

A Level History

OCR History A H505

(AS H105)

HENRY TUDOR, EARL OF RICHMOND, WAS PROCLAIMED KING HENRY VII OF ENGLAND AFTER THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD IN 1485 WHEN RICHARD III WAS SLAIN. HE RULED FOR 24 YEARS.



Unit Y136

British Period Study and Enquiry.

1485-1558: The Early Tudors

Booklet 1: Henry VII: 1485-1509



TARGETS

Aspirational

Target Grade:



Journey Through the Early Tudors 1485-1558



Topic	Booklet section completed	Assessment marks/ grades	Revision materials created	Confidence? ☺☹☹
The government of Henry and threats to his rule				
Henry's claim to the throne.				
Yorkist opposition; Lovel, Stafford and Suffolk, the Pretenders, Simnel and Warbeck.				
Relations with the nobility; rewards and punishments.				
Royal finances and their administration, opposition to taxation in Yorkshire and Cornwall.				
Administration, the personnel, Councils, local government and parliament.				
Henry VII's Foreign Policy				
England's position in Europe in 1485 and Henry VII's aims.				
Relations with Burgundy, France, Scotland and Spain.				
Treaties of Medina del Campo, Redon, Etaples, and Ayton.				
Marriage negotiations; trade agreements, including Magnus Intercuses and Malus Intercuses.				
Henry VIII and Wolsey				
Henry VIII's personality				
Henry VIII's role in government to 1529.				
Aims and policies in foreign affairs to 1529.				
Wolsey's administration of government, finances, law and social reforms; the church and its condition under Wolsey, the divorce and Wolsey's fall.				
The Reign of Henry VIII after 1529				
Religious change and opposition				
Religious legislation in the 1530s and 1540s, the Dissolution of the Monasteries and the Pilgrimage of Grace.				
The rise and fall of Thomas Cromwell.				
The extent of Henry VIII's role in government in the 1540s.				
Faction in 1540s.				
Foreign policy in the 1540s; war with France and Scotland and its impact.				

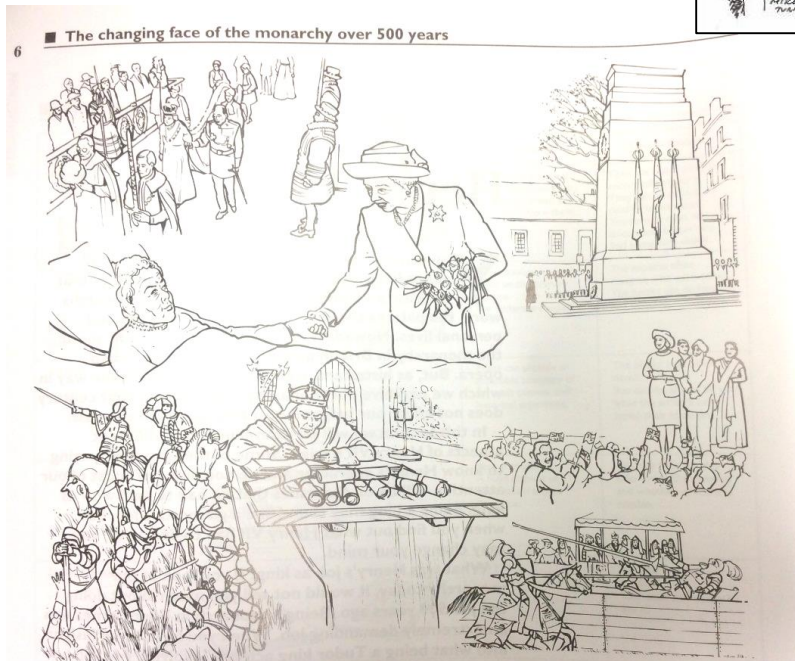
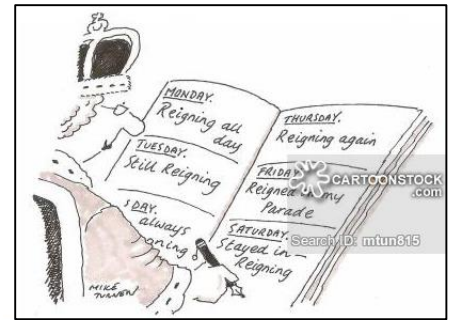
Section 1: Introduction to Tudor England

There is a really useful “Gateway to England 1485-1547” page in your textbook. You will find it on page 5.

Task 1: The differences between the monarchy now and today.

The nature of the monarchy has changed somewhat since the Tudors.

a) Look at the picture below and spot the differences between the monarchy now and then.



b) Division of responsibilities.

Colour code this table to show which responsibilities belong to modern day monarchy and which would belong to the Tudor monarchs (and which would belong to both)

Saving the souls of the people.	Advising and warning the government.	Looking after the welfare of the people.
Being the representative of the country, hosting foreign dignitaries.	Finding people that they trust to give them advice.	Dealing with any nobility that get threatening.
Making sure they remain the monarch and securing the succession for their family.	Representing charities, working with them, supporting them.	Best avoid being attacked/invaded by foreign countries and maintaining diplomatic relations with allies.
Maintaining law and order.	Conferring honours on those who have given service of their countries.	
Dealing with those who don't see a point to the monarchy.	Raising enough money to achieve aims.	Persuading people of their right to the throne.

Task 2: Britain in 1500

There are some resources on the History website (<http://history-groby.weebly.com/>) to help you with this task. You can either find them on there, or you can scan the QR codes to take you directly to the resources. You will need to access YouTube and to be able to open PDF files (which will open on most smartphones/ e-readers/ tablets without the need for a separate app).

You are also very welcome to do your own research, or to add to those resources with your own research. Any issues with your homework: email Ana Hall at ahall@grobycoll.com.

This method of note-taking is called the Cornell method of note-taking and requires you to select information from your reading/ lectures/ notes etc. in order to answer the key questions that guide your learning. You can still use colours, images etc. and is a good way to organise notes for revision. You will need to copy this table on a separate sheet of paper so you have more space- just put the work inside your booklet when complete. You should only have an A4 page of notes and you should think about how you can show links between the questions.

The resources are:

Britain in 1500 reading



The Wars of the Roses



The Wars of the Roses YouTube



How stable did Britain seem economically leading up to 1485?	
How stable did Britain seem politically leading up to 1855?	
What influence did the Church have on the lives of the people during this period?	
How could you describe the lives of the ordinary British people during this period?	
What problems might Henry VII have to deal with as Britain's new king?	



You might find it helpful to do some extra research/ reading into the War of the Roses even though it doesn't directly link to our specification. A good starting point is the TED-ED lesson on this subject which contains some extra reading in the 'Dig Deeper' section. <http://ed.ted.com/lessons/the-wars-that-inspired-game-of-thrones-alex-gendler>

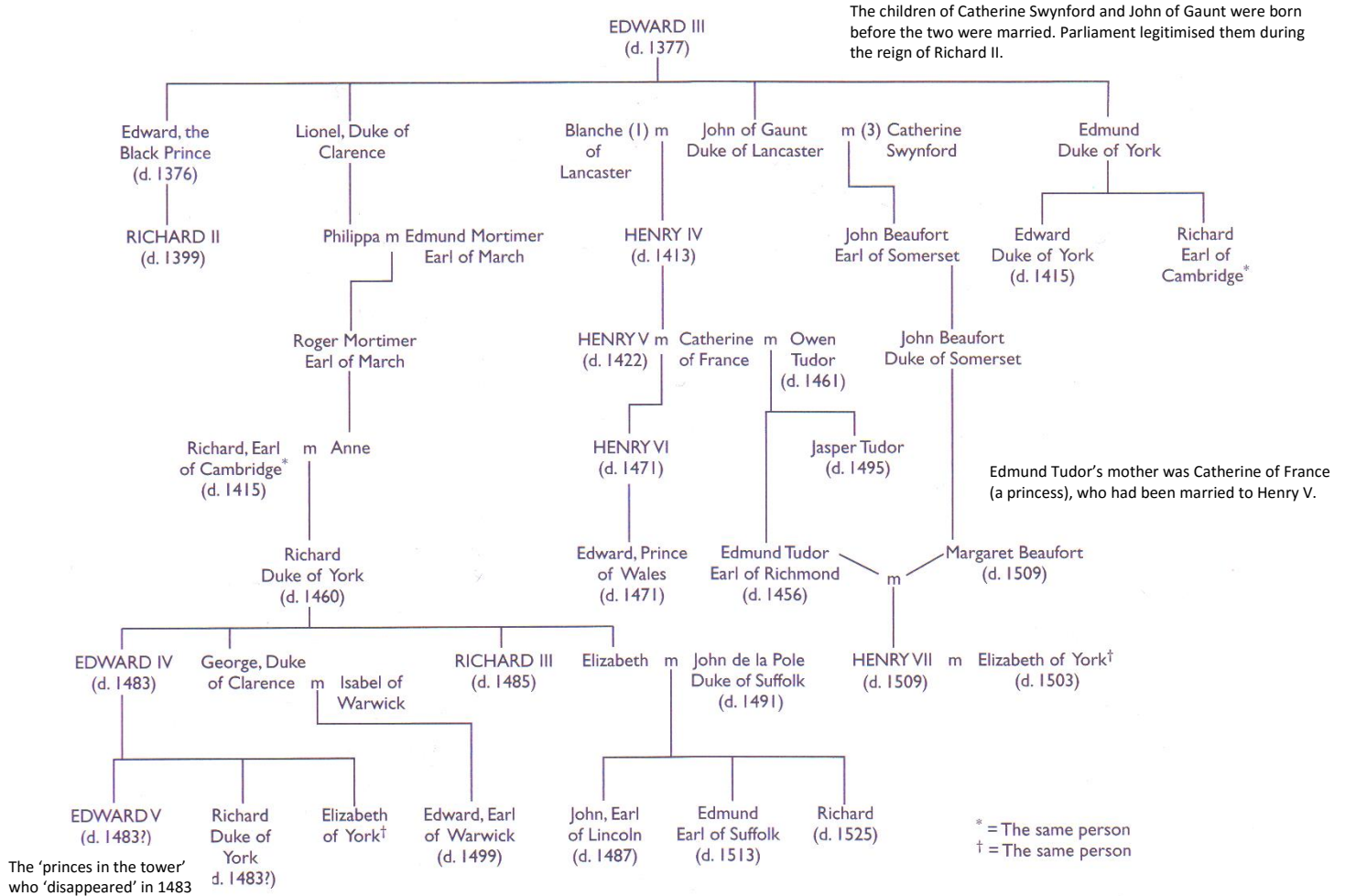
The government of Henry VII and threats to his rule

Section 2: Henry's Claim to, and Challenges to, the Throne



Task 1: Henry's Claim to the Throne

Below is a copy of Henry's family tree. You will also find a version on page 8 of your textbook.



