

# **PiXL Independence:**

## **History – Student Booklet**

### **KS5**

## **The Tudors: England 1485-1603**

### **Contents:**

- I. Multiple Choice Questions – *20 credits*
- II. Short Answer Questions – *10 credits each*
- III. Start to Think About – *30 credits each*
- IV. Suggested Reading – *50 credits each*
- V. Long Answer Questions – *100 credits and 20 credits for marking your own*
- VI. 6 Degrees of Separation – *30 credits per line*

## I. Multiple Choice Questions

*10 credits for each set of questions answered.*

1. Which of these was NOT one of the immediate steps taken by Henry VII to secure his throne?
  - a. Dated his reign from the day before the battle of Bosworth
  - b. Had his coronation BEFORE the first Parliament sat so he claimed the throne himself rather than allowed Parliament to declare him King
  - c. Created The Order of the Garter
  - d. Applied for papal dispensation to marry Elizabeth of York and unite the two houses.
  
2. Which of the following was NOT a method of reward used by Henry VII to assert his control over the nobility?
  - a. To award offices such as Chancellor of the Exchequer to Thomas Lovell.
  - b. To award bonds and recognisances
  - c. To give patronage to lesser gentry and men of merit
  - d. To award positions on the King's and Great council
  
3. What was NOT one of the functions of Henry VII's Great Council?
  - a. To advise the king
  - b. To administer the realm on Henry's behalf
  - c. To make legal judgements
  - d. To pass tax legislation
  
4. Which of the following types of men was NOT part of Henry VII's council?
  - a. Yeomen
  - b. 'New men' trained lawyers / skilled administrators
  - c. Gentry
  - d. Nobility

5. Which of the following countries was NOT one which supported Perkin Warbeck?
- Scotland
  - Burgundy
  - Spain
  - France
6. Which of the following was NOT a person or group opposing Henry VIII's Reformation?
- The Maid of Kent
  - The Pilgrims of Grace
  - John Fisher and Thomas More
  - Archbishop Cranmer
7. Which of the following was NOT a cause of the Reformation in England under Henry VIII?
- The rise of Protestantism and influence of the continental Reformation
  - Katherine of Aragon's unpopularity
  - Henry's urgent need for money
  - Anti-clericalism in England
8. Which of the following is NOT part of Geoffrey Elton's 'Revolution in Government' argument?
- A political revolution
  - A bureaucratic revolution
  - A religious revolution
  - A constitutional revolution
9. Which of the following was NOT an example of foreign policy success for Henry VIII?
- The Battle of Pavia
  - 1518 Treaty of London
  - The Field of the Cloth of Gold
  - The Battle of the Spurs

10. Which of the following counties was where the 1536 uprising, commonly known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, originated?

- a. Cumberland
- b. Yorkshire
- c. Lancashire
- d. Lincolnshire

11. Which county did the Prayer Book rebellion of 1549 originate in?

- a. Devon
- b. Cornwall
- c. Somerset
- d. Dorset

12. The murder of which person sparked the Western rebellion?

- a. William Brody
- b. Will Brody
- c. William Body
- d. William Peabody

13. Which of these is NOT evidence of reformers hoping for greater religious change under Edward VI?

- a. Bishop Gardiner remaining in his religious post
- b. Spontaneous outbreaks of iconoclasm, e.g. in Norwich and Portsmouth
- c. Sermon on Ash Wednesday by Bishop Ridley who denounced use of holy water and images of saints
- d. European exiles returning home

14. Which of the following was NOT a reformist cleric under Edward VI?

- a. Bishop Hooper
- b. Archbishop Cranmer
- c. Bishop Ridley
- d. Bishop Bonner

15. Which of the following was NOT a reason why a new poor law was necessary in 1552?

- a. Henry VIII's original dissolution left local communities without alms
- b. Hardship was exacerbated by poor harvests and enclosure
- c. A collapse in the cloth trade with Antwerp and debasement of the coinage to fund wars, led to inflation
- d. Widespread epidemics of sweating sickness and influenza

16. Which of the following was not a cause of the Wyatt rebellion?

- a. Fear of Spanish patronage for Spaniards over Englishmen
- b. Sheep tax
- c. Fear of the revival of Catholicism
- d. Decline of the textile trade in Kent

17. Which of these was NOT a Marian reform?

- a. New book of rates
- b. Militia and Naval reforms
- c. Vagrancy Act
- d. A ban on industry moving from towns to the countryside

18. How many protestants did Mary I burn at the stake?

- a. Nearly 100
- b. Nearly 200
- c. Nearly 300
- d. Nearly 400

19. In which treaty was Mary I a successful peace-broker between France and Spain?

- a. The Treaty of Vaucelles
- b. The Treaty of St Quentin
- c. The Treaty of Edinburgh
- d. The Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis

20. What did Mary's parliament NOT oppose?

- a. Catholic religious reform
- b. The return of monastic property to the church
- c. Spanish Marriage
- d. Tax and social reform.

