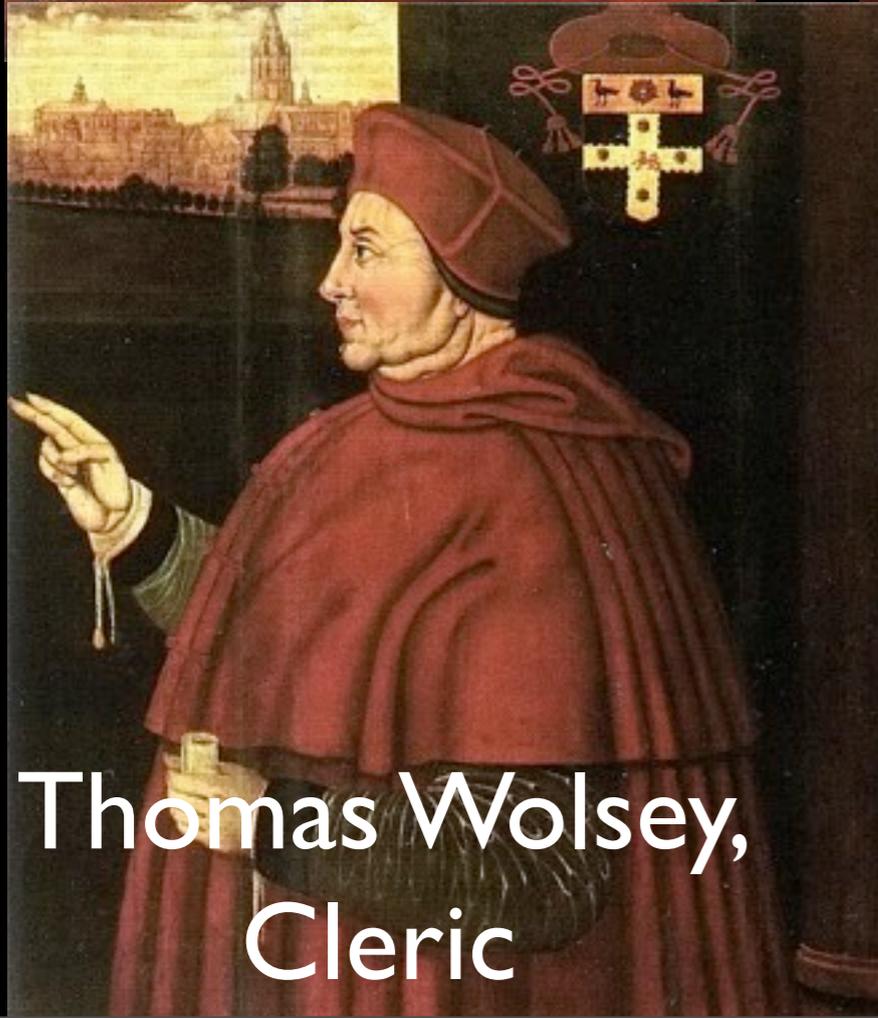




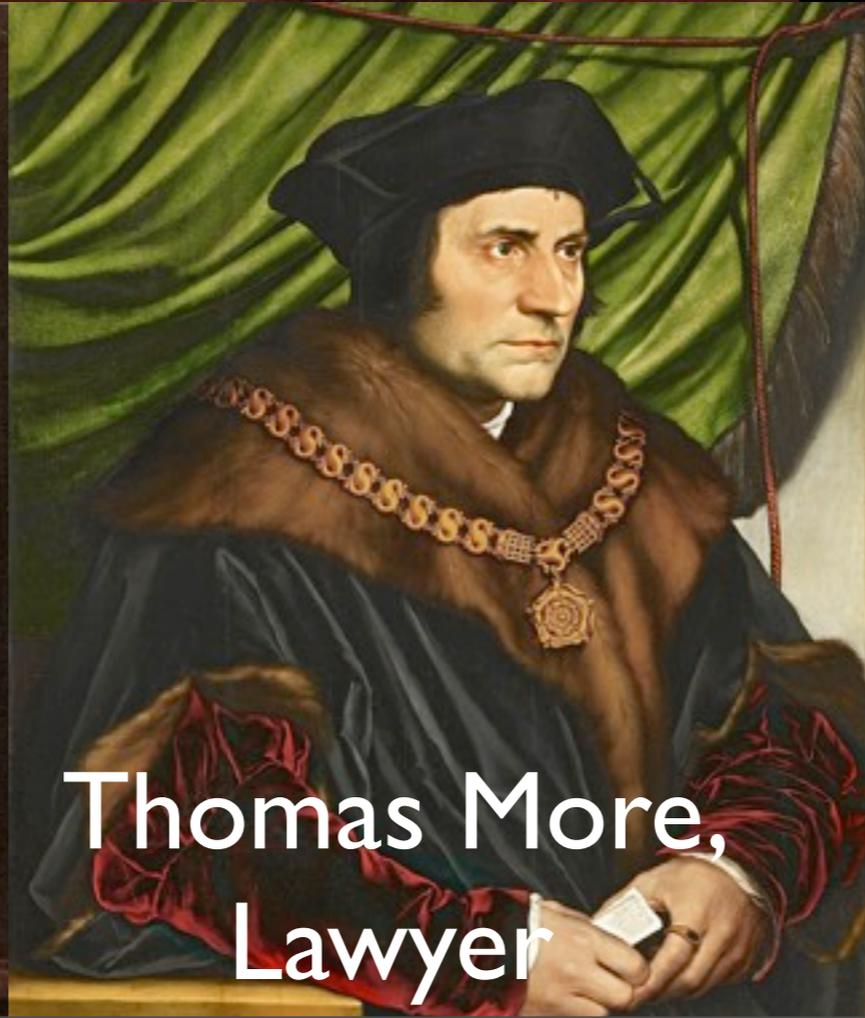
HISTORY OF ENGLAND, WINTER QUARTER WEEK FIFTEEN HENRY & CROMWELL

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization

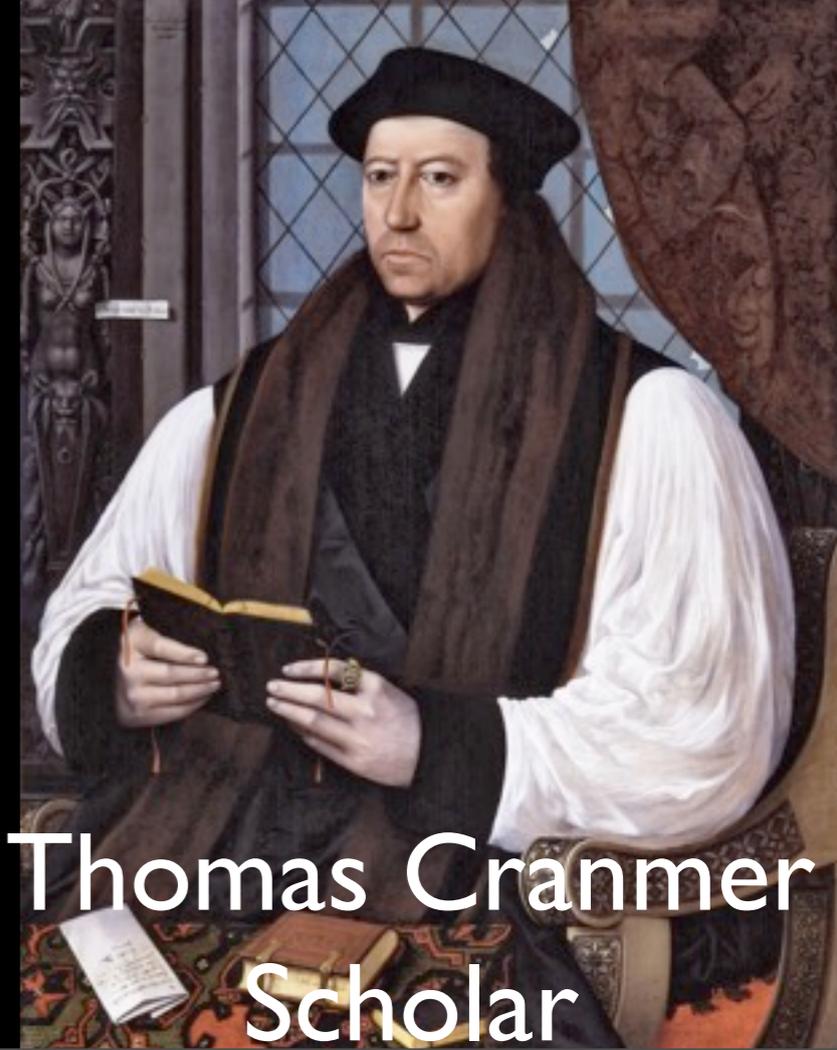
ENGLAND IN THE 1520'S



Thomas Wolsey,
Cleric



Thomas More,
Lawyer



Thomas Cranmer
Scholar

THE KING'S GREAT MATTER



ANNULMENT 1527-1533

The rise of Thomas Cranmer (1489-1556)