Answer the questions to determine how strong Henry's claim to the throne was.

a) Does he satisfy the following conditions?


Condition	Yes	No	Close	Is there anyone else who satisfies these conditions better?
Legitimate issue of sovereign?				
Male (for preference- not essential)?				
Eldest son? (the eldest goes from left to right- so the first born son will be on the left)				

b) How far descended from a monarch is he? (how many generations are between him and his nearest kingly ancestor?)


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c) What happens in 1471 that strengthens Henry's claim to the throne?


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d) Is there anybody else who could possibly claim the throne? Do they have stronger claim?


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e) How does Henry strengthen his claim to the throne?


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f) What did this mean for opposition to Henry's reign? (Have a think about it, but you can also take a look at page 7 of your textbook).


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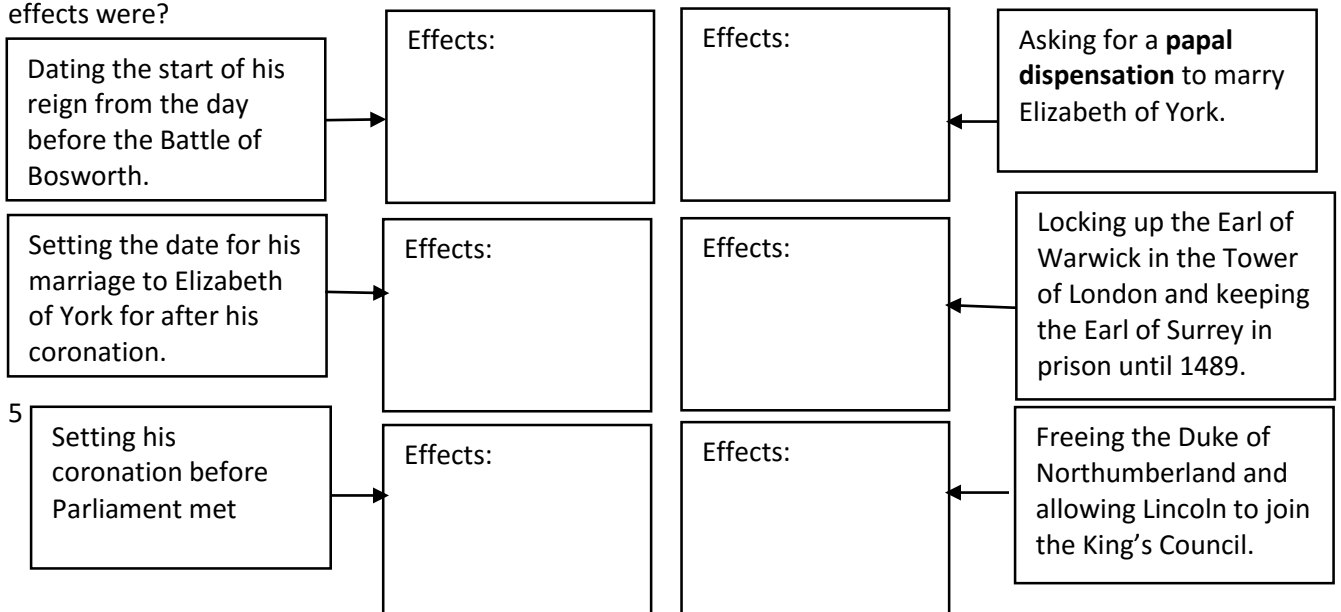
Another extra reading to do. Can you add any extra notes to your conclusions? Check it out on the History website for Henry VII's claim to the throne or scan the QR code here.



Task 2: Henry VII moves to secure his position

a) Use page 9 of your textbook to help you with this task.

Below are the immediate attempts by Henry to secure his position. Can you explain what their effects were?



b) Decide whether the following statements about Henry's position are strengths or weaknesses.


Statement	Strength or weakness?
The country was weary of war and would support a king who offered peace and stability- even if his claim was not a strong one.	
Spent fourteen years in exile after the Lancastrian defeat at Tewkesbury in 1471 during the Wars of the Roses. Virtually unknown.	
It is likely that many thought, due to his weak claim and lack of knowledge of the country that his reign was unlikely to last.	
Henry was replacing an (allegedly) unpopular king, who was dead and this may have been a reason for not kicking up to much of a fuss.	
Henry was not dependent on another noble family (as Edward IV had been on the Woodvilles), alienating many of the noble families).	

Task 3: It's a Conspiracy- challenges to Henry's throne

Part 1: The Lovell Conspiracy, 1486

Within the year, Yorkists began rebelling against Henry. Henry decided to demonstrate his kingship by embarking on a royal progress to the north. It was in the Midlands, the north and Wales where the Yorkists were particularly strong.

Use page 10 to complete the box of information.

Who?	
What happened?	
Why?	
Why did it fail?	
What were the consequences for Henry?	

Part 2: The First Pretender- the Simnel rebellion, beginning autumn 1486.

You may remember the Earl of Warwick from Henry's family tree, and how he had a stronger claim to the throne than Henry himself.

Part 3: The Yorkshire Rebellion 1489

Read the section on the Yorkshire Rebellion in your textbook (page 11) and then complete the true or false exercise below.

If false, make sure that you correct it.

*There are references to Henry's foreign policy within this section. Feel free to look them up now, but you don't need a detailed knowledge of it to work through this section.

	Statement	True or False?	Correction (if false)
1	Henry was trying to raise money to aid Brittany in its struggle against France.		
2	Parliament had granted Henry a subsidy of £100,000 but actually- little was raised.		
3	Yorkshire was happy to pay more for the tax. It seemed reasonable, because they had a good harvest in 1488. They also were not concerned that other northern counties had been exempted from the tax because they were expected to defend the northern border against Scottish attacks.		
4	Yorkshire was happy to pay the tax, even though they, in the north of England were much less likely to be attacked than southern counties.		
5	Many regions in England felt that local, regional matters were more important than national politics. Therefore they were inclined to work towards their own interests rather than those of the country.		
6	Henry was happy to negotiate with these complaints.		
7	When the Earl of Northumberland tried to collect the tax he was murdered. This may have been because he appeared to support the tax, but there is evidence to suggest that it was caused by the Lancastrians.		
8	The subsequent rebellion was led by Sir John Egremont- a Yorkist and illegitimate member of the Percy family (see page 11 for why that is important).		
9	The murder of a royal official trying to implement an unpopular policy was unusual. There were many other ways protestors could show how unhappy they were with a policy- e.g. Twitter.		
10	The rising was easily crushed by a royal army and the money was collected.		
11	It was a clear sign that ruling the north required compromise, as royal authority was weak and could soon be challenged.		
12	This was recognised by Henry as he appointed the Earl of Surrey as his representative in the north- he had no vested interest and his loyalty was secure because if he was successful, he would get his estates back.		



CHALLENGE 1: A ranking challenge- can you at this point, **explain which of these threats to Henry is the most threatening?** Put them in order- most threatening to least threatening, with an explanation.

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CHALLENGE 2: **Why does Henry keep getting so many threats to his throne?** Write a paragraph that explains this, using as much evidence of Henry's weaknesses as you can.

Part 4: The Warbeck Rising 1491-1498


TASK: Use the comic strip above, plus pages 13-14 of your textbook to answer the following questions.

<p>Perkin Warbeck was born in Tournai in the Netherlands in 1475. He became a servant for a Yorkist, Sir Edward Brampton, in 1485 and developed a consuming interest in the Yorkist court.</p> 	<p>In 1490 he became a model for a prosperous clothier. He impressed everyone with his handsome appearance and princely bearing. The following year, his employer took him to Ireland with another Yorkist, John Taylor, to impersonate Richard, Edward IV's younger son.</p> 	<p>Most Irish lords, including, crucially, Kildare, refused to give Warbeck their backing. Henry dispatched troops to Ireland, so ...</p> 
<p>Warbeck travelled to France in 1492, where Charles VIII received him as a prince.</p> 	<p>Henry and Charles signed the Treaty of Etaples in November 1492 agreeing not to shelter rebels, so ...</p> 	<p>In 1493 Warbeck was forced to go to the court of Margaret of Burgundy. She tutored him in the ways of the Yorkist court.</p> 
<p>In 1493 Archduke Philip assumed control of Burgundy. Henry protested to him about the harbouring of Warbeck. When Philip ignored the protest, Henry imposed a trade ban.</p> 	<p>Warbeck is welcomed at the court of the new Holy Roman Emperor, Maximilian. Warbeck promised that if he died before becoming king, his 'claim' would fall to Maximilian.</p> 	<p>In 1494 Henry's spies uncovered English conspirators among the Government. The most prominent one was Sir William Stanley, who was executed in February 1495.</p> 
<p>In July 1495, Warbeck failed in his attempt to land at Deal. He fled to Ireland and enlisted the support of the Earl of Desmond. He was driven out by Sir Edward Poynings, so ...</p> 	<p>Warbeck fled to Scotland in 1495 and was given a royal welcome by James IV. He married James's cousin, Lady Catherine Gordon. James supported an unsuccessful invasion of England in September.</p> 	<p>James IV signed the Truce of Ayton with Henry VII, so Warbeck had to move again, this time to Ireland. The Irish rejected him in July 1497, so ...</p> 
<p>Warbeck landed in Cornwall to profit from the antagonism felt towards Henry following the Cornish rebellion (1497), but he received little support and was arrested.</p> 	<p>In 1498 Warbeck was transferred to the Tower.</p> 	<p>Warbeck and the Earl of Warwick were said to be involved in an escape attempt and both were executed.</p> 

a) What were the roles of the following people within the Warbeck Conspiracy?

Perkin Warbeck 	Margaret of Burgundy 	Charles VIII of France 	Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian 
Sir William Stanley 	Lord Chamberlain 	James IV of Scotland 	

b) What was this such a problematic cast of characters for Henry?




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c) Why was the Warbeck plot unsuccessful?



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a) What did the failure reveal about the stability of Henry VII's regime now?



