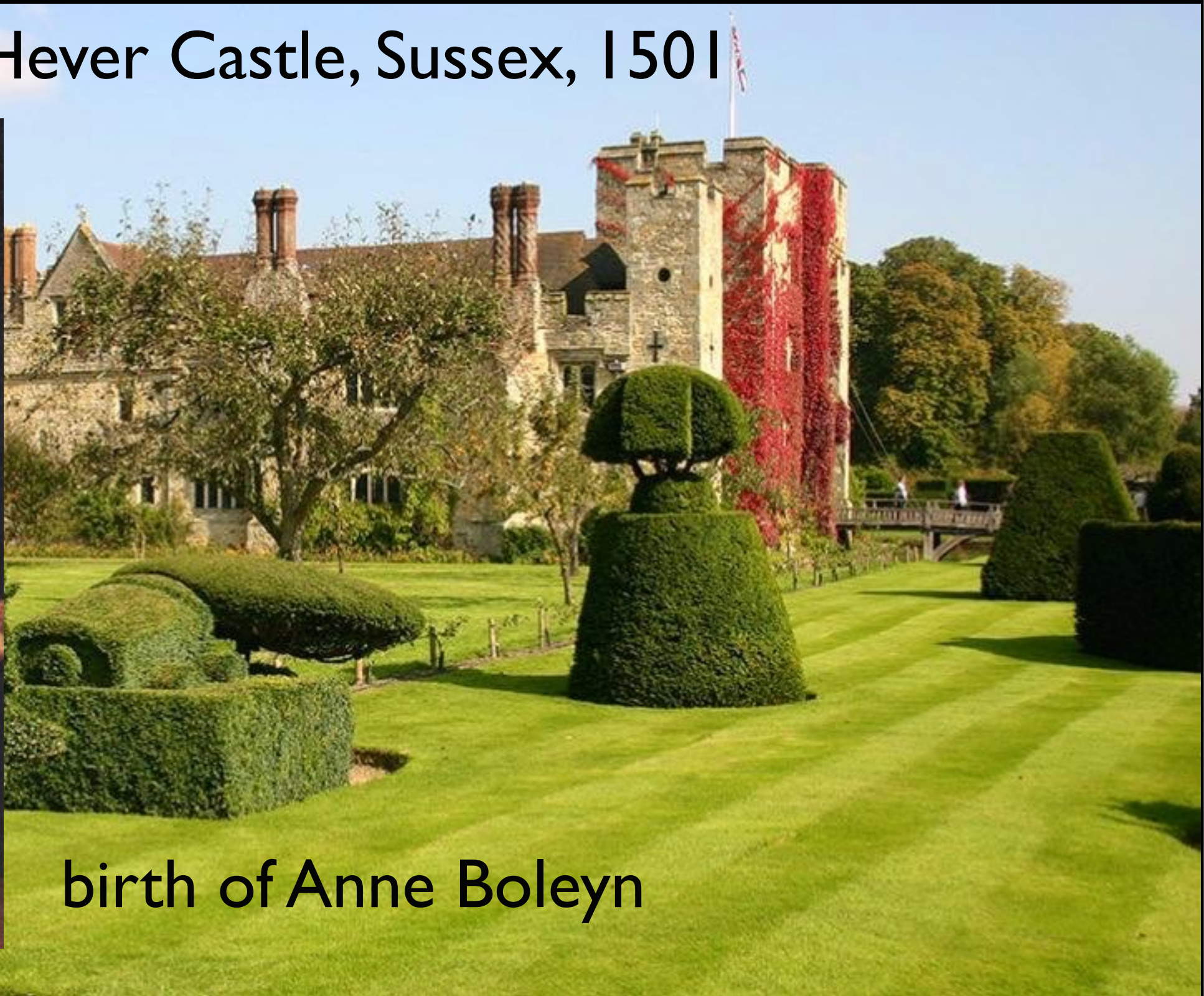
Katherine
1522-1569

Henry
1526-1596

Elizabeth I of England
1533-1603

*I have yet to be convinced of an earlier birth year for Anne.
This essay explains why:
wendyjdunn.com/the-age-of-anne-boleyn-wendy-j-dunn/