Henry brings Cranmer to London: new advisor



Accepts idea of Universities; Sends Cranmer to conduct poll

Cranmer and Luther



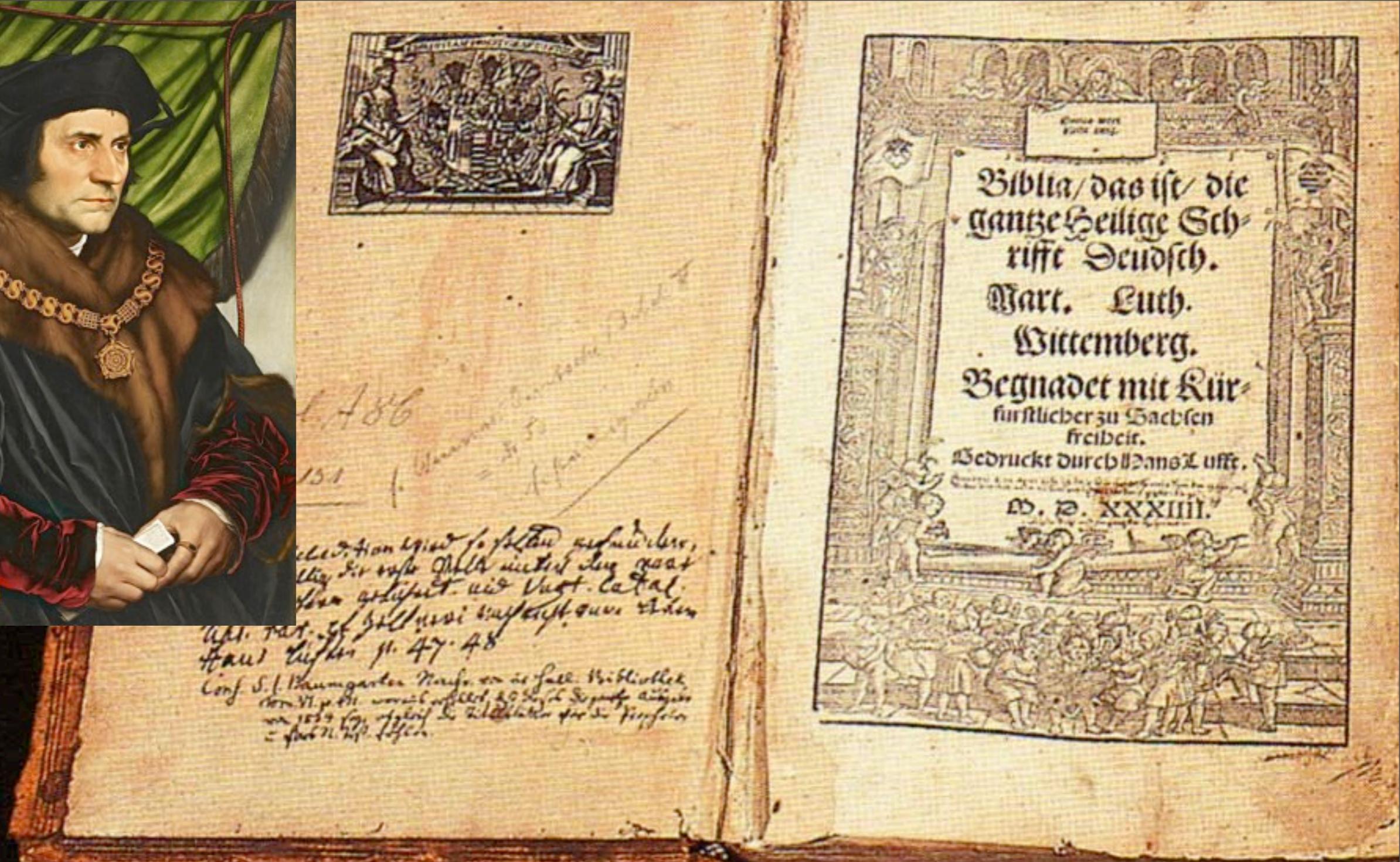
What did Cranmer know about Lutherans?
His trip to Europe includes Ger where meets Lutherans
and marries one.

Thomas and Margarete Cranmer



Margarete Hetzel

1511-1576



Biblia/ das ist/ die
ganze Heilige Sch-
riffe Deutsch.
Mart. Luth.
Wittenberg.
Begnadet mit Kür-
fürstlicher zu Sachsen
freibeit.
Bedruckt durch Hans Luffe.
M. D. XXXIII.

Handwritten text on the left page of the manuscript, including the number '151' and various lines of cursive script.

THOMAS MORE THE RATIONAL SCHOLAR OPPOSES TRANSLATING THE BIBLE INTO THE LANGUAGE OF THE PEOPLE: doesn't really trust the people-Luther does



THOMAS MORE & WILLIAM TYNDALE (1494-1536)
Tyndale produces first complete trans. into Eng of Bible

Tyndale arrested and burned for the offense of translating the Bible into English.



In 1535, Tyndale was arrested and jailed in the castle of Vilvoorde outside Brussels for over a year. In 1536, he was convicted of heresy and executed by strangulation, after which his body was burnt at the stake. His dying prayer was that the King of England's eyes would be opened; this seemed to find its fulfillment just two years later with Henry's authorization of the Great Bible for the Church of England, which was largely Tyndale's own work. Hence, the Tyndale Bible, as it was known, continued to play a key role in spreading Reformation ideas across the English-speaking world.