21. When was the Elizabethan Religious Settlement?

- a. 1558
- b. 1559
- c. 1560
- d. 1562

22. Which of the following was NOT a religious reform under Elizabeth I?

- a. Act of Supremacy 1559 and the Act of Uniformity 1559
- b. Royal Injunctions 1559
- c. Act of Succession
- d. 39 Articles of Religion

23. How many sessions did Parliament sit during the reign of Elizabeth I?

- a. 8
- b. 5
- c. 10
- d. 7

24. Which of these was NOT a foreign policy aim of Elizabeth I?

- a. To avoid military conflict if possible
- b. Ensure the borders of her realm were secure
- c. Maintain a semi-independent Netherlands for trading purposes
- d. Become part of a Protestant League in Europe

25. Which of the following was NOT a plot against Elizabeth I by Mary Queen of Scots?

- a. The Sudeley Plot
- b. The Ridolfi Plot
- c. The Throckmorton Plot
- d. The Babington Plot

## II. Short Answer Questions

Answer the questions with short responses.

*10 credits each.*

1. How did Henry VII deal with the nobility using reward?
2. How did Henry VII deal with the nobility using threat?
3. What were Henry VII's foreign policy aims?
4. How successful was Henry VII's attempt to control the nobility?
5. Which were the most serious internal rebellions faced by Henry VII?
6. Which were the most serious rebellions faced by Henry VII with foreign backing?
7. What changes did Henry VII make to the structure of his government?
8. What is the 'New Monarchy' argument about Henry VII's reign?
9. Who were the 'New men' in Henry VII's government?
10. What industry existed in England during the reign of Henry VII?
11. Which group tried to challenge the Hanseatic League in England?
12. What new trading opportunities did Henry VII seek out?
13. What was Humanism?



14. What impact did Humanism have in the reign of Henry VII?
15. Who were the Lollards and what impact did they have by the reign of Henry VII?
16. What financial reforms did Henry VII put in place?
17. How successful was Henry VII's consolidation of his rule by 1489?
18. What evidence was there of anti-clericalism in England in Henry VII's reign?
19. What immediate action was taken by Henry VIII to consolidate his reign?
20. What foreign policy successes did Henry enjoy before 1529?
21. How did Wolsey gain a position of power?
22. Why did Wolsey gain the moniker 'Alter Rex'?
23. What financial reforms did Wolsey make?
24. What judicial reforms did Wolsey make?
25. What reforms in government did Wolsey make?
26. Why did Henry decide he needed to divorce Catherine of Aragon?
27. What political situation in Europe made it difficult for Henry to get a divorce?
28. What did Henry ask leading clerics and academics to do to help his divorce and what was the resulting document called?

29. What was the 'submission of the clergy'?
30. How much did the clergy have to pay to avoid being prosecuted for the crime of praemunire?
31. What was the Act of Succession and why did it come before the Act of Supremacy?
32. What is the 'Revolution in Government' argument?
33. What foreign policy success did Henry VIII have 1529-39?
34. How did Henry VIII's foreign policy change in the 1540s?
35. What were Somerset's failures in government and foreign policy?
36. What changes did Somerset make to religious policy?
37. Why did the many rebellions of 1549 only become serious in the South-West and Norfolk?
38. What successes did Northumberland have with Foreign Policy?
39. What religious changes did Northumberland make and why was there no rebellion despite the fact that they were more radical than Somerset's religious reforms?
40. What aspects of Edward VI's reign constitute a 'mid-Tudor crisis'?
41. Why was Mary able to establish her reign despite the 'devyce' and the fact that Jane Grey had been made queen?
42. What changes did Mary make to the Privy Council?