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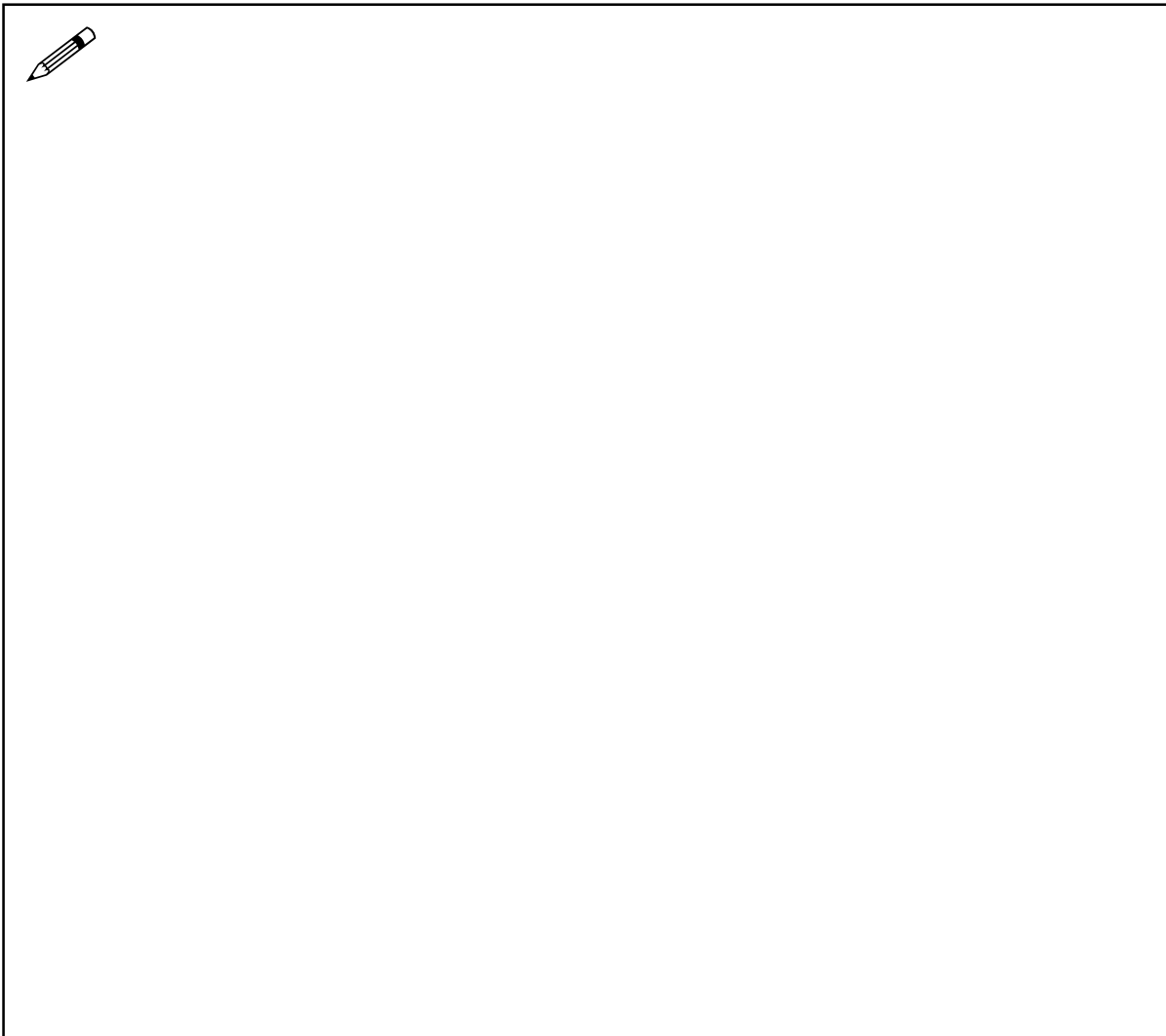
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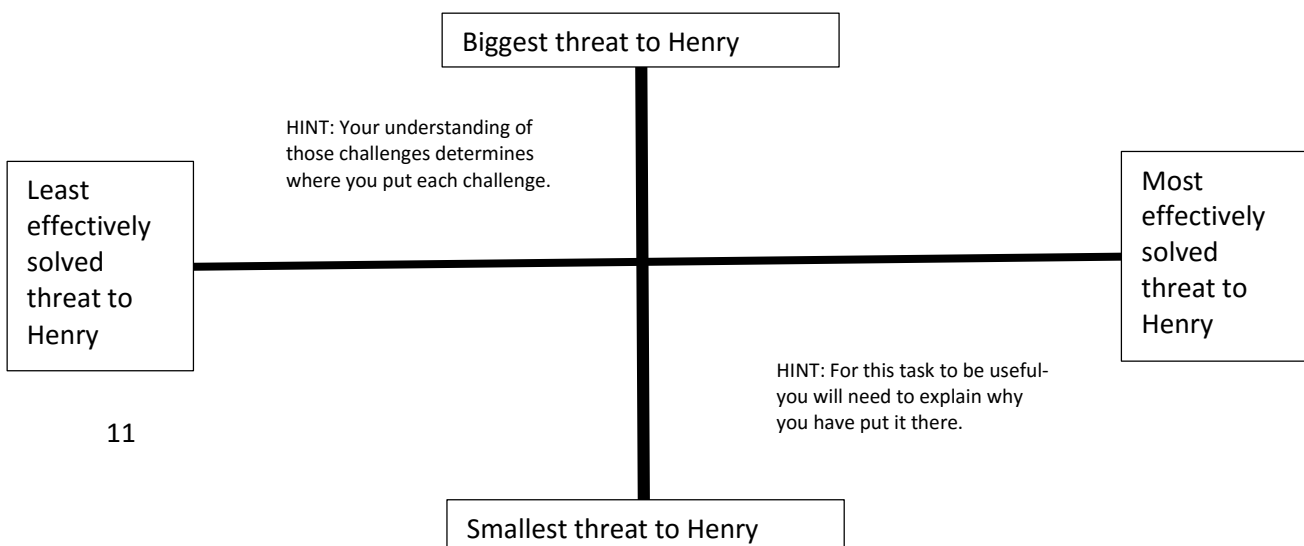
Part 5: The Cornish Rebellion, 1497.

Use this space to make your own notes about the Cornish rebellion. Use images/ words/ diagrams/... any method that you like to record your notes but ensure that you **highlight any similarities between the Cornish Rebellion and the other uprisings you have studied.**



Analysis Task: The Challenges to the Throne.

a) You have now completed your notes on the challenges to Henry VII's throne. On a piece of blank A4 paper (for preference) copy and complete the following diagram.

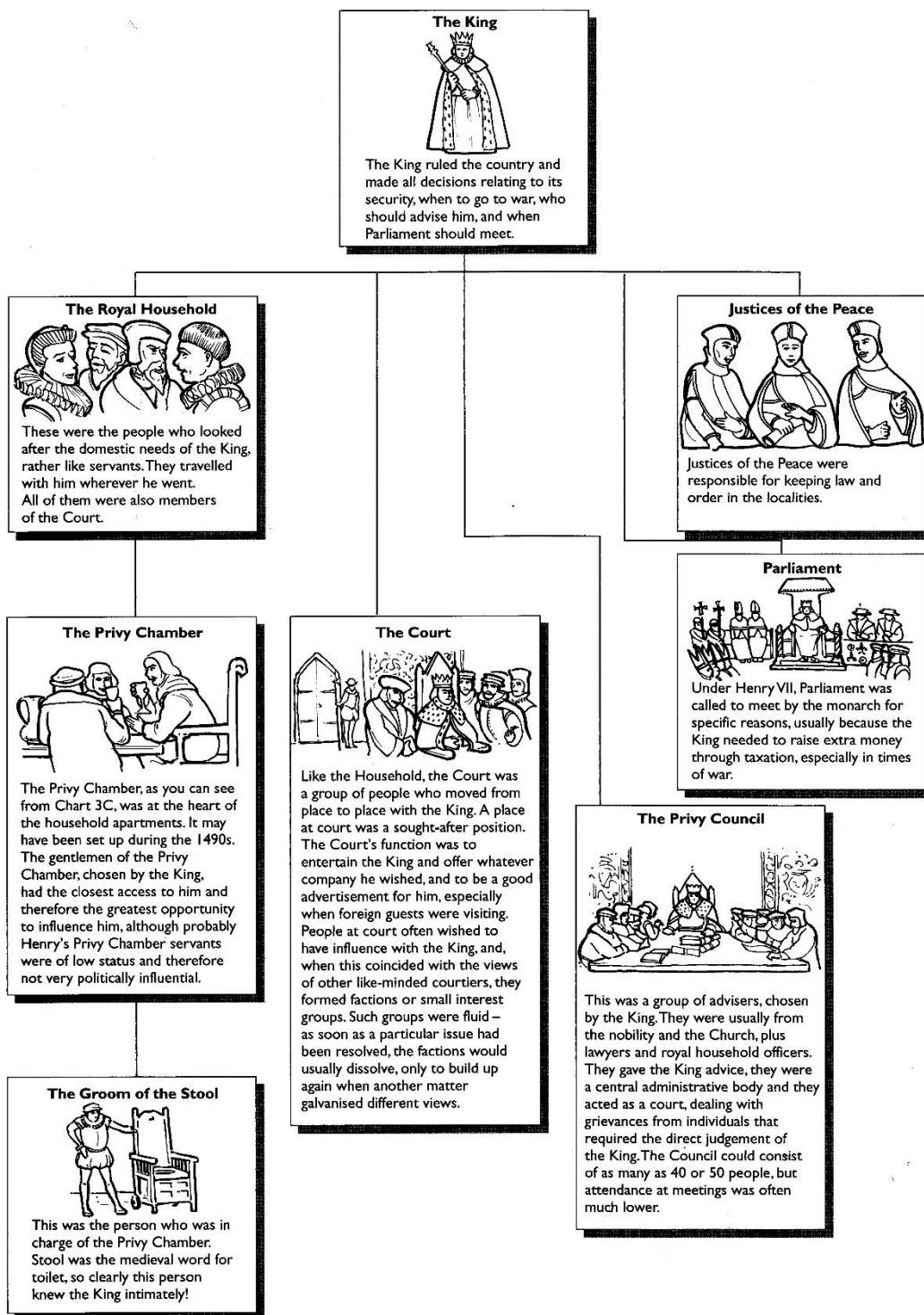




The government of Henry VII and threats to his rule

Section 3: How did Henry VII retain control over the country?

During the course of this section, you might find it helpful to refer to this diagram, which contains a simple and helpful diagram on how Henry's household worked. You may need to add groups to it. You may also find it helpful to annotate the diagram with key people, or events where appropriate.






You could also make a list of the differences between this and how Government works today.

TASK 1 Did Henry VII effectively reduce the power of the nobility?

You will need pages 15-18 to complete the following tasks

a) From what you have already learned, why did Henry VII need to reduce the power of the nobility?



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b) Now see what you can add to it from page 15, using a purple pen of progress.