1532: death of
Archbishop Warham



Henry appoints
Thomas Cranmer
the new Archbishop of
Canterbury



Appoint Thomas Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury



By 1533, Henry has 2 advisors who are secretly Pro-Luther

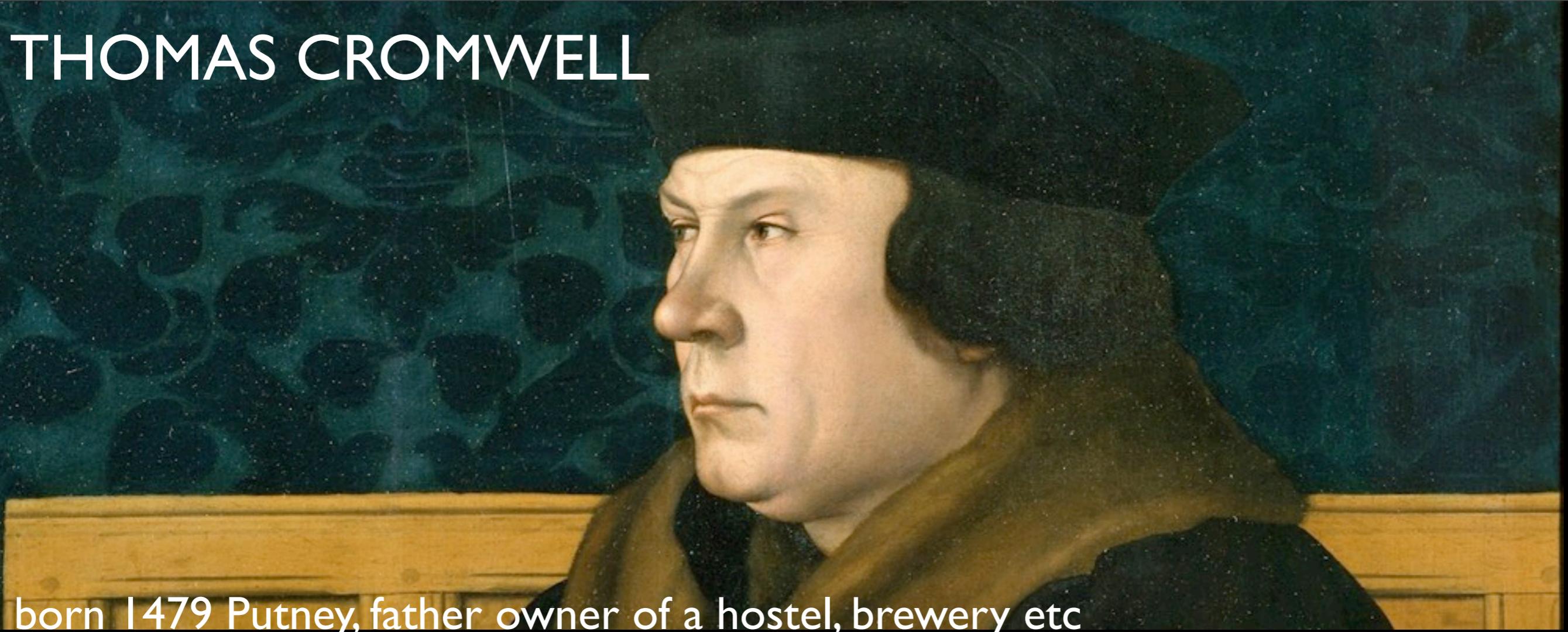


But they have to be very careful since they know it is all very dangerous; Henry wants his annulment then he wants everything to go back to where it was, but of course that will not happen. From 1533 to 1558 it will be dangerous for anyone to be a Lutheran in Eng.

THOMAS CROMWELL 1479-1540
King Henry's Principal Secretary
1530-1540



THOMAS CROMWELL



born 1479 Putney, father owner of a hostel, brewery etc

1500 Cromwell told Thomas Cranmer that he had been a "ruffian... in his young days".
As a youth, he left his family in Putney, and crossed the Channel to the continent. (1490s)

1501 Cromwell in France fighting.

1503 at the Battle of Garigliano, France vs Spain in south of Italy

1504 in Florence in household of Francesco Frescobaldi.

(comes back to England fluent in both French & Italian

1514 he is in Rome with connections to the Vatican

1515 returns to England marries, has 3 children all of whom die before he does.

1520 is residing in England with extensive contacts to France, Holland, Italy

1523 elected MP to Parliament (will serve number of different times as MP)

by 1530, he is widower and serving within the Admin of Cardinal Wolsey

1530 death of Cardinal Wolsey

1530 THE EMERGING PARTNERSHIP



Jan 25, 1533: Quiet wedding for Henry & Anne



Cranmer arranges everything

Birth of Elizabeth, September 7, 1533



Cranmer baptizes baby Elizabeth

1534: Parliament, Act of Supremacy and Oath



CROMWELL HANDLES PARLIAMMENTARY MATTERS

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.

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



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



April 1536: Anne arrested sent to Tower
CROMWELL HANDLES THE WHOLE THING

HIS
ROLE
IN
BOLEYN
MATTER
MAY HAVE
PERMANENTLY
ALIENATED
DUKE
OF
NORFOLK



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.





A. Creamer

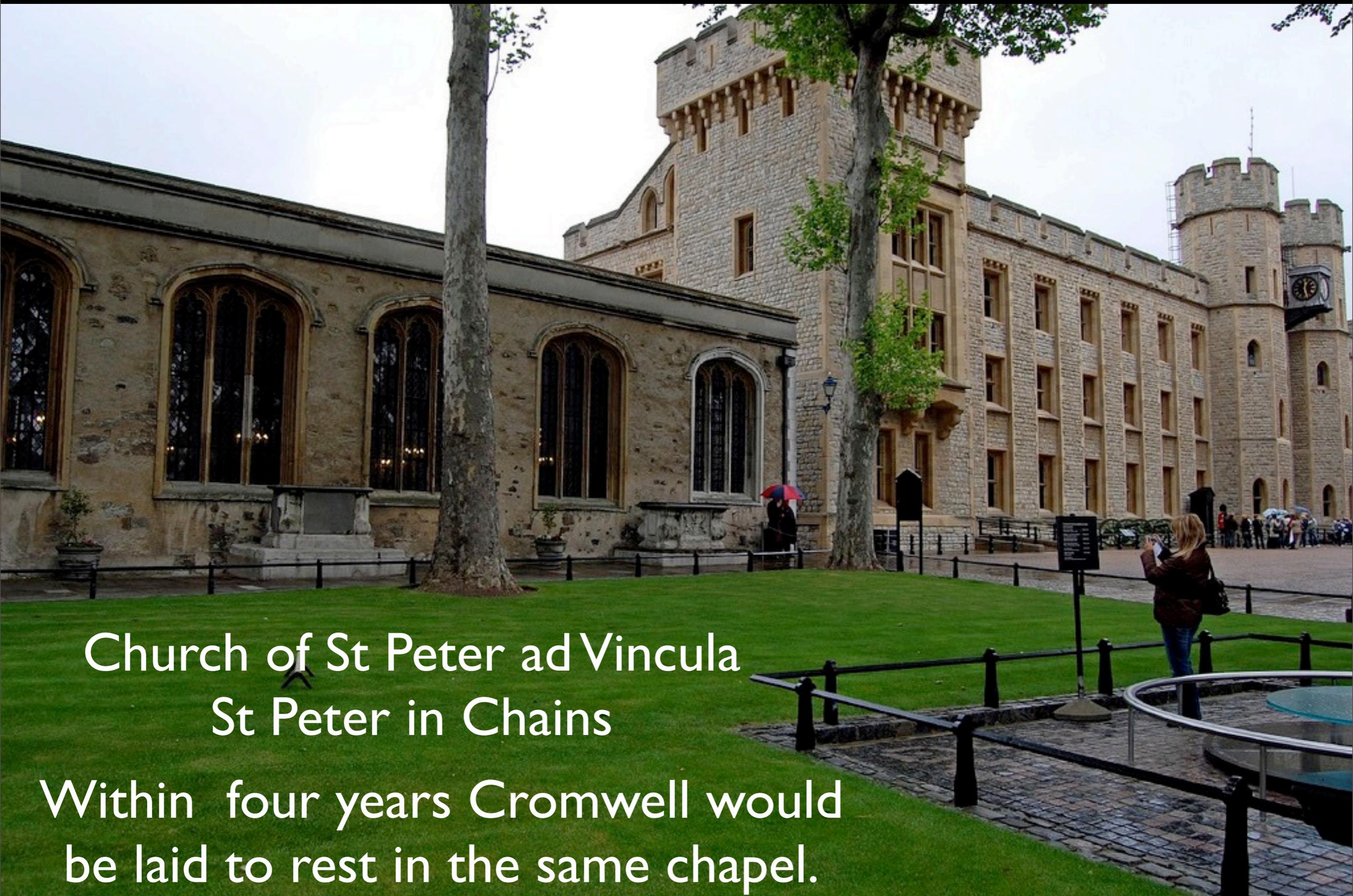
Execution of Anne Boleyn from “Anne of a Thousand Days”





On this site stood a scaffold on which were executed:

Queen Anne Boleyn Second wife of Henry VIII	19 May 1536
Margaret, Countess of Salisbury Last Plantagenet Princess	28 May 1541
Queen Katherine Howard Fifth wife of Henry VIII	13 Feb 1542
Jane, Viscountess Rochford Wife of Anne Boleyn's brother	13 Feb 1542
Lady Jane Grey Uncrowned Queen of 9 days	12 Feb 1554
Robert Devereux Earl of Essex	25 Feb 1601
Lord Hastings was also beheaded near the spot in 1483	



Church of St Peter ad Vincula St Peter in Chains

Within four years Cromwell would
be laid to rest in the same chapel.