43. What were 3 of Mary's domestic reforms?
44. What immediate changes did Mary make to religion?
45. Why did Mary hold off recalling Cardinal Pole from Rome?
46. How did Mary attempt to tackle the problem of unemployment in her reign?
47. How did Mary change religious practices?
48. Why did Mary and Pole lose the propaganda pamphlet war with the Protestants?
49. Why was the Spanish marriage such a disaster for Mary and England?
50. How did Elizabeth change religion in 1559?
51. Why was there a succession crisis in 1562?
52. What were Elizabeth's early foreign policy successes?
53. When did Elizabeth and Parliament disagree?
54. How did Elizabeth engineer the passing of her early religious bills in Parliament?
55. What was the Act of Uniformity?
56. Why was the Act of Exchange economically important for Elizabeth?
57. How did Elizabeth have to compromise with the Act of Supremacy?

58. What did the Visitations entail?
59. What was the Vestiarian controversy?
60. When does Mary Queen of Scots arrive in England?
61. Who was involved in the rebellion of the Northern Earls?
62. What were the reasons for the rebellion of the Northern Earls?
63. What was the outcome of the rebellion of the Northern Earls?
64. When was Elizabeth excommunicated by the Pope?
65. Which were the most serious plots against Elizabeth?
66. Why did Elizabeth support the Scottish earls and what was the outcome?
67. Why did Elizabeth dislike supporting rebels against a legitimate monarch?
68. When did Elizabeth begin to become involved in the rebellions in the Netherlands?
69. When was the St Bartholomew Day's massacre in France?
70. When was the attack by the Spanish Armada?
71. Why did England win the battle with the Armada?
72. What economic problems were caused by the war with Spain?

73. What did Elizabeth do to help the deserving poor / punish the 'undeserving' poor?

74. What did Elizabeth do to end inflationary problems in the 1570s?

75. Why did inflation re-appear in the 1590s?

76. How well did Elizabeth deal with Ireland?

77. What went wrong in Ireland for Essex?

78. What caused the Essex rebellion?

79. What was the issue with the sons of ministers being appointed in the late 1580s / early 1590s?

80. How did Elizabeth deal with the monopolies crisis?

### III. Start to Think About...

30 credits each.

1. Think about the key aspects of Henry VII's reign – what examples of continuity and change / success and failure can you find for each key aspect of his reign? *Include SPECIFIC examples which you could use in a paragraph of an essay to support your argument.*

	Examples of Change	Examples of continuity	Examples of success	Examples of failure
Government				
Trade and the economy				
Foreign Policy				
Society and rebellion				
Religion				

2. What were the most important aspects of Henry's success in consolidating his reign and establishing both his dynasty and the succession?

3. Think about the key aspects of Henry VIII's reign – what examples of continuity and change / success and failure can you find for each key aspect of his reign?

	Examples of Change	Examples of continuity	Examples of success	Examples of failure
Government				
Trade and the economy				
Foreign Policy				
Society and rebellion				
Religion				

4. Where was there most change in Henry VIII's reign? Where did he achieve his greatest success? Did he achieve secure dynastic succession?

5. Think about the key aspects of Edward VI's reign – Protector Somerset - what examples of continuity and change / success and failure can you find for each key aspect of his rule?

	Examples of Change	Examples of continuity	Examples of success	Examples of failure
Government				
Trade and the economy				
Foreign Policy				
Society and rebellion				
Religion				



6. Think about the key aspects of Edward VI's reign – Northumberland - what examples of continuity and change / success and failure can you find for each key aspect of his rule?

	Examples of Change	Examples of continuity	Examples of success	Examples of failure
Government				
Trade and the economy				
Foreign Policy				
Society and rebellion				
Religion				

7. Who was more successful – Somerset or Northumberland? Is there enough evidence to support the idea of a 'Mid-Tudor crisis' in Edward's reign?

8. Think about the key aspects of Mary Tudor's reign - what examples of continuity and change / success and failure can you find for each key aspect of her rule?

	Examples of Change	Examples of continuity	Examples of success	Examples of failure
Government				
Trade and the economy				
Foreign Policy				
Society and rebellion				
Religion				

9. How significant was the Anglo-Spanish marriage? Which aspects of Mary's reign did it impact? Is there any evidence of a 'Mid-Tudor Crisis' in Mary's reign? Are there any redeeming aspects of it?

10. Think about the key aspects of Elizabeth I's reign - what examples of continuity and change / success and failure can you find for each key aspect of her rule?