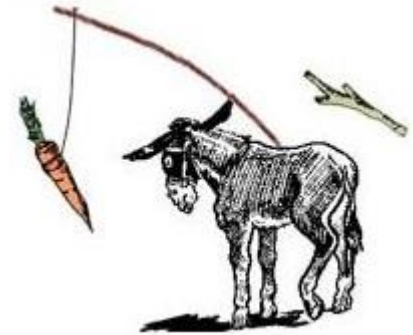
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c) The Carrot, the Stick and the Nobility

The carrot and the stick is a metaphor used for how people are motivated to work. It works by imagining trying to get a donkey to move forward. You can do so by using rewards as an incentive (e.g. the carrot) or the threat of punishment (being beaten by a stick). The presumably stubborn donkey will move forward to get the lovely carrot and move forward to avoid the harsh stick.



Using page 16-17 of the textbook, you will need to find out about the following ways Henry VII attempted to control the monarchy.

Annotate the carrot and the stick on page 15 of the booklet with those methods (depending on if they are a reward or a punishment).

Your methods are:

Limiting the number of nobles created.	Re-establishment of the Order of the Garter.	Changing patronage- so it was issued because of loyal service, not in the hope or expectation of it.	
Bonds and recognisances.	Summons to the King's Council or Great Council.	Proclamations that required a license to retain local fighting forces.	
Acts of Attainder.	Increasing the number of Attainders.	Limiting the amount of patronage.	Insisting on feudal rights.
Regaining former crown land from nobles (Act of Resumption)			

The Carrot, the Stick and the Nobility



COMPULSORY CHALLENGE 1: Annotate these methods further with how effectively they controlled the nobility. Make sure that you add evidence.

CHALLENGE 2: Can you think of any other examples of carrot and stick in History/ on TV programmes/ in your own lives?

b) How popular were Henry's changes?



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Task 3: Henry VII's restoration of royal authority in the regions.

a) How did the Yorkshire and Cornish rebellions demonstrate that England was more regionalist than a united nation?



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b) Complete the boxes below with how Henry VII took control of those regions (page 19-20).

The North	Wales	Ireland

Task 4: Local Government under Henry VII

Use page 20 to complete the following tasks:


a) How had Edward IV tried to maintain law and order?



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b) What effect had that had on the nobility?



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c) What was Henry's problem with this? How did it work in the west and north Midlands?



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d) What were Justices of the Peace? What did they do?



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e) How did that help to break the power of the nobility?




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f) What weaknesses did they have and what effect did that have on Henry?



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Task 5: The Importance of Parliament

a) Look at the information on page 20-21 about Parliament. What are the similarities and differences between Tudor Parliament and Parliament today?

Similarities	Differences

b) What conclusions can you draw about the importance of Parliament from this table?


Date of Parliament	Length of session.
1485-6	3 months
1487	1 month
1489	1.5 months
1491	0.5 months
1495	2 months
1497	2 months
1504	2.5 months



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c) Why was Parliament so infrequently called and why for such short periods?



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d) How important was Parliament to Henry?



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Task 3: Analysis Task (to be done in class)

Below are a number of statements about Henry VII. Plot them on the TRUTHOMETER.

- a) "Henry VII successfully curtailed the power of the nobility."
- b) "Henry VII returned law and order to and England torn by the Wars of the Roses."
- c) "Henry VII was a terrible king. Truly awful."
- d) "The nobility were important to maintaining law and order in England."
- e) "Henry VII was more reliant on the stick than the carrot in keeping England peaceful and under his control."

Write a brief explanation, with some evidence to say why you have placed this statement where you have.



The government of Henry VII and threats to his rule

Section 4: How successfully did Henry VII restore royal finances?



A useful guide to money in Tudor times

- Pounds, shillings and pence.
- All in coins, no paper money.
- 240 pence to the pound (denoted as 'd' e.g. 6d= 6 pence- and was also about a day's wages).
- A halfpenny was worth half a penny, a farthing was worth a quarter of a penny.
- 20 shillings to a pound (so 12d to a shilling- denoted as s).
- Coins were minted from elements of gold and/or silver, alloyed with another metal. The value of the coin was linked to the value of the gold and/or silver.
- A groat (such as the coins pictured, from Henry VII's time) was worth 4d. Coins also came in half groat and sixpence. You could also get crowns and half crowns (60d and 30d respectively), angels, half angels and quarter angels (120d, 60d, 30d), and sovereigns (340d, or £1 10s)
- A nobleman would earn wages between £1500 to £3000 per annum
- A merchant would earn wages of £100 per annum
- A parson would earn wages of £20 per annum
- A carpenter would earn wages of £13 per annum
- A laborer would earn wages of £5 - £10 per annum



Task 1: Henry VII's attitude to money

Read the following text from Roger Turvey's *Access to History, The Early Tudors Henry VII-Mary I* and highlight:

- Henry's aims
- Claims about Henry's financial skills.
- Why Henry was concerned about money.
- What issues Henry might have in getting money.

Knowing Henry's aims is important. If you get an essay question asking you "how successful Henry VII was in his economic policy", one way you should assess this is whether or not he achieved his aims.

Henry VII's financial aims were quite simple: to achieve solvency by increasing royal income, decreasing expenditure and thereby restoring the Crown's financial strength.

Henry VII has been described as 'the best businessman ever to sit upon the English throne' and on his death he was credited with being the 'richest lord that is now known in the world'. However, the truth is Henry lacked experience in government and was untried and untested in the rigours of financial administration and diplomacy. Nevertheless, in spite of his shortcomings, he was acutely aware of the importance of strong finances if he was to remain safely on his throne. His usurpation of the Crown meant there was always the possibility of others putting forward their own claim. The availability of revenue together with financial stability was essential if he was to be able to raise an army to defeat them.


Henry did not feel secure unless he was rich: he could use his wealth to reward loyal service, bribe potential opponents and fund armies if necessary. It helped him to consolidate the dynasty because if the succession was still challenged at the time of his death, a full treasury would provide his heir with the resources to fight to retain the throne. This is why Henry was so keen to reorganise the financial administration, because he believed that a wealthy king was better able to finance his way out of trouble. However, Henry was well aware that his determination to make the collection of revenue more efficient would encounter opposition from those who would be expected to pay.

From what you have just read:

a) Summarise Henry's aims, in your own words, in this box. Highlight them so they stand out.



b) Why was Henry so concerned with his finances?




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c) Where can you see Henry's finances causing trouble in what we have learned so far?



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d) Read the opening paragraphs on page 22 of your textbook. How could you describe the financial situation of Henry VII at the beginning of his reign?



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Task 2: To what extent did Henry change financial administration?

When you read this section on page 22 of your textbook, you will notice that it includes reference to the **Chamber** and the **Exchequer**. This explanation of both from *The History Learning Site* (<http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/tudor-england/henry-vii-and-the-exchequer/>) should help you understand both.

a) This is another read and highlight task. Highlight the changes made by Henry VII to help you find evidence to answer the question

The Exchequer

For a number of centuries the Crown relied on the Exchequer to be its basis of finance. The Exchequer had two functions – to receive and pay out money and to audit accounts. The Exchequer employed many people some of whom had the primary function of trying to stop embezzlement and fraud. Though there must have been some corrupt officials, the punishment for crimes committed in the Treasury were so severe that this alone put off many. However, the primary weakness of the Exchequer was the simple fact that it was very slow in what it did. Audits could take years to complete and this meant that the Crown was always going to be short of money. It was this weakness that Henry VII resolved to change.

The Chamber

This had been introduced by the Yorkists. This was a more informal set-up than the Exchequer and it was a relatively new institution that had no operating processes set in stone. The Chamber's flexibility in approach was its main strength. The system was a favourite of Edward IV who had seen it at work in the day-to-day running of the great estates of the senior nobility. Edward used the King's Chamber to run his finances and men who worked in this were personally appointed by the king. When Henry VII succeeded in 1485, his main concern was survival. Therefore he reverted to using the slow-moving Exchequer. But Henry's worsening financial well-being made him change course. In the reign of Richard III, royal estates had brought in £25,000 a year. By 1486, this had declined to £12,000.

This all led to the development of the Privy Chamber from 1487 onwards, where *Access to History* gives us more information:


The Privy Chamber

The development of the Chamber into the national treasury from 1487 led to further reorganisation within the royal household, from where the Chamber had originated. The department that increased most in importance was the king's 'Privy [private] Chamber' made up of his personal household servants. This now took over the administration of the household as well as taking care of Henry's private expenditure, formerly a responsibility of the Chamber. The transformation of the Privy Chamber is important because it continued to play a vital role in Tudor government throughout the sixteenth century, and many Tudor ministers rose from its ranks.

The head of the financial system, on paper at least, was the Treasurer of England but he had long been merely a figurehead and the office was traditionally given to an important noble as an honorary position. The only holders of the office during Henry's

reign were Lord Dinham (1485-1501) and the Earl of Surrey (1501-22). In practice, the Treasure of the Chamber had become the chief financial officer of the Crown. Under Henry VII, this position was held by two of the king's most loyal and efficient servants, Sir Thomas Lovell (1485-92) and Sir John Heron (1492-1521). The main advantage of the Chamber system was that it gave the king much closer control over his finances.

b) How much did Henry actually change?



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c) Using page 22, the information above and the table directly underneath this question, why do you think Henry switched back to the Chamber system favoured by the Yorkists?

	The Exchequer	The Chamber
Purpose	To collect revenue from royal property (but there were few Crown lands apart from the Duchy of Lancaster) and more important, taxes and customs.	Same function as Exchequer.
How?	Had its own officials.	Direct supervision of the king himself.
Advantages	Accurate and subjects knew where they were with it.	Used receivers and officials to get the most profit from estates. Part of the royal household. King had direct control over land revenues and a ready supply of cash if needed. Faster than Exchequer.
Disadvantages	Slow and often dealt not with cash but with finances recorded on paper.	



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Task 3: What was Henry's income?

a) Henry had two types of income. Using page 22 of your textbook, explain what they were:

Ordinary revenue: 

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Extraordinary revenue: 

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b) Now using these two charts of information, use the box underneath to work out precisely what Henry's income was.