Hever Castle, Sussex, 1501



birth of Anne Boleyn

Thomas Boleyn
1477-1539



Elizabeth Howard Boleyn
1480-1540



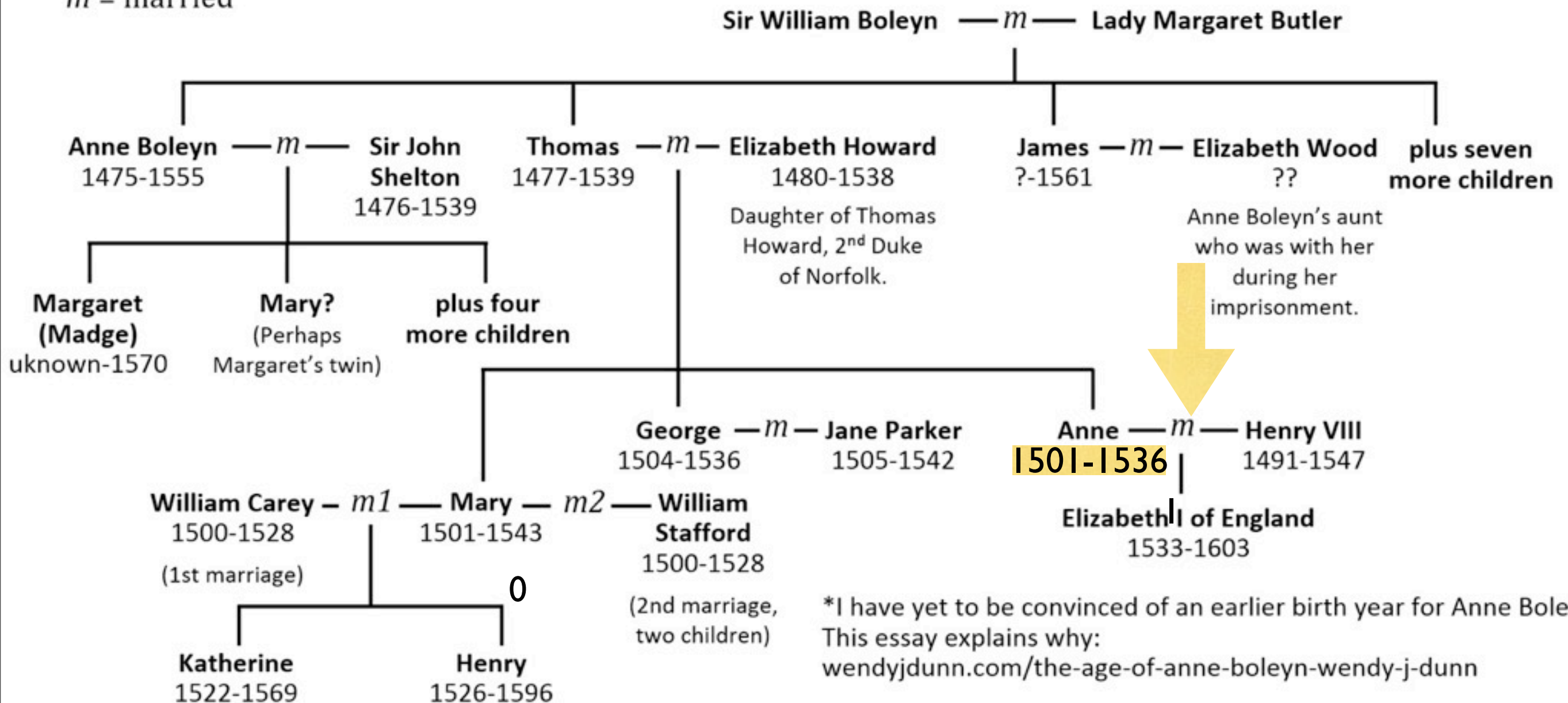
Howards of Norfolk one of Eng's greatest families

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk



The Boleyn Family Tree

m = married



Thomas Boleyn
1477-1539



Elizabeth Howard Boleyn
1480-1540



Howards of Norfolk one of Eng's greatest families













Hever Castle, Sussex



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



1526 Henry's secret interest intensifies.



Henry's love letters to Anne

Darlyng thowgh I have sent away yet remembryng my pines
 I thought it convenient to certifie you brevely in what case once
 affayres stande as touchyng a long tyme for you we have gotten
 noon by my lord cardinal menys the hyle we off colde nott have
 bene found her abowtth for all causes as thys beare shall more
 shew you as touchyng once other affayres I enforce you the
 can be no more done nor more diligente vspid nor rid maner
 off dangers better bothe for sene and poudy for so that I trust
 it shall be hereafter to bothe our confort the specialties we off
 wez bothe to long to be wrytten and hardy by messengers to be delivred
 wherfore byll your requyre hyder I hope withynge in ftoze trust
 it shall nott be long to for I have caused my lord your father
 to make hys provisions wofpade and thus for late off tyme darlyng
 I make an ende off my letter wrytten to the hand off hym
 whiche I wold wez yours / H. H.