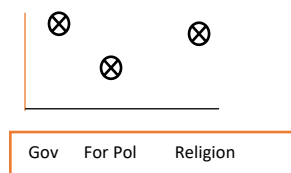
	Examples of Change	Examples of continuity	Examples of success	Examples of failure
Government				
Trade and the economy				
Foreign Policy				
Society and rebellion				
Religion				

11. Is there a significant difference before the 1590s and after when examining Elizabeth's reign as a whole?

12. Could you draw a living graph for each Tudor monarch on A3 paper for the themes in your table?

Success / change

Failure / continuity



Plot the success / failure in one colour and change / continuity in another for each area of their reign. Then add a post it note conclusion to explain why you have rated each area as you have.

#### IV. Suggested Reading

1. Was the government of Henry VII a departure from or continuation of late medieval government? P45 onwards – conclusion.

<https://epdf.tips/henry-vii.html>

2. How successful was Henry VIII's early foreign policy?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-mjSN6vH4ko>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jiJTvvt8Rkk>

3. Why did Cardinal Wolsey fall from power?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=muiOhwawOYg>

4. Was Mary I's reign one of 'sterility' as Pollard suggests?

<https://www.historyextra.com/period/tudor/mary-i-a-highly-impressive-queen-cut-off-in-her-prime/>

5. What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Elizabethan Church? (Read the conclusion)

[https://books.google.co.uk/books/about/Elizabeth\\_I\\_and\\_Religion\\_1558\\_1603.html?id=yENDVbkU4W0C](https://books.google.co.uk/books/about/Elizabeth_I_and_Religion_1558_1603.html?id=yENDVbkU4W0C)

6. How successful was Elizabeth's foreign policy? (Read the conclusion)

[https://books.google.co.uk/books/about/Elizabeth\\_I\\_and\\_Foreign\\_Policy\\_1558\\_1603.html?id=EoyFAGAAQBAJ&redir\\_esc=y](https://books.google.co.uk/books/about/Elizabeth_I_and_Foreign_Policy_1558_1603.html?id=EoyFAGAAQBAJ&redir_esc=y)

## V. Long Answer Essay Questions

*100 credits and 20 credits for marking your own.*

1. "Henry VII had successfully established the Tudor dynasty by the time of his death." To what extent do you agree with this assessment of Henry VII's reign?
2. "Henry VII's foreign policy was his greatest success." How far do you agree with this view?
3. "Henry VIII had destroyed Henry VII's legacy by 1529." To what extent is this a valid interpretation of Henry VIII's early reign?
4. "Henry VIII changed but did not reform the church." Is this a valid view of the Henrician church in 1547?
5. "Edward VI had failed to create a Protestant country by 1553." To what extent do you agree with this statement?
6. "Henry VIII presided over an unprecedented revolution in government." Is this a valid view of government under Henry VIII?
7. "Henry VIII failed to achieve any of his foreign policy aims by 1547." To what extent is this a valid interpretation of the period 1509-1547?
8. "The keynote of Edward VI and Mary Tudor's reigns was disorder and rebellion." To what extent do you agree with this view?
9. "Mary Tudor's marriage to Philip of Spain was the root of all her failures." Is this a valid interpretation of her reign?
10. "Elizabeth I faced significant opposition from both Catholics and Protestants which seriously destabilized her regime." How valid is this interpretation of the period 1560 – 1590?

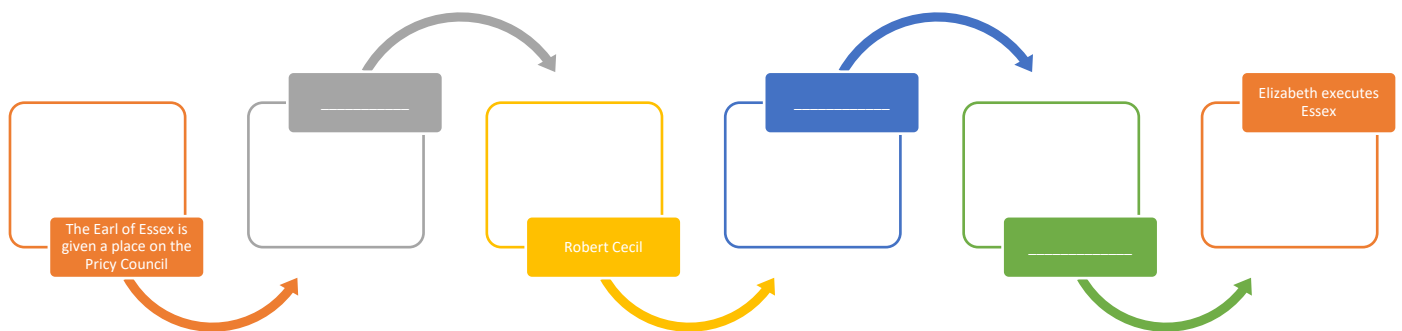
11. "Elizabeth's foreign policy troubles stemmed from her desire to maintain the semi-independence of the Netherlands for economic reasons." To what extent do you agree with this view?
  