■ 5G Ordinary revenue

Type of revenue	Reason/purpose	How much?
Crown lands	Lands held by the King by inheritance or confiscation from traitors. Henry VII greatly increased the amount of land he had as a result of attainders, the Act of Resumption (1486) and forfeitures. During his reign, there were 138 attainders, although 46 were reversed. In 1495, an Act of Parliament confirmed to Henry VII all the land of Richard III.	Under Edward IV, about £15,000 per annum. In the early part of Henry VII's reign, about £3,000 per annum. It is estimated that the amount of Crown land was five times larger by the end of Henry VII's reign than in the 1450s.
Feudal obligations*	Paid by tenants-in-chief for various reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wardship – the King had the right to look after the heir and their land if the heir was a minor. • Livery – a fine paid to recover lands from wardship. • Relief – money paid to the King as land was inherited. • Escheats – payments made when land reverted to the Crown. • Marriage dues for heiresses. 	In 1487, under £350 per annum. In 1494, over £1,500 per annum. In 1507, over £6,000 per annum (including marriage dues). In 1502, Robert Willoughby de Broke paid £400 for livery of his lands.
Bonds and recognisances	Bonds were written agreements whereby a person promised to pay a sum of money if they failed to keep their promise. A recognisance was a formal acknowledgement of a debt or an obligation that already existed, with the understanding to pay money if this obligation were not met.	In 1491, friends of the Marquis of Dorset (stepson of Edward IV) signed bonds totalling £10,000 as a promise of his good behaviour.
Customs duties	To pay for English defences, notably the Calais garrison. Two types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prerogative duties on exports of wool, woolfells, leather and cloth and on some imports. • Import and export duties of tunnage (on wine) and poundage (on certain other goods), and a subsidy on wool exports. These were granted for life in the 1485 parliament. 	£70,000 per annum in the last twenty years of Edward IV's reign. £30,000 per annum under Henry VI, probably due to the decline in the export of wool. £40,000 per annum under Henry VII. Increased by a new Book of Rates in 1507 which set new rates that took inflation into account.
Profits of justice	Fees paid for royal writs and letters – no court action could start without them. Fines levied by the courts. Henry VII had a policy of punishing by fine, even in some treasonable cases that should have had the death penalty.	Varied year by year. Difficult to know how much, because they were not usually collected in cash.

*These could also be included in Chart 5H, 'Extraordinary revenue', because they were irregular.

Type of revenue	Reason/purpose	How much?
Parliamentary grants	To help the King when the national interest was threatened. Basic tax = fifteenth and tenth , theoretically one-fifteenth of the value of goods in rural areas and one-tenth in urban areas.	In 1487, request to pay for the battle of Stoke. In 1489, to go to war against the French. In 1496, for defence against the Scots and Warbeck. Amounts collected based on out-of-date estimates of wealth. Usually £30,000 was agreed.
Loans	From richer subjects in times of emergency. Henry appears to have repaid them.	Estimated £203,000 gained throughout the reign.
Benevolences	A type of forced loan with no repayment.	In 1491 Henry raised £48,500 to take his army to France.
Clerical taxes	'Above board' Simony – the selling of Church appointments. Vacant bishoprics – on the death of a bishop, his post would be kept vacant for a time and the King would protect the revenue in the meantime.	In 1489 the Convocations (Archdioceses of Canterbury and York) voted £25,000 towards the cost of the French war. Charged £300 for Archdeaconry of Buckingham. Later in the reign, a lot of bishops died, so Henry received over £6,000 per annum.
Feudal obligations*	Feudal aid – a due levied on special occasions, e.g. the knighting of Prince Arthur in 1504 and a collection of money on the marriage of Henry's daughter, Margaret.	£30,000 was levied on the knighting of Prince Arthur.
The French pension	Part of the Treaty of Etaples (1492) by which a pension was paid by the King of France, really as a bribe to remove English armies from French soil.	£159,000 to be paid in annual amounts of £5,000.



c) Why was it so difficult to work out?



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d) Did Henry successfully exploit his financial resources?

Using all the work you have done so far, plus pages 23-24 of your textbook, complete the following table.

Evidence that Henry successfully exploited his financial resources.	Evidence that Henry failed to exploit his financial resources.

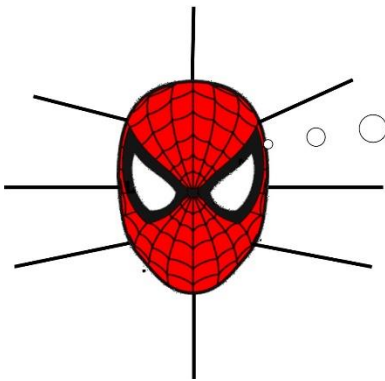


e) Finance and Henry's image

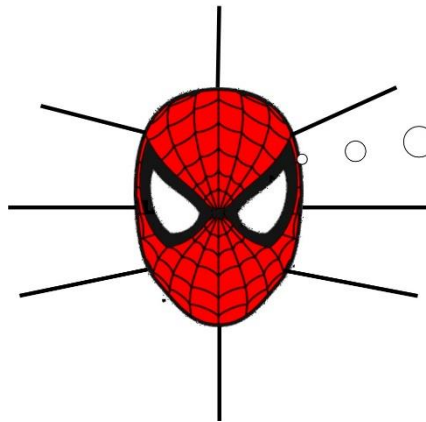
There are a number of claims about Henry VII. He is often accused of greed (look at him grasping at the bottom of his portrait), as well as being shrewd with his finances, and the quote from the beginning of this section; 'the best businessman ever to sit upon the English throne'. Others claim that he didn't manage his finances as well as he could have done.



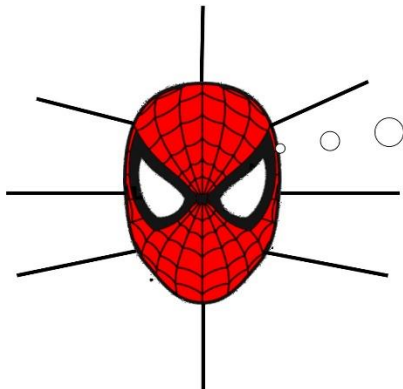
Complete the spider diagrams below with evidence to support each of these claims and then write your conclusion on lined paper. Which one was he?



Henry VII was greedy, grasping and avaricious



Henry VII was 'the best businessman ever to sit upon the English throne'



Henry VII did not maximise his revenue as much as he could have.



A poorly scanned but very useful article on Henry's finances is on the website. Or scan the QR code.



Two Pages of Useful Summaries on Henry's Government and threats to it.

■ 5J Henry's insecure security

Threats from pretenders



I will deal with these impostors.

Foreign policy



Wars are costly and must be avoided.

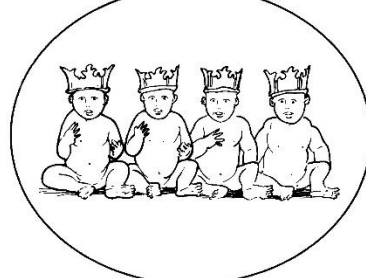
I will be the first of many Tudor kings.

Control of the nobility



The nobles should always be under my control.

The succession



I am acting like a king.



Finance



The more money, the better ...

Image



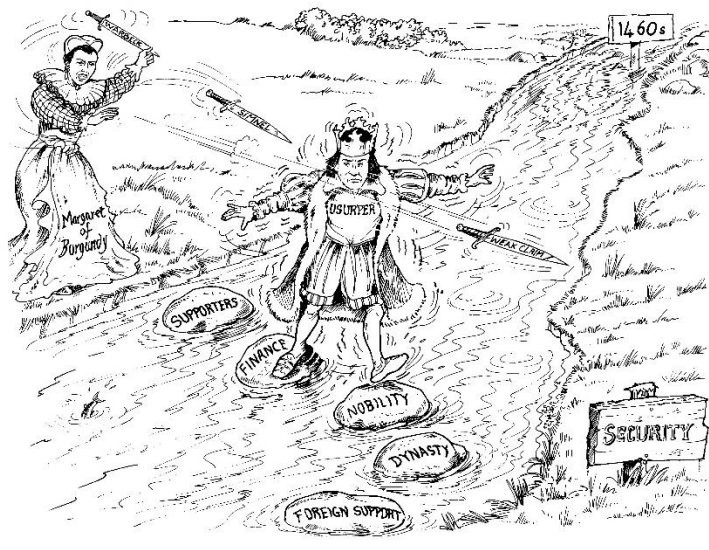
3A How did Henry deal with the key threats?

Person	Action
Earl of Warwick, the ten-year-old nephew of Richard III	He was sent to the Tower, but lived in relative comfort.
John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, another nephew of Richard III, who also was named as his heir	He professed his loyalty to Henry VII and was later invited to join the Council.
Duke of Suffolk, father of Lincoln	He also professed loyalty to the new king.
Earl of Surrey, who fought for Richard at Bosworth, where his father was killed	He was kept in prison until 1489 when Henry was satisfied with his intentions.
Earl of Northumberland, who was with Richard at Bosworth, but did not fight for him	He was released from prison at the end of 1485, being given control of the north of England and the opportunity to prove his loyalty.

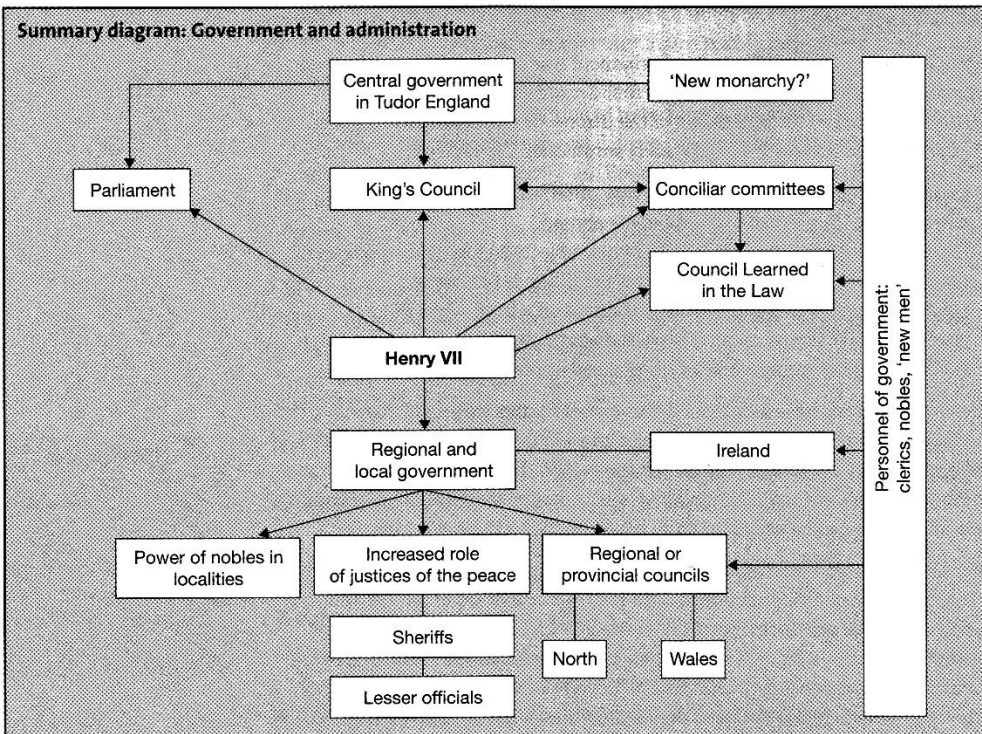
3B How did Henry reward his supporters?