Nennains il n'appestiente pas a un gentille home parprendre
 se dame au lieu de frante tonteforse en suvant volozs et volen
 tiers le vous ont zoyzoy si per cela vous puisse robeze mains ingrate
 en la place per vous lesorps q'aves este en la place par moy donee
 en vous marciaut tresorbialement si vous plette encores avoize
 quelque sobenace de moy .b. vi. d. i. de .x. o. m. re. z. J. J. J.

“ My mistress and friend: I and my heart put ourselves in your hands, begging you to have them suitors for your good favour, and that your affection for them should not grow less through absence. For it would be a great pity to increase their sorrow since absence does it sufficiently, and more than ever I could have thought possible reminding us of a point in astronomy, which is, that the longer the days are the farther off is the sun, and yet the more fierce. So it is with our love, for by absence we are parted, yet nevertheless it keeps its fervour, at least on my side, and I hope on yours also: assuring you that on my side the ennui of absence is already too much for me: and when I think of the increase of what I must needs suffer it would be well nigh unbearable for me were it not for the firm hope I have and as I cannot be with you in person, I am sending you the nearest possible thing to that, namely, my picture set in a bracelet, with the whole device which you already know. Wishing myself in their place when it shall please you. This by the hand of

Your loyal servant and friend

H. Rex

Charles and Mary engaged til 1525





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

1525: Battle of Pavia, Charles triumphant; France loses
Bad for Henry; Good for Catherine; nephew all power



Death on the field of the last of the Plantagenet heirs
Richard de la Poe (1480-1525)

Richard de la Pole (House of York)

His mother was sister of Ed IV

Parent(s)

John de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk and Elizabeth of York, Duchess of Suffolk
Elizabeth of York is sister to Edward IV and Richard III.

Richard de la Pole (1480 – 24 February 1525) was a pretender to the English crown. Commonly nicknamed "White Rose", he was the last Yorkist claimant to actively and openly seek the crown of England. He lived in exile after many of his relatives were executed, becoming allied with Louis XII of France in the War of the League of Cambrai. Louis saw him as a more favourable ally and prospect for an English king than Henry VIII. During 1514, the stage was set for a Yorkist reclaiming of England under Richard. He was in Brittany with 12,000 mercenaries set for the invasion, leading his army to St. Malo; however, France and England made peace just as they were about to embark and it was thus called off. Later, with Francis I as king, Richard struck up an alliance in 1523 and planned a Yorkist invasion of England once again. However, this never came to fruition, as Richard died fighting alongside Francis I at the Battle of Pavia two years later.

1525: Battle of Pavia, Charles triumphant; France loses
Bad for Henry; Good for Catherine; nephew all power



Death on the field of the last of the Plantagenet heirs
Richard de la Poe (1480-1525)

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



THE KING'S GREAT MATTER



ANNULMENT

MISCALCULATIONS



1527-1536

MISCALCULATIONS WOLSEY



Misjudged Henry. Thought he could control. Thought he could pull Henry away from Anne. Just another passing fancy.

MISCALCULATIONS HENRY



Misjudged Catherine. She never budged. No deal.

MISCALCULATIONS CATHERINE



She was sure Henry would never abandon her. She was sure the old love would survive Anne. Same mistake many wives make up against the younger woman.