12. "The final years of Elizabeth I's reign were as successful as the first 30 years." How valid is this interpretation?

## VI. Degrees of Separation

Can you find the events, people or actions that connect the top and bottom of the chain?

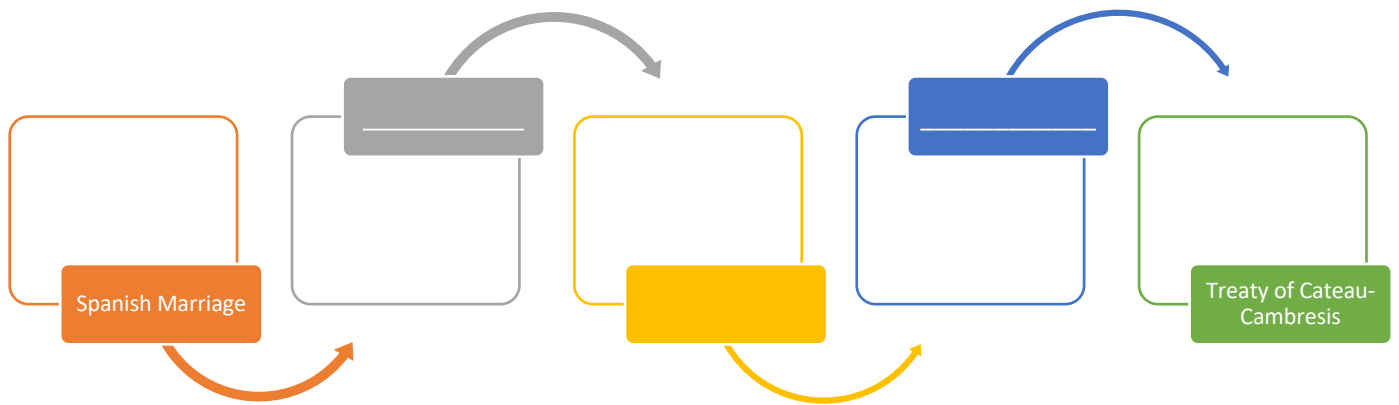
*30 credits per line.*

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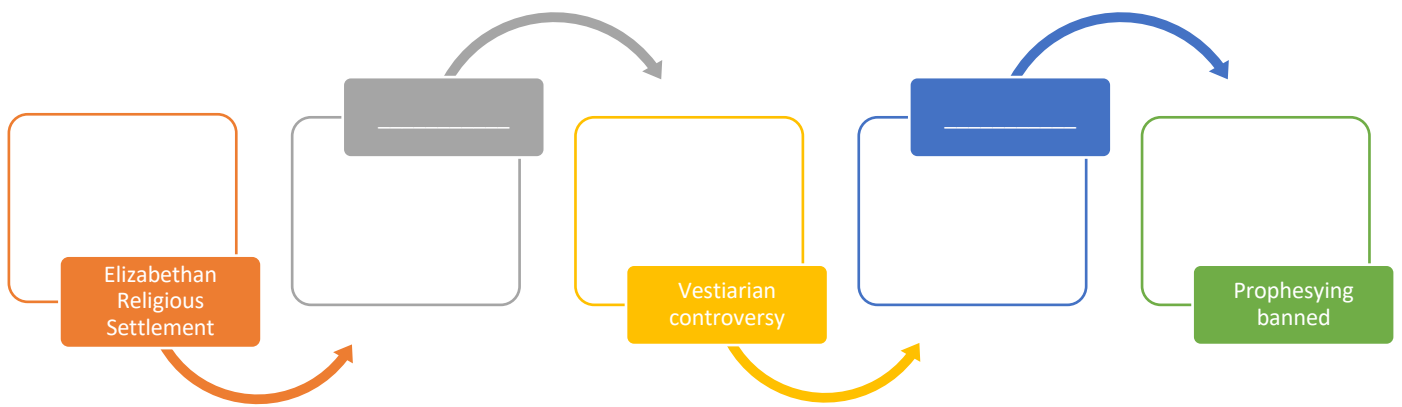