JANE SEYMOUR

THE SEYMOURS OF WOLFHALL

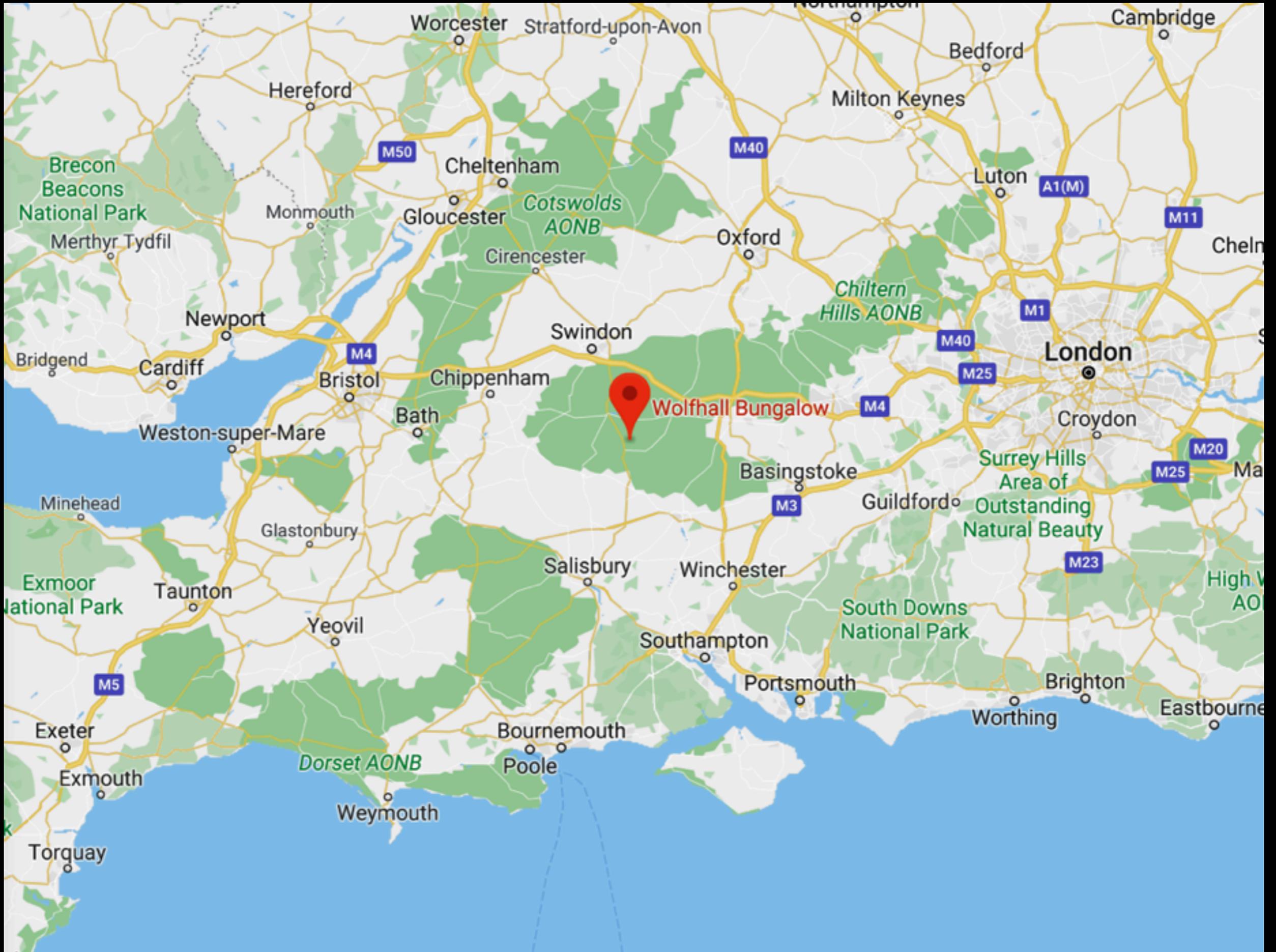
Jane Seymour (1508-1537)

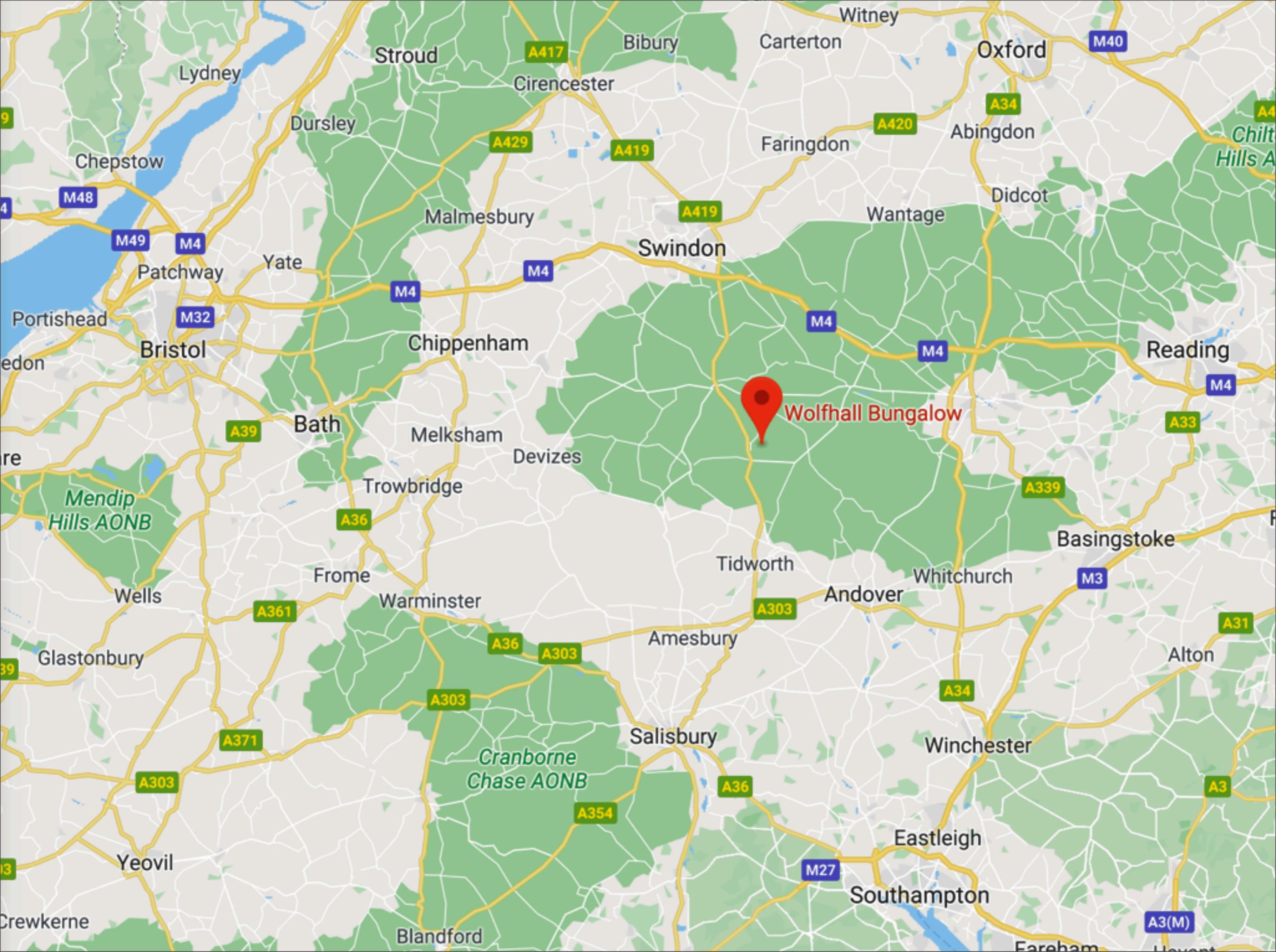
Edward Seymour (bro) Duke of Somerset (1500-1552)