Person	Action
Jasper Tudor, Henry's uncle	He became Duke of Bedford (one of the few people to be elevated to the peerage), also Chief Justice of Wales, Constable of all the royal castles in the Welsh marches, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. As Jasper Tudor was 55 in 1485 and had little chance of having any children, Henry could thus grant him a title in the knowledge that there would be no threats to his position from Jasper Tudor's heirs.
Thomas, Lord Stanley, Henry's stepfather	He was created Earl of Derby.
Sir Thomas Lovell, who had rebelled against Richard in 1483	In 1485 he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, Treasurer of the Household and Speaker of the House of Commons.
Giles Daubeney, formerly of the household of Edward IV, who rebelled against Richard in 1483	He was created Lord Daubeney and Lieutenant of Calais in 1486. He became Chamberlain of the Household in 1495 after Sir William Stanley's execution.
Bishop Richard Fox, a lawyer who served Edward IV and was with Henry in exile	He was Keeper of the Privy Seal, 1487–1516, often at Council and a frequent ambassador.
John Morton, Bishop of Ely, who resisted Richard's usurpation in 1483	He was appointed Chancellor and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1486.
Sir Reginald Bray, who was originally in the service of Margaret Beaufort and acted as a go-between in the 1483 plot	He became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and was Henry's chief financial and property administrator after 1485.
Sir William Stanley, who sided with Henry at Bosworth	He was made Lord Chamberlain.

A What factors played a role in Henry's survival?



Margaret of Burgundy is throwing swords marked "Weak Claim", "Simnel" and "Warbeck" at Henry. Henry's foreign policy will be looked at in the next section.



This diagram is useful, but there may be some terms that you haven't come across before:

1. New monarchy: the idea that Henry VII had produced a different, stabilising monarchy. You can read more about the general concept from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Monarchs. You can also read more about it on the website- the Shaping of the Tudor state (QR code above) and New Men, New Monarchy. You will need to use Microsoft Word to read New Men, New Monarchy. New Men were simply Henry relying on the gentry rather than the nobility (who would be the old men).
2. Conciliar committees= councils.
3. Sheriffs- chief law enforcement officials- worked with the JPs.



Henry VII's Foreign Policy

Section 5: England's position in the late 15th Century and Henry VII's aims

TASK 1: This is a really useful summary of the different relationships and power struggles in Europe- as well as helpfully pointing out the geography! Using this chart, and pages 31-33 of your textbook, highlight where the threats to Henry VII are, and where possible alliances or friendships could be drawn.

England – minor league player?
Internally riven by the Wars of the Roses, England had seen little active involvement in European affairs since the end of the Hundred Years War in 1453. Although an island, England had limited military forces at its disposal and so was vulnerable to attack from foreign powers, especially France. English concerns and interests were as follows:

- Calais and its hinterland were still controlled by England and remained a highly valued English foothold on the Continent.
- The Netherlands, especially Antwerp, were an essential centre of the cloth industry and it was important for England that they remained accessible.
- Yorkist pretenders were likely to generate foreign-backed invasion attempts.

Ireland – beyond the Pale?
By 1461 English rule in Ireland was limited to the Pale, a strip of land about 32 kilometres deep which stretched along the east coast for 80 kilometres. The rest of Ireland was governed by independent chiefs, the greatest of whom were the Fitzgeralds of Kildare. Ireland was a central concern in English foreign policy:

- It provided an ideal springboard for invasion attempts.
- It had deeply held Yorkist sympathies.
- The area beyond the Pale was not under English control.

Scotland – a thorn in the side
Scotland was a nation of about 400,000 people (about the size of Bristol today) with an annual Crown income of only £8,000. The King of Scotland was utterly reliant on the co-operation of the nobility and was vulnerable to violent usurpations. Despite these weaknesses, Scotland remained a considerable thorn in England's side:

- Its vast and rugged countryside made conquest impossible and invasions difficult.
- The traditional alliance between the Scots and the French could expose England on two flanks simultaneously.
- The threat of border raids necessitated two financially draining, permanent garrisons in Berwick and Carlisle.

BURGUNDY
The territory ruled by the Dukes of Burgundy may be referred to as Burgundy, the Netherlands or the Low Countries.

Burgundy – a serious powerbroker
BURGUNDY was a peculiar collection of towns and states that had been rapidly created by three generations of dynastic matchmaking, diplomacy and war. Burgundy was an important territory:

- It was the principal trade and cloth-finishing centre for England.
- Edward IV's sister, Margaret of Burgundy, could act against England.

Brittany – Henry's protector during his exile
Brittany was an independent duchy in the north-west of France ruled by Francis II. After fleeing Britain in 1471, Henry VII had remained in Brittany for most of his exile, so he owed the Duke a debt of gratitude.

France – Europe's greatest power
On becoming king in 1483, Charles VIII inherited a France that had increased quickly in size and power during the fifteenth century. France was strong because of its resources:

- It had the largest and most professional army in Europe.
- It was financially strong – the state had considerable powers in the collection of taxes.
- It had the largest population in Europe at about 15 million.

This 'rejuvenated' France (J. D. Mackie, *The Earlier Tudors, 1485–1558*) could now look to secure Brittany and to pursue its claims to Milan and Naples.

Holy Roman Empire – a ramshackle collection of states
The Holy Roman Empire stretched over much of central Europe and comprised about 20 million inhabitants and a myriad of different states. The Emperor (Frederick III, 1448–93, then Maximilian, 1493–1519) was a force to be reckoned with. The Empire was a central concern in Europe:

- It was large and strong.
- It had claims and ambitions in Italy.
- It had acquired Burgundy when Maximilian had married Mary of Burgundy in 1477.


Spain – a newly unified force
Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile had become joint monarchs in 1479. Their marriage gave Spain an 'international existence' (J. H. Elliot, *Imperial Spain*) and its armies were soon to command Europe-wide respect. The priorities of Ferdinand and Isabella were as follows:

- They wanted to drive the Moors (the Muslims) out of Granada in the south of Spain. They had started the reconquest in 1482.
- They wanted to secure their northern border by retaking the territories of Cerdagne and Roussillon (seized by France in 1462) and by capturing the French-supported territory of Navarre.
- Ferdinand also had an inherited claim to Naples.


All three of these foreign policy objectives created the possibility of conflict with France, but not with England.

Italy – the big prize
'Italy' did not exist as a country in early modern Europe. What did exist were a number of wealthy and competing states, the principal ones being Milan, Venice, Florence, Naples and the Papal States. Italy was the crucial political target in the late fifteenth century:

- It was weak and divided into different states.
- It was geographically and commercially at the 'crossroads' of Europe.
- It was hugely wealthy and was experiencing a cultural revolution – the Renaissance.
- France and the Habsburg Empire had dynastic claims in Italy that they wished to pursue.

 Just how vulnerable was England in the late 15th Century?



 From all your knowledge of Henry VII, what do you think his approach to affairs in Europe would be?

Task 2: Henry's foreign policy aims

a) Read page 34-35 and decide which of these following aims were the ones Henry wanted to achieve. Circle or highlight the correct ones.

To gain support and recognition of the Tudor dynasty.	Kill, crush, destroy.	Improve England's economic position through war and conquest.
Improve England's economic position through trade.	To get his children married to the sons and daughters of other European monarchs.	To prevent invasion from foreign powers- particularly France and Scotland (the Auld Alliance).
To begin the Eurovision Song Contest.	To save money by not getting involved in any costly wars.	To stock up on wine and cheese from France.

b) List the ones that you have chosen below, with an explanation of why Henry wanted to achieve those aims:

1. because
2. because
3. because
4. because

5. because
-
-
6. because
-
-

*Bonus points if you can incorporate Pope Sixtus V's comment that England was "only half an island" and the idea of Scotland being traditionally the back door into England.



You will see on page 35 of your textbook, a suggestion that you pay attention to the particular phases of Henry's foreign policy. Give each one a colour or symbol so that when it is applicable, you can just mark it with the colour or symbol to track it throughout your notes.

1485-92: a period when Henry followed a policy of diplomacy to secure the throne.
1493-1502: a period when peace with Scotland was eventually secured and Henry's position appeared to be stronger and his policy more successful.
1503-9: a period when Henry's position weakened and he ultimately became more isolated.

How would you highlight the following text from Turvey's *Access to History*? Highlight the specific evidence that shows you that is relevant to the phase you have chosen. Don't highlight the whole section.

In the first three years of his reign (1485-8) Henry's actions in foreign affairs were deliberately designed to give him time to consolidate support. He had to ensure he had at least nominal support abroad if he was to secure his throne at home. As France had helped to finance the expedition which had led directly to Bosworth, he seized the opportunity to maintain good relations with England's traditional enemy. He immediately negotiated a one-year truce with France which was subsequently extended to January 1489. The Scots were inclined to be more favourable disposed towards Henry's regime than those of his predecessors. In July 1486 he succeeded in persuading James III to agree to a three-year truce. The assassination of James III in 1488 and the accession of the fifteen-year old James IV meant that, for a short while at least, Henry had little to fear from across the border. However, Henry was wise enough to keep his contacts at the Scottish Court in case of future aggression.

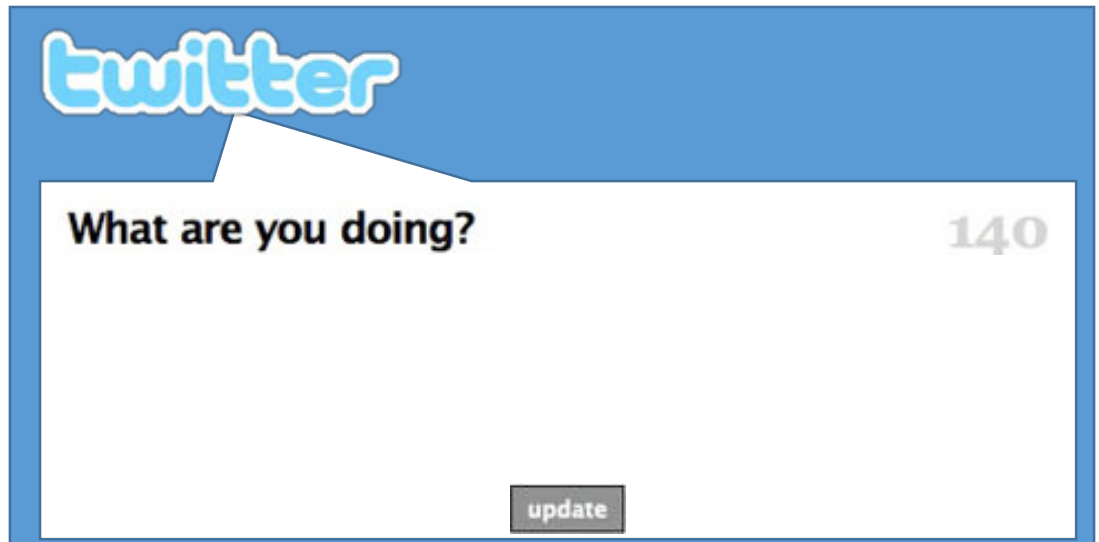
In spite of the truce with France, in July 1486 Henry negotiated a commercial treaty with Brittany, the other country to offer him hospitality during the long years in exile. Finally, in January 1487 he concluded a meeting with Maximilian, king of the Romans, the heir to the Holy Roman Emperor, for one year. So Henry had done his best to ensure that he would not suffer invasion from his principal foreign rivals while he was securing his throne at home. For the time being at least, he was fairly confident that they would not offer assistance to the other claimants to the throne. Perhaps most importantly for Henry, these treaties revealed that he was accepted as king of England by his European counterparts and that they expected him to remain so.