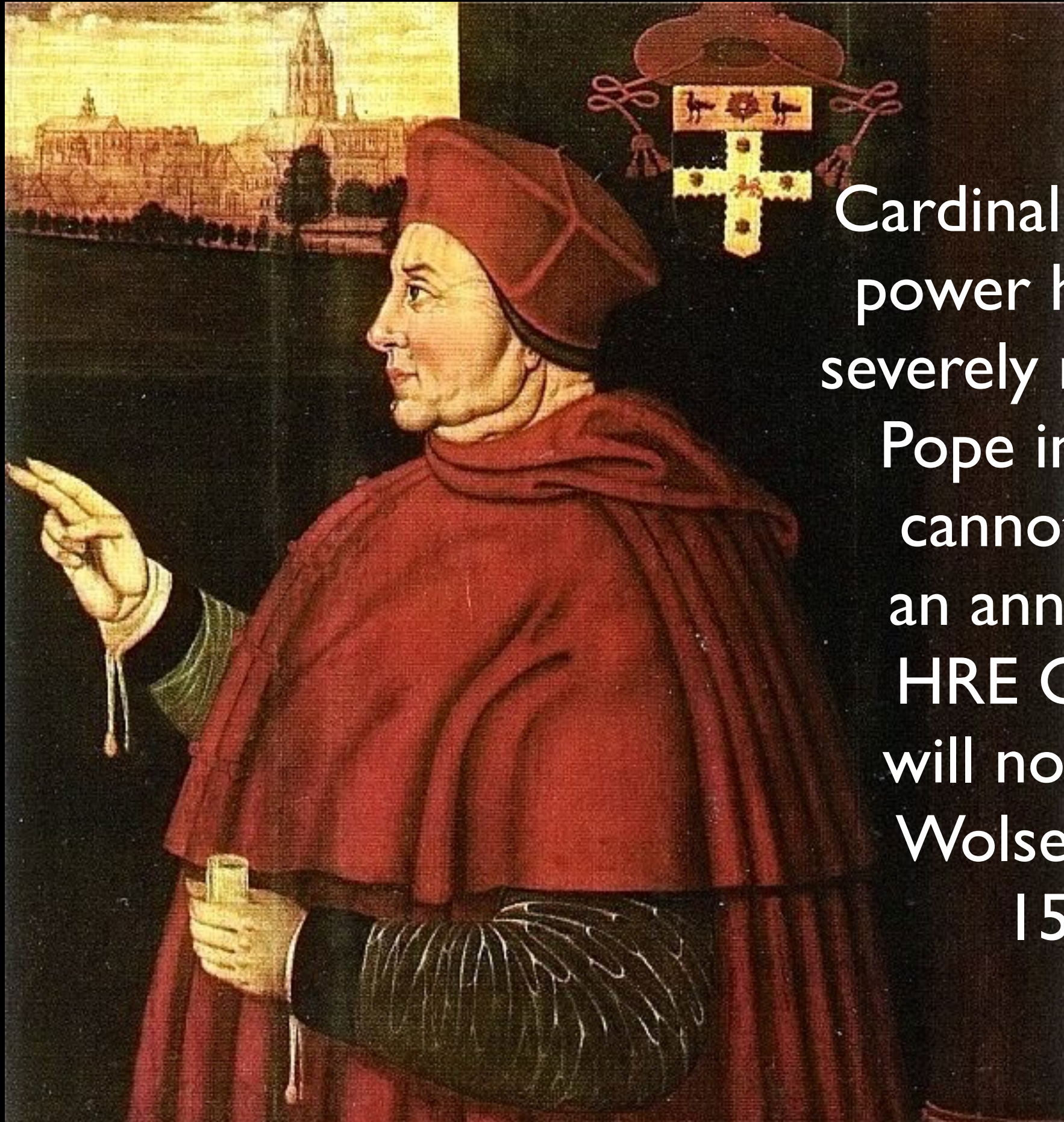
MISCALCULATIONS ANNE



Misjudged her hold over Henry. Thought it was absolute and permanent. She became impossible, demanding, aggressive.

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





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



Case ordered back to Rome by Pope; Henry furious

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



CRITICAL TURN IN WORLD HISTORY; Eng turns to Ref

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 and Parliament



Hen finally gets his annulment
Parliament gets power
King can't take it back

1532: death of
Archbishop Warham



Henry appoints
Thomas Cranmer
the new Archbishop of
Canterbury



Appoint Thomas Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury



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



Summer 1533 first cracks emerge between the newlyweds



Hen has momentary affair with lady, Anne finds out,
throws a scene, spouses do not speak for 3 days,

everything now changed

Anne no longer the pursued girlfriend; now the wife
"keep your mouth shut as your betters have done."

Birth of Elizabeth, September 7, 1533



The Act of Supremacy of November 1534



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



Sir Thomas More Refuses to Sign Oath of Supremacy

The painting, titled 'Sir Thomas More and his Family' by Jan van Eyck, depicts the More family in a domestic interior. Sir Thomas More, in a red robe, stands centrally, surrounded by his wife, children, and other family members. The scene is set in a room with a large window, a clock, and various household items. The painting is signed 'J. More pinxit' in the upper right corner.

1535: Arrest, Trial and of Thomas More



1535: Execution of Sir Thomas More



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



The death of Catherine made Anne vulnerable;
With her alive Hen could not touch Anne (2 Ex wives?)



WHAT WENT WRONG BETWEEN ANNE & HEN?



WHAT WENT WRONG?



1. no son.
2. she was less alluring once he had her than during the hunt.
3. her behavior difficult
(got worse as she became insecure)
bitchy
dominant
public scenes
decorum of Catherine lacking
4. her grasping family
5. change of international scene
Hen wants alliance with Charles
against France.