Thomas Seymour (bro) (1509-1549)

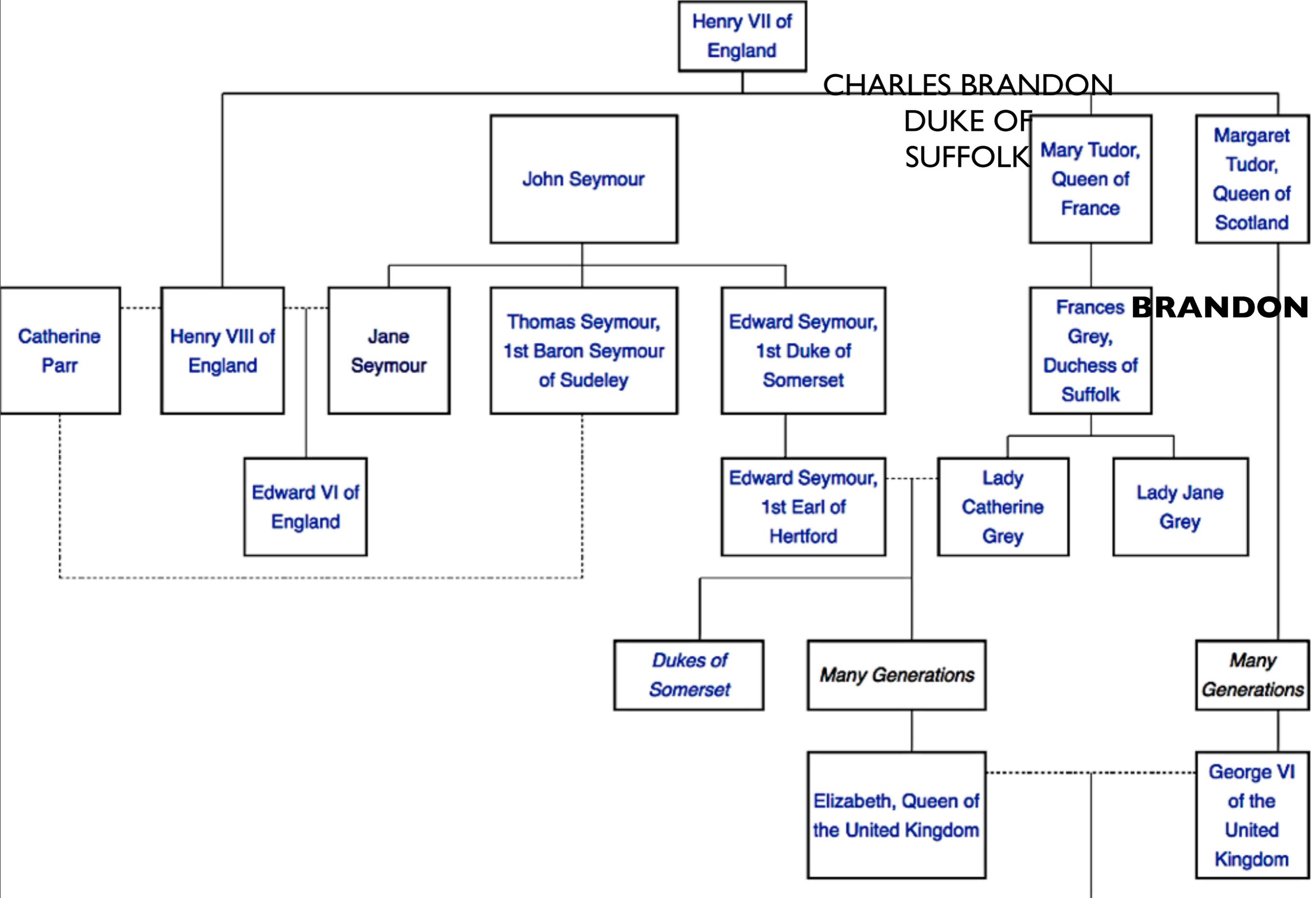
Wolfhall Rd

WOLFHALL WILTSHIRE











THE SEYMOURS OF WOLFHALL

Jane Seymour
Edward Seymour-brother
Thomas Seymour-brother

Wolfhall Rd

Henry married Jane Seymour on May 30, 1536 at Whitehall

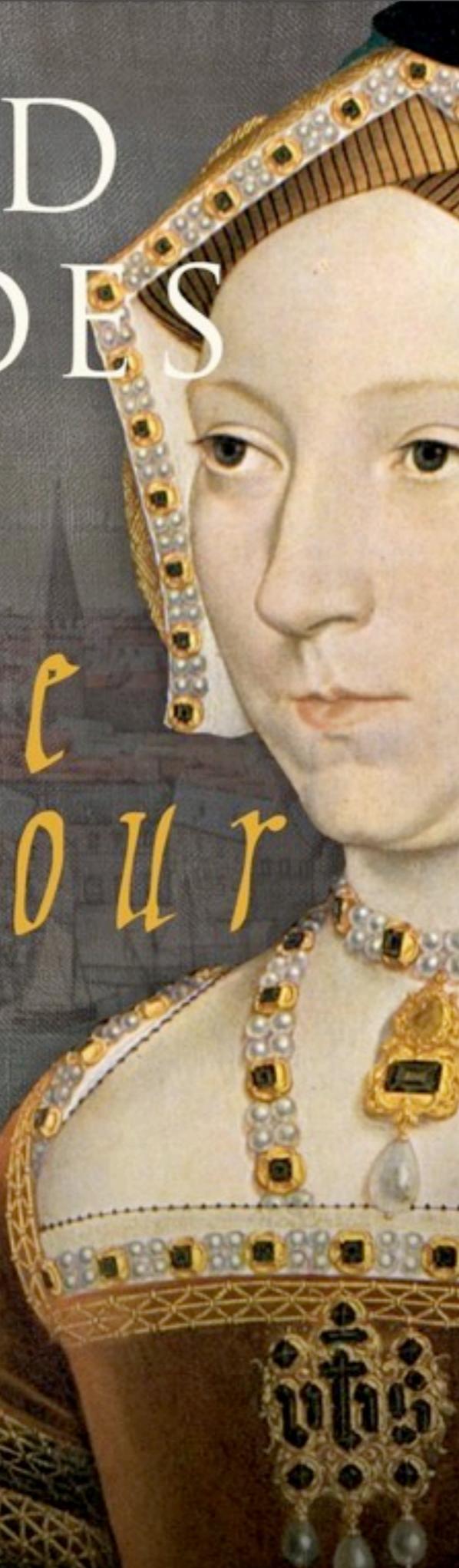


DAVID LOADES

Jane Seymour

Henry VIII's
Favourite Wife

'Neither Starkey nor
Weir has the assurance
& command of Loades'
LITERARY REVIEW









Summer
1536



Jane begins to work on reconciliation between father and daughter Princess Mary. Mary signs oath. Father-daughter reconciliation. Much joy at court. General public pleased. Mary comes to court. Becomes dear friend to Jane.