Henry VII's Foreign Policy

Section 6: How successful was Henry in achieving those aims in his early years and with France?




You will share your tweets and any analysis in class discussion.
Henry VII has twitter on that iPhone he has somehow managed to purchase in the late 15th century. He has taken the throne, and someone has tweeted him requesting information on what he wants to do about foreign policy now he is King.
Tweet his reply- you only have 140 characters remember! Feel free to #hashtag.



*Remember while working through this, to think about the three phases that you highlighted in the previous section of work. Make sure that you track them throughout your notes.

Task 1: How successful was Henry in achieving these aims in the early years of his reign?

Read the section on page 35-36 of your textbook (and the reading you did on page 34 of your booklet) and answer this question.



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How did things start to change? (read the section below from Turvey's *Access to History*)



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Problems caused by the Simnel rising

It was the pretender, Lambert Simnel, who led Henry to play a more active role in foreign affairs than he had originally intended. Simnel caused various diplomatic problems because he received support from Ireland and Burgundy. Whereas Irish antagonism was not unusual, that of Burgundy was. Throughout the Hundred Years' War against France, Burgundy had been England's main ally. It was also the main outlet for the sale of English cloth. However, Margaret, the Dowager Duchess of Burgundy, the sister of Edward IV, had supported the Yorkists in the recent civil war and was only too willing to provide 2000 mercenaries for Simnel's cause. Fortunately for Henry, other support for Simnel was very limited, which enabled him to defeat the rebels at the Battle of Stoke in 1487. However, the episode acted as a warning to Henry as it showed how vulnerable his kingship was, particularly when claimants had support from outside the country.

Task 2: How successful was Henry VII's policy towards France? The Breton Crisis

The Breton Crisis

a) Look at the position of Brittany in Europe. Read page 36 of your textbook and write a summary of the relationship between Brittany and France.



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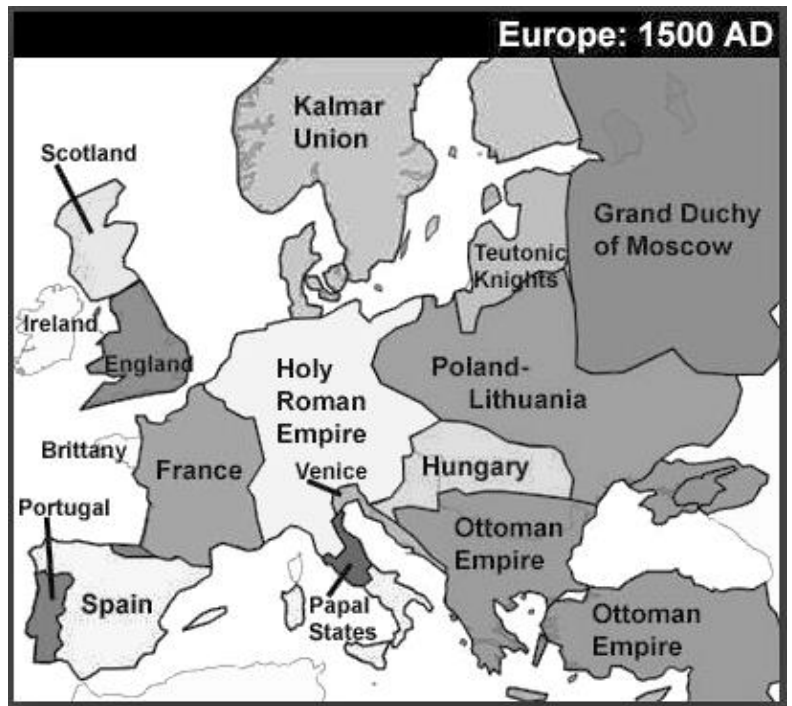
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b) Why does this make the relationship between England and France more difficult?




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c) What does Henry try first and why? (Think about how that links to Henry's aims).



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d) How well did that work out? What happened next?



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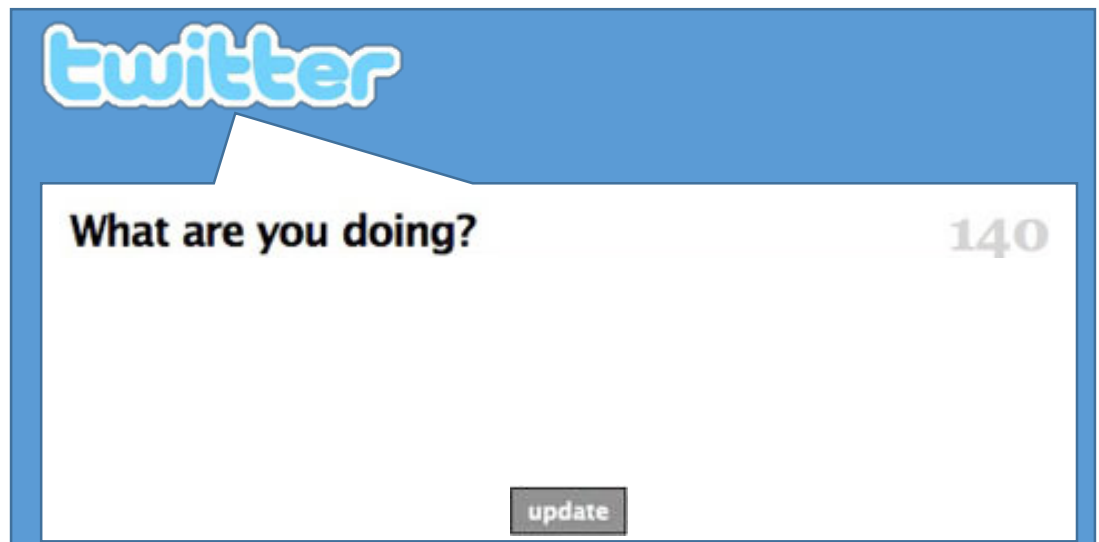
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e) Someone is tweeting Henry again, wanting to know how he is planning to respond to these events. Tweet his dilemma back.



f) What was the Treaty of Redon?



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g) Then what happened in July 1489 and how did it affect Henry?



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Task 2: The Invasion of France in 1492.

Use this box to make your notes on what happened and how successfully that went for Henry?



Task 3: How effective was Henry's policy towards France after the Treaty of Étampes?

Don't forget your three phases!

There were various different leagues and treaties after this treaty were signed.

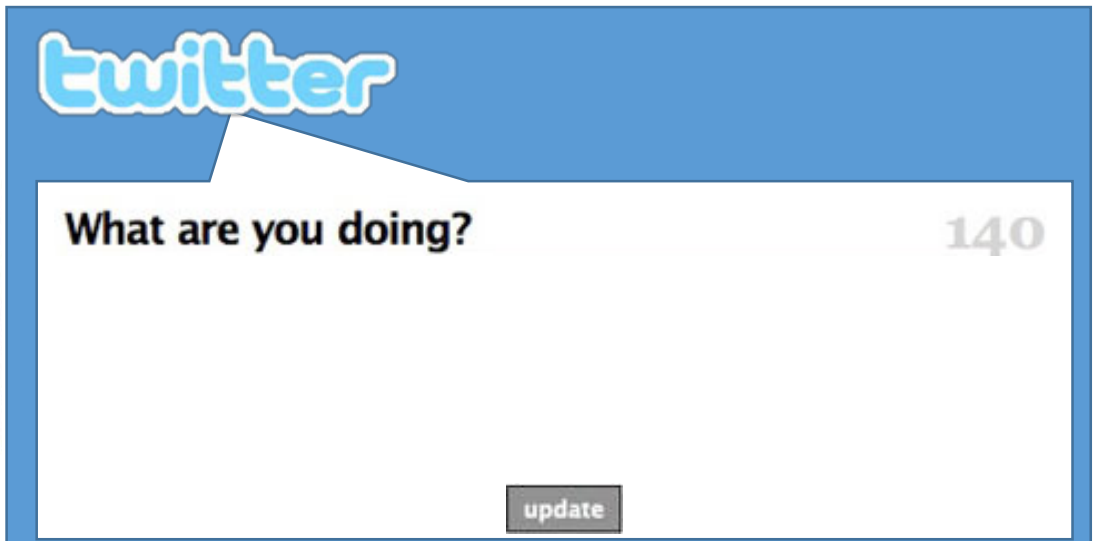
- a) What were they?
- b) How were they formed?
- c) Give them a ranking out of 5 for how effective they were for Henry.

The League of Venice

The Holy League

The League of Cambrai (and the new League that followed it)

How happy would Henry VII be with these events? Send a deathbed tweet on how happy he is with his foreign policy.



e) How successfully has Henry achieved his aims?




Henry VII's Foreign Policy. Section 7: Henry's relationships with Scotland, Spain and Burgundy

Throughout this section, you should be thinking about how successful Henry was with Scotland in comparison to France. Wherever you see a little French flag, put in a comparison.

Task 1: Why was Scotland so dangerous to England?

Work from what you already know of events between England and Scotland to answer this question.




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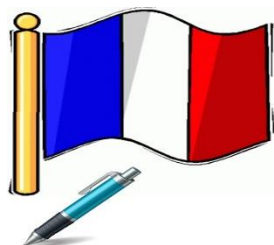
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Now go to page 38 of your textbook and see if there is anything that you need to include.



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Who was more dangerous- Scotland or France?