WHAT WENT WRONG?



It was easy to overthrow her. The people had hated her all along. Her own overthrow of Catherine marked her as a scheming bitch.

The public remembered and did not care one whit that she was going down. No one shed a tear for her except loyal, good friend Thomas Cranmer who was with her at the end.

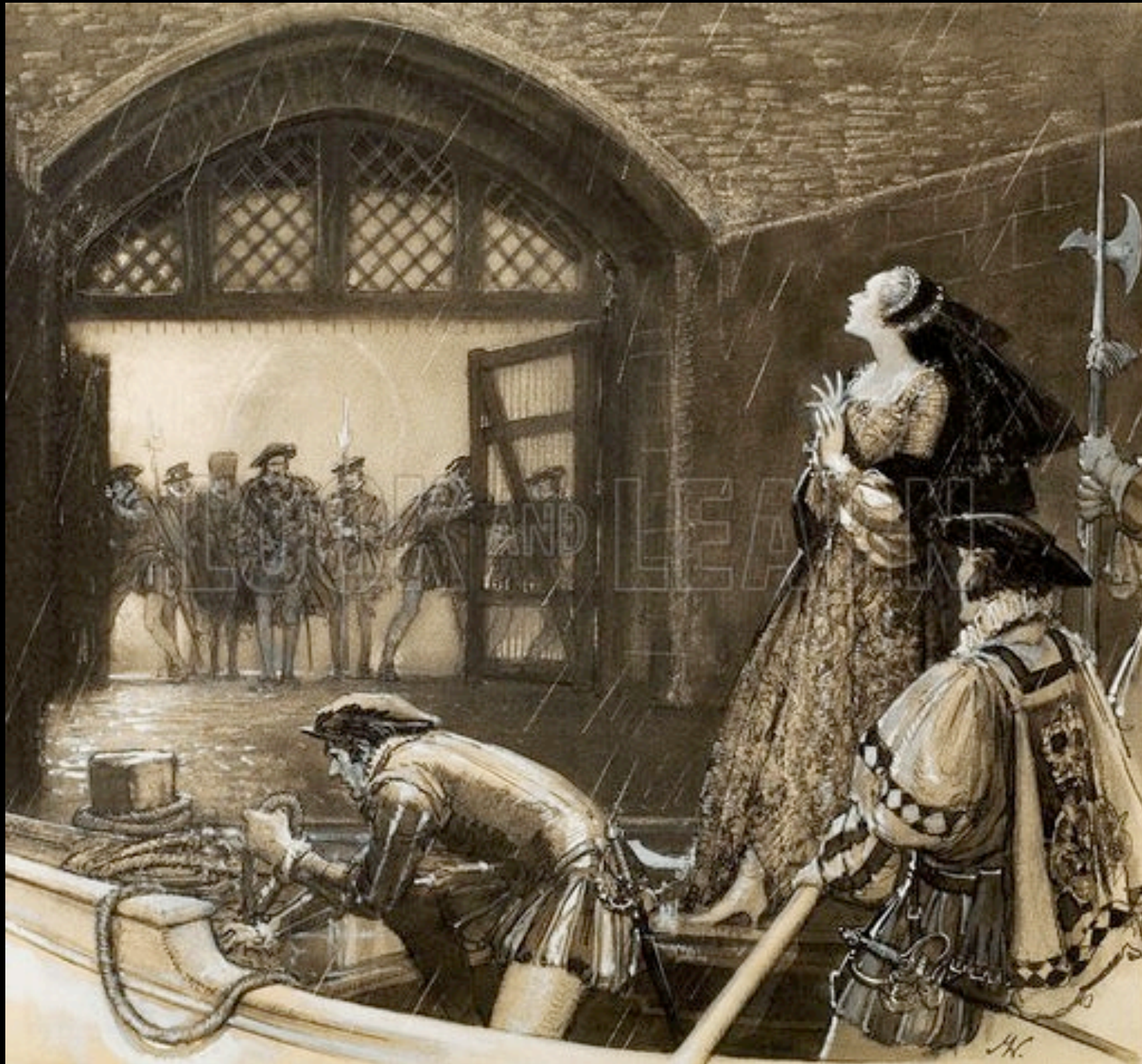


BUT WHY EXECUTION?



Henry had no choice.
He could not push case for a SECOND annulment
It had to be something else: TREASON
which required death penalty
whole case totally invented by Cromwell
Boleyns all implicated
All brought down.

April 1536: Anne arrested sent to Tower







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