CHRISTMAS 1536 FAMILY TOGETHER



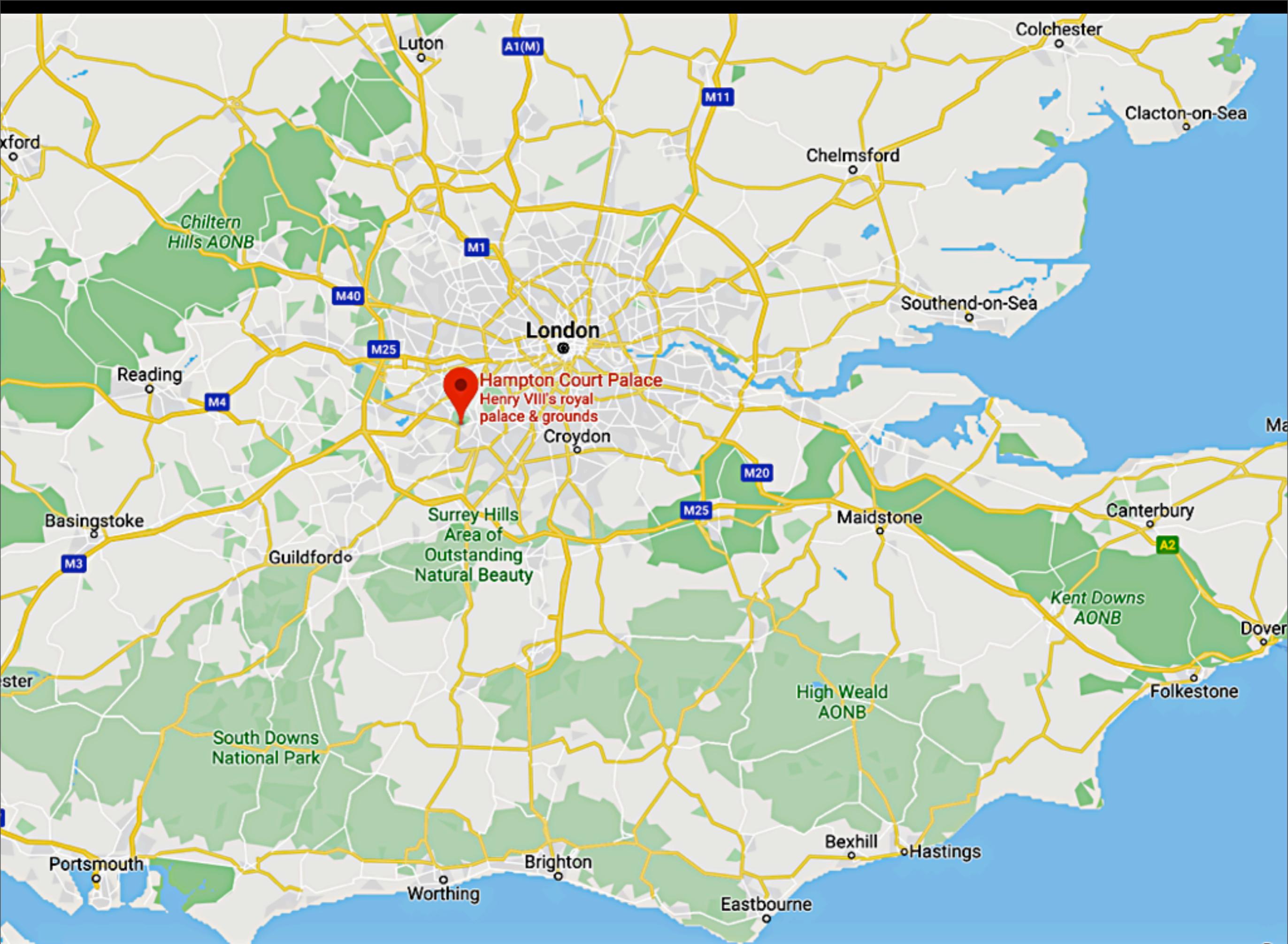
BABY ELIZ



March 1537
Jane
Seymour
pregnant.

ROYAL FAMILY MOVES TO HAMPTON COURT FOR THE BIRTH OF JANE'S CHILD









Difficult delivery Oct 1537



Birth of Prince Edward on Oct 12, after three days of labor.





EDWARD VI
Oct 12, 1537
to
July 6, 1553



PARVULE PATRISSA, PATRIÆ VIRTVTIS ET HÆRES
ESTO, NIHIL MAIUS MAXIMVS ORBIS HABET.
GNATVM VIX POSSVNT COELVM ET NATVRA DEDISSE,
HVIVS QVEM PATRIS, VICTVS HONORET HONOS.
ÆQVATO TANTVM, TANTI TV FACTA PARENTIS,
VOTA HOMINVM, VIX QVO PROGREDIANTVR, HABENT
VINCITO, VICISTI, QVOT REGES PRISCVS ADORAT
ORBIS, NEC TE QVI VINCERE POSSIT, ERIT.

And. Kneller sculp.

Jane dies on October 24, only 12 days after birth of Edward



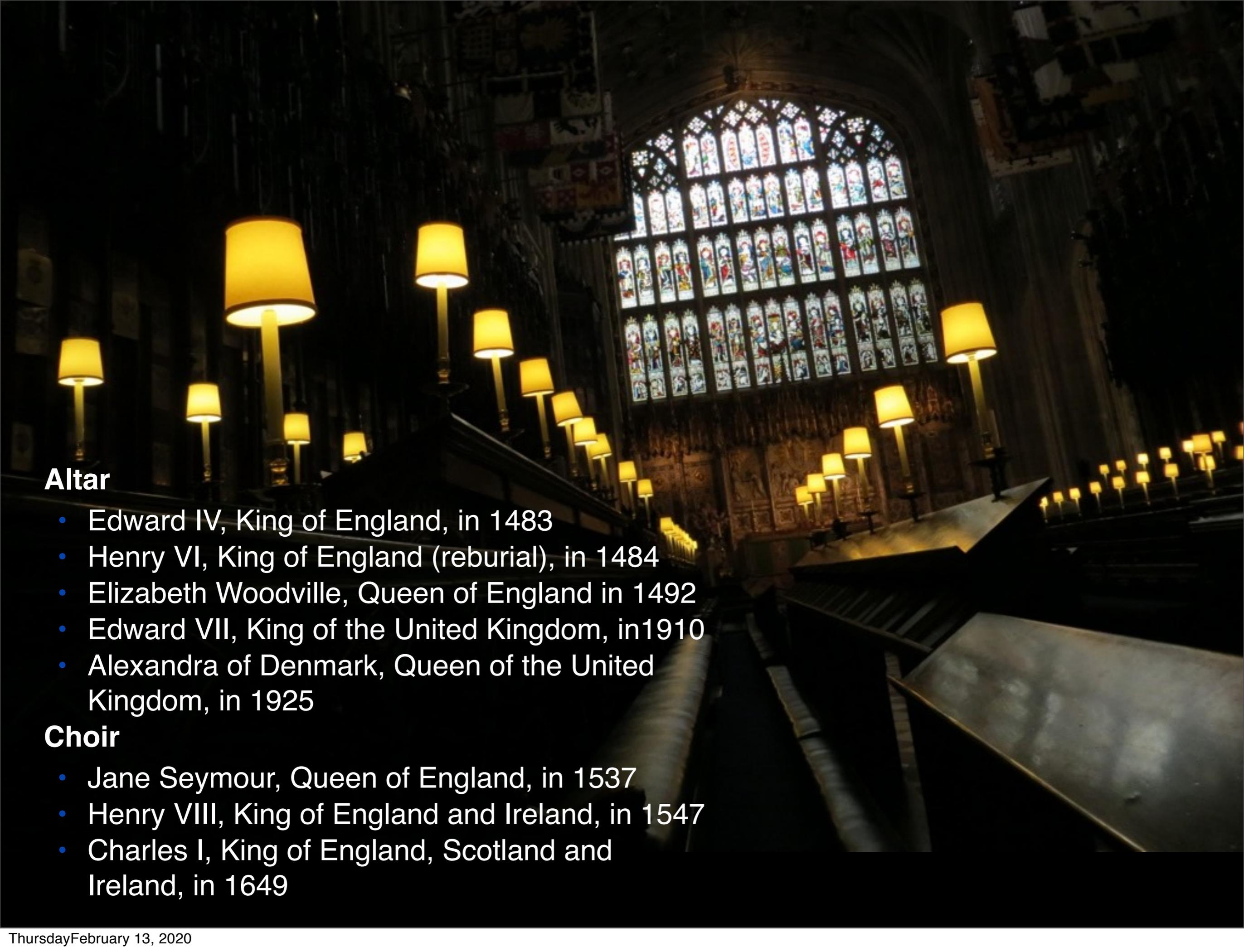




ThursdayFebruary 13, 2020



ThursdayFebruary 13, 2020



Altar

- Edward IV, King of England, in 1483
- Henry VI, King of England (reburial), in 1484
- Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of England in 1492
- Edward VII, King of the United Kingdom, in 1910
- Alexandra of Denmark, Queen of the United Kingdom, in 1925