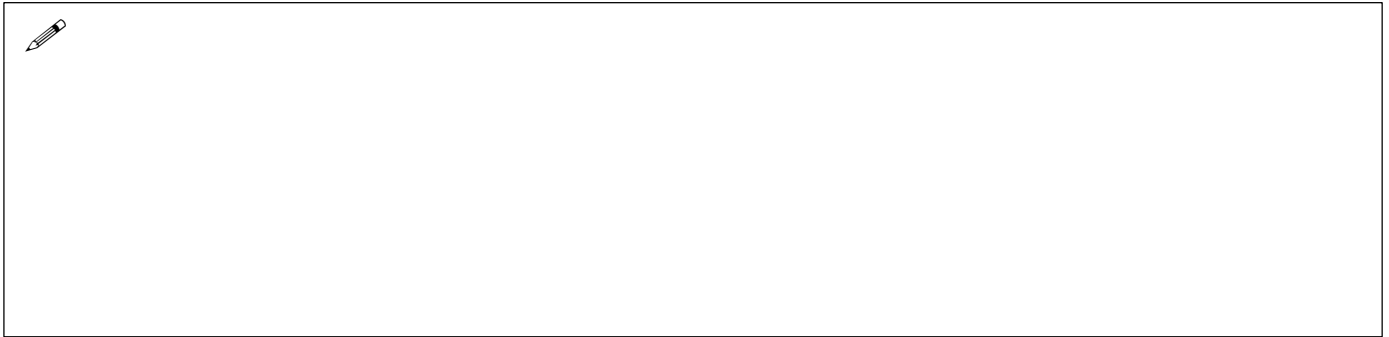
Task 2: The Events between Scotland and England

The events between Scotland and England are listed on page 39 of your textbook. Divide them below.

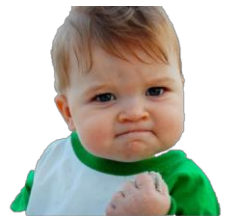
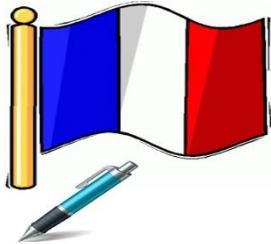
Events that caused conflict and tension between the two countries	Events that caused relations to improve between the two countries

Why was Henry able to avoid full-scale war with Scotland?

List the reasons in this box.



Who was Henry more successful with, France or Scotland?



Task 3: Spain and Burgundy

The relationships between England, Spain and Burgundy are tricky, so this will be kept quite simple. The table below has different dates, events and treaties in it. Take notes from pages 40-42 to expand on your first column and fill in the rest of the columns. You may not need to fill in all the boxes.

Date and Treaty	How did it affect Henry VII?	How did it affect Henry's foreign policy?
The marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile in 1469 and their victory in civil war in 1479.		
1488, Henry's suggestion of marriage between his son, Arthur, and Catherine of Aragon leading to the Treaty of Medina del Campo in 1489		

Date and Treaty	How did it affect Henry VII?	How did it affect Henry's foreign policy?
1493, Spain regained its borderlands.		
Magnus Intercursus (1496)- you will need page 44 of the textbook.		
Final marriage agreement with Spain made (1496) and Catherine's arrival in England (1501).		
Death of Prince Arthur in 1502		

Date and Treaty	How did it affect Henry VII?	How did it affect Henry's foreign policy?
<p>Death of Isabella of Castile (November 1504) and subsequent succession crisis.</p>		
<p>Ferdinand turning for support to Louis XII of France.</p>		
<p>Henry keeping Catherine's dowry despite requests from Ferdinand to return it.</p>		
<p>Philip of Burgundy washed up on the English coast.</p>		

Date and Treaty	How did it affect Henry VII?	How did it affect Henry's foreign policy?
April 1506, Philip and Joanna arrived in Castile		
The events of 1508		

Don't forget your three phases of Henry's foreign policy here. You need to make sure you have tracked them through your work. If you were doing an essay on how successful Henry's foreign policy was, then you could analyse them through those three phases

Task 4: Henry VII, foreign policy and trade

Again, this is a section that can get quite complex, so we'll keep it simple notes again.

Copy and complete the chart from page 45 of your textbook onto paper, and think carefully about the links between this chart and the chart you completed for the previous task.

Your next section of work will be based entirely around how successfully Henry VII managed his foreign policy.

What criteria needs to be drawn up to develop a conclusion? Draw up your criteria and start putting together your evidence.





Henry VII's Foreign Policy. Section 8 A Summary

Which of views 1 and 2 is the most convincing about Henry's foreign policy?

There are some useful tasks on page 46 of your textbook, or your teacher may give you other ways of creating a summary of Henry VII's foreign policy. This section is going to focus on the task on page 47, which works on **interpretation** skills. This isn't a way you will be assessed in your exam on Henry VII, but it will be useful for how you will be assessed later on in the course. You will do some source work that will bear some similarities to this in Mid Tudor Crises, AS students will be examined in this way in your work on Germany, and A-Level students will deal with interpretations in your Russia unit next year.

With interpretations, you really focus on **how convincing each interpretation is**, in comparison to each other, what you know and you can draw an assessment on how well they cover the issue together. In this case, annotate the passages you will be given on A3 paper using the questions from the textbook to help.

- What is the view of each passage?
- What do you know that agrees with each passage?
- What do you know that challenges each passage?

Section 9: A Summary Was Henry VII a good king?

In your pairs, you will come up with a series of statements about Henry that must range from True to Pants on Fire. You will then work with other groups to decide where they go and why and write them on your own truthometer.



Henry VII Key Terms

Act of Resumption	1486 act that recovered land granted away before the Wars of the Roses.
Acts of Attainder	Parliamentary acts removing land/ property/ rights from a noble as punishment. Could be reversed in special conditions were met, at the King's discretion.
Aristocracy	The highest class in certain societies, typically comprising people of noble birth (born to other members of the aristocracy) holding hereditary titles and offices.
Attainder	The forfeiture of land and civil rights suffered as a consequence of a sentence of death for treason or felony. (If someone is attainted , this has happened to them).
Auld Alliance	The ancient pact between France and Scotland.
Benevolences	Forced loan with no repayment.
Bonds and Recognisances	Bonds were written agreements where people promised to pay a sum of money if they failed to carry out a promise. Recognisances were the acknowledgement of an existing debt or obligation, with the promise to pay money if they did not meet the obligation.
Burgess	An archaic term for a Member of Parliament for a borough, town, or university. No longer used.
Chamber	Set up by the Yorkists to collect revenue for the Crown, with a more flexible approach and its officials were appointed directly by the king, giving him more control over them.
Chivalry	the medieval knightly system with its religious, moral, and social code
Council Learned in the Law	Usually called the Council Learned and its task was to deal with problems concerning royal lands and rights. Staffed by men with legal expertise and was important in enforcing bonds and recognisances. Feared and hated by the end of Henry VII's reign.
Court of General Surveyors	Checked the revenue coming in from crown lands and those of which the king was feudal overlord.
Court of Requests	Part of the Royal Council, dealt with individual requests from ordinary people- gained the nickname 'Court for Poor Men's Causes'.
Crown lands	Land held by the king by inheritance or confiscation from traitors.
Customs duties	Taxes on imports and exports to pay for English defences.
Dowry	Money or property paid by the bride's father to the groom's family on his daughter's marriage.
Embargo	Prohibition of trade and commerce with a particular country.
Escheats	Payments made when land reverted to the Crown.
Exchequer	The Exchequer had two functions – to receive and pay out money and to audit accounts. The Exchequer employed many people some of whom had the primary function of trying to stop embezzlement and fraud. Slow and the king had no direct control over it.
Extraordinary Revenue	Revenue raised for emergencies only, such as war. Parliamentary approval normally needed to raise it, although there were other circumstances where it could be raised.
Feudal Aid	A due levied on special occasions.
Feudal Rights	King at the top of the social ladder, all land held directly from him by tenants in chief, often nobles. In return for this land, they had obligations. Their tenants had obligations to the nobles.
Gentry	People of good social position, specifically the class of people next below the nobility in position and birth
Great Council	Group of nobles, as well as some burgesses from previous parliaments, occasionally summoned by the monarch.
Justice of the Peace	Magistrates. Responsible for law and order, enforcing statutes and royal proclamations.
King's Council	Another term for the Privy Council- a permanent and hand-picked group of advisors.
League of Venice	Diplomatic and military organisation formed by the Italian states to resist the French conquest of Italy. Later known as the Holy League.
Legitimate	When referring to the birth of a child, when the child is born in wedlock (as part of marriage between husband and wife).

Livery	Payment to the king to recover land from wardship.
Magnus Intercursus	The Great Treaty, that resumed good trading relations between England and Burgundy (1496).
Monarchy	A form of government with a king or queen at the top. Succession is normally hereditary.
Nobility	Belonging to the aristocracy.
Order of the Garter	Order of knighthood introduced by Edward III in the fourteenth century and became England's highest order of chivalry and was therefore much prized.
Ordinary revenue	Money that was collected regularly, with no need to obtain permission from Parliament.
Papal Dispensation	Written permission from the pope to marry (often to a close relative) or to divorce.
Parliamentary grants	Special payments to help the king when the national interest was threatened. Voted on by Parliament.
Prerogative duties	Tax on exports of wool, woolfells, leather, cloth and some imports.
Pretender to the Throne	Someone who claims they have a right to the throne/ impersonates an heir to the throne.
Primogeniture	The right, by law or custom, of the firstborn male child to inherit the family estate, in preference to siblings. In the absence of children, inheritance passed to collateral relatives, usually males, in order of seniority of their lines of descent. (Oldest son inherits, or, if no sons have been born or are still living oldest and closest male in the family).
Privy Council	A permanent and hand-picked group of advisors to the king.
Profits of Justice	Fees paid for royal writs and letters- no court action could start without them and fines levied by the courts.
Prorogue	Suspension of a parliamentary session without dissolving parliament or calling new elections.
Relief	Payment to the king when land was inherited.
Royal Progress	When the king and the court move from palace to palace around the country- normally to get out of London for the summer.
Simony	The selling of Church appointments.
The French Pension	Part of the Treaty of Etaples (1492). A bribe to remove English armies from French soil.
The Percy Family	The largest landowners in the north of England who ruled the area as virtual kings. Their authority was more important there than that of the king's.
Treaty of Étapes	A treaty with the French where the French court agreed to pay the English to remove their troops from French soil. 1492.
Treaty of Medina del Campo	1489. Negotiated with Spain, in essence about the marriage of Catherine of Aragon to Prince Arthur.
Treaty of Redon	The Bretons (those from Brittany) promised to pay the cost of 6000 men that Henry sent to them when they were fighting against the French in 1489.
Truce of Ayton	1497. Truce following the execution of Perkin Warbeck. Sealed by the marriage of Margaret Tudor to James IV of Scotland.
Vacant bishoprics	On the death of a bishop, his post would be kept vacant for a time and the king would protect the revenue in the meantime.
Wardship	Estates of minors (children) placed under royal control until the minor came of age, but in the meantime, the estate was exploited to maximise the income for the crown.