Choir

- Jane Seymour, Queen of England, in 1537
- Henry VIII, King of England and Ireland, in 1547
- Charles I, King of England, Scotland and Ireland, in 1649



ThursdayFebruary 13, 2020



IN A VAULT
BENEATH THIS MARBLE SLAB
ARE DEPOSITED THE REMAINS
OF
JANE SEYMOUR QUEEN OF KING HENRY VIII.
- 1537 -
KING HENRY VIII.
- 1547 -
KING CHARLES I
- 1648 -
AND
AN INFANT CHILD OF QUEEN ANNE



... WAS PLACED HERE



ThursdayFebruary 13, 2020



Thursday February 13, 2020





ThursdayFebruary 13, 2020



HENRY IS DEVASTATED
REMAINS ALONE IN
ROOM FOR DAYS
ONLY SLOWLY LURED
OUT TO EAT

ALWAYS REMEMBERS
HER AS HIS BELOVED
BURIES HER NEXT
TO WHERE HE WILL
ALSO LAY IN
ST GEORGE'S
CHAPEL

THE DEATH OF JANE SEYMOUR OPENED UP THE COURT AND COUNCIL TO CROMWELL 1537-1540 HE IS IN COMPLETE CONTROL



ANNE OF CLEVES

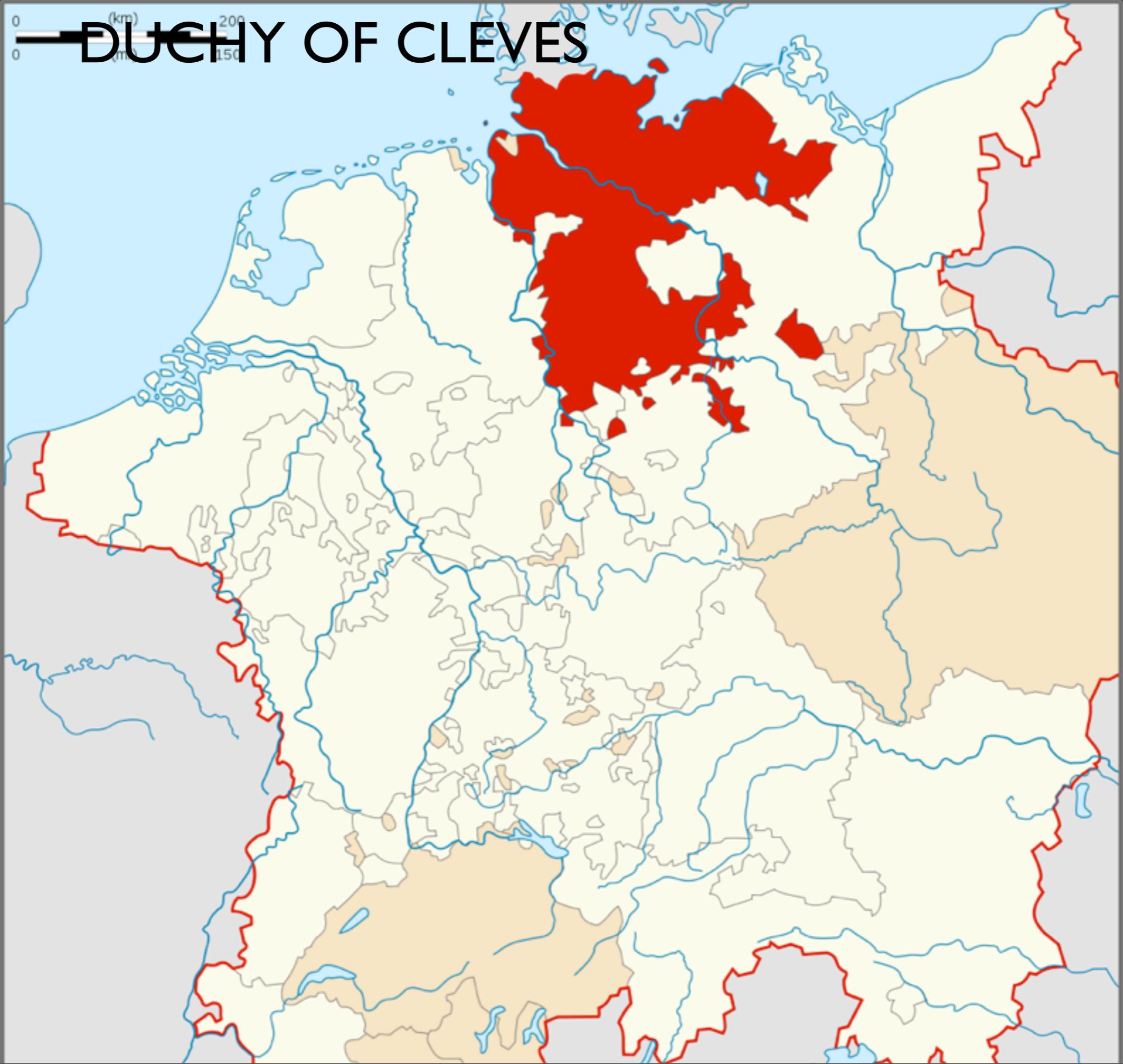
1537-1540 Cromwell will be working to keep England in the Protestant camp
His enemies: the Howards (Duke of Norfolk) & Bishop Stephen Gardiner

DUCHY OF CLEVES



IN IMAGINE ILLVSTRIS PRINCIPIS IVLII IOHANNIS DUCIS
HIZIKVS ALDEGREVER SVZATTEZ FACIEBAT
AGNO M D XL

Duke William of Cleves 1516-1592



DUCHY OF CLEVES



IN IMAGINE ILLVSTRIS PRINCIPIS IVLII IOHANNIS DUCIS
HIZIKVS ALDEGREVER SVZATTEZ FACIEBAT
AGNO M D XL

Duke William of Cleves 1516-1592

HANS HOLBEIN THE YOUNGER, 1497-1543







PARVULE PATRISSA, PATRIÆ VIRTVTIS ET HÆRES
ESTO, NIHIL MAIUS MAXIMVS ORBIS HABET.
GNATVM VIX POSSVNT COELVM ET NATVRA DEDISSE,
HVIVS QVEM PATRIS, VICTVS HONORET HONOS.
ÆQVATO TANTVM, TANTI TV FACTA PARENTIS,
VOTA HOMINVM, VIX QVO PROGREDIANTVR, HABENT
VINCITO, VICISTI, QVOT REGES PRISCVS ADORAT
ORBIS, NEC TE QVI VINCERE POSSIT, ERIT.

Handwritten signature

Young Hans (right) and his brother drawn by their father









JANE
SEYMOUR



Anne
of
Cleves
1515-
1557

ANNE OF CLEVES
1515-1557







Holbein and Anne





A portrait of Anne in the 1540s by Bartholomäus Bruyn the elder.



A portrait of Anne in the 1540s by Bartholomäus Bruyn the elder



Anne was described by the French ambassador, Charles de Marillac, as tall and slim, "of middling beauty and of very assured and resolute countenance". She was fair haired and was said to have had a lovely face.

Henry and Anne married Jan 6, 1540



HE'S JUST NOT THAT INTO YOU.

LUCKY YOU.

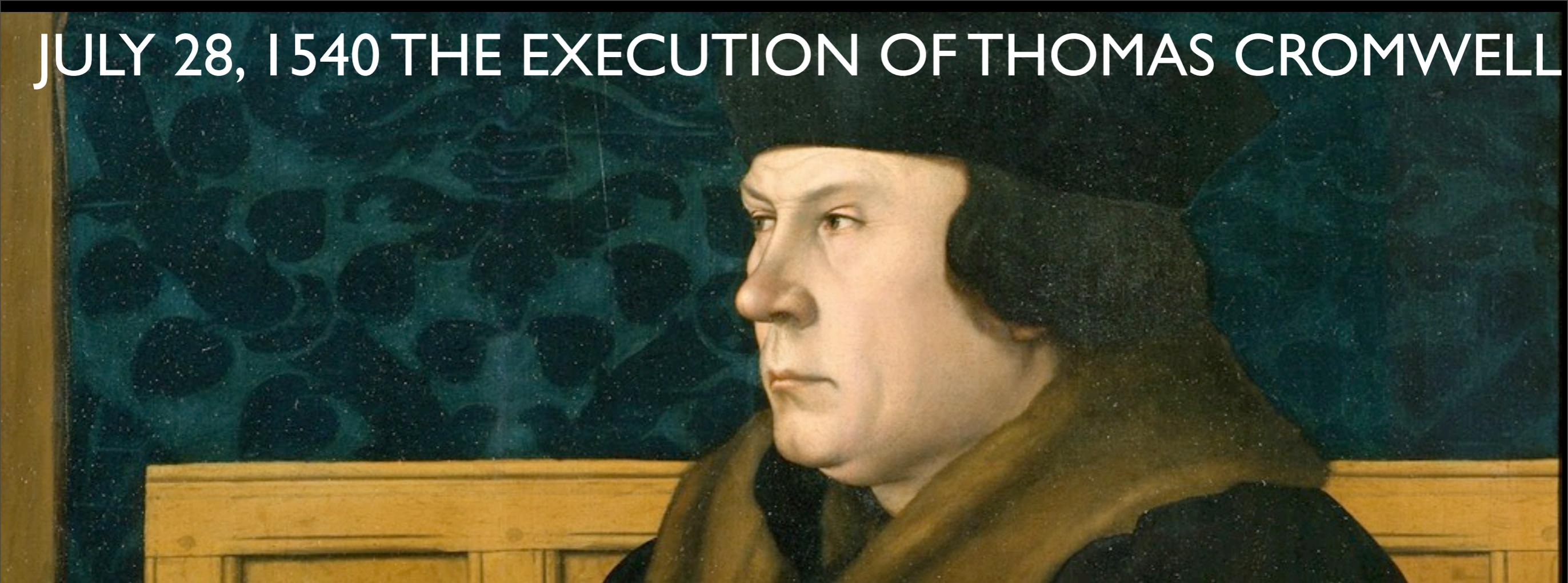
Henry and Anne marriage annulled on July 9, 1540



**HENRY GIVES ANNE OF CLEVES HEVER CASTLE
SHE IS VERY HAPPY IN HER RETIREMENT
BECOMES ONE OF HENRY'S GREAT FRIENDS**



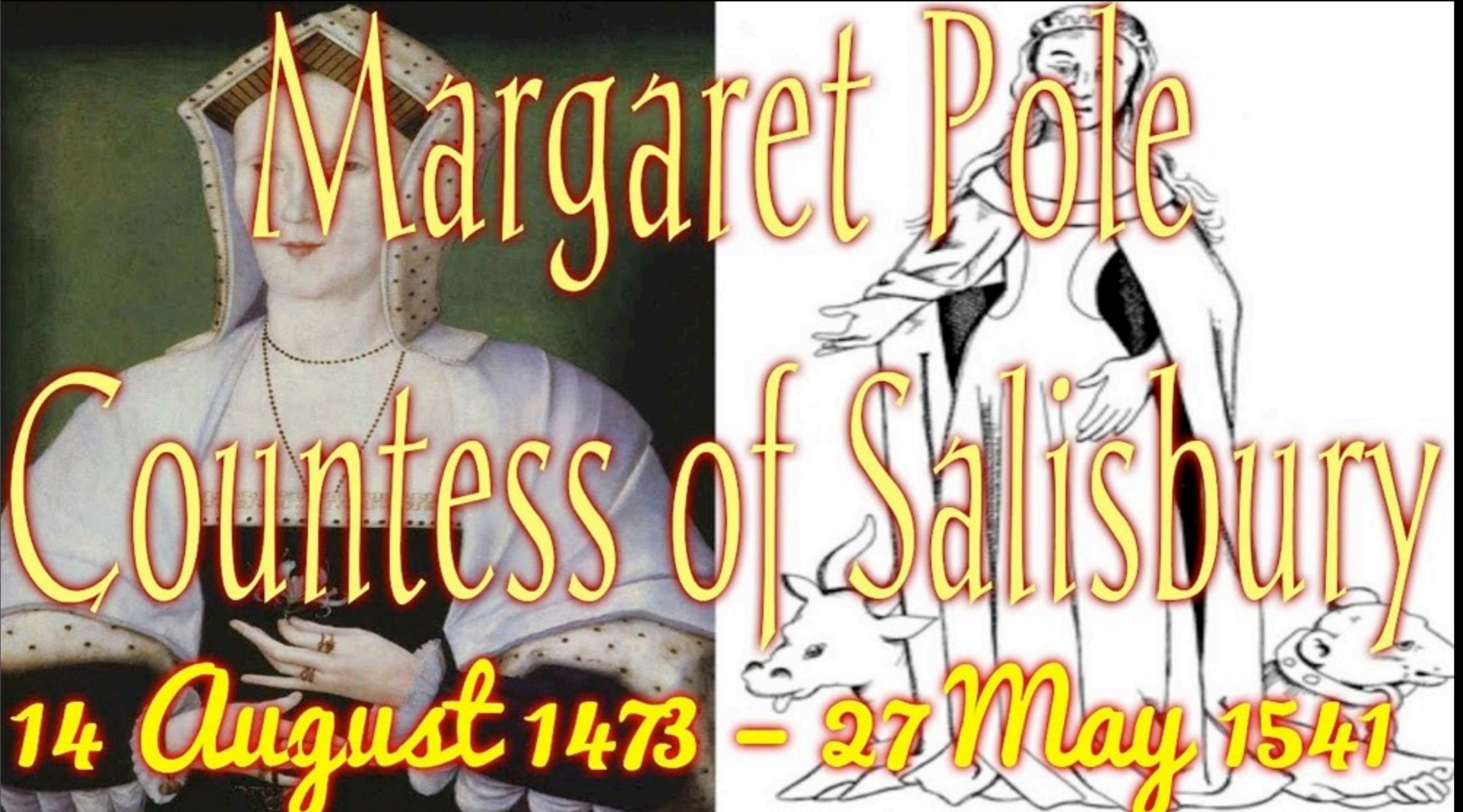
JULY 28, 1540 THE EXECUTION OF THOMAS CROMWELL



July 30, 1540, Burn Robert Barnes
Most prominent Lutheran in England
Had been Henry's envoy to Luther
Had been Henry's envoy to Cleves
Now Henry turns on the Protestants.



MAY 27, 1541 EXECUTION OF GRAND OLD
DUCHESS OF SALISBURY
The last of the Plantagenets



1540: THE ECLIPSE OF CRANMER-CROMWELL



THE TRIUMPH OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC FACTION AT THE COURT OF HENRY VIII "STOP THE REFORMATION"

THOMAS
HOWARD
DUKE OF
NORFOLK
1473-1554



ASSESSING THOMAS CROMWELL



THOMAS CROMWELL THE MODERN POLITICIAN



1. The emergence of the modern state. (central admin. justice / army /)
2. The emergence of modern diplomacy.
3. The creation of the modern standing army. (vs feudal levy)
4. The creation of modern taxation. (vs feudal)
5. The creation of modern religion. (National / Protestant / democratic)
6. The creation of modern democratic ideas of republican government in Europe and the theoretical literature that accompanies the experiments. (Machiavelli / Guicciardini).
7. The creation of modern historiography. Standards / documents / theories. (Machiavelli / Guicciardini)



HISTORY OF ENGLAND, WINTER QUARTER WEEK FOURTEEN HENRY & CRANMER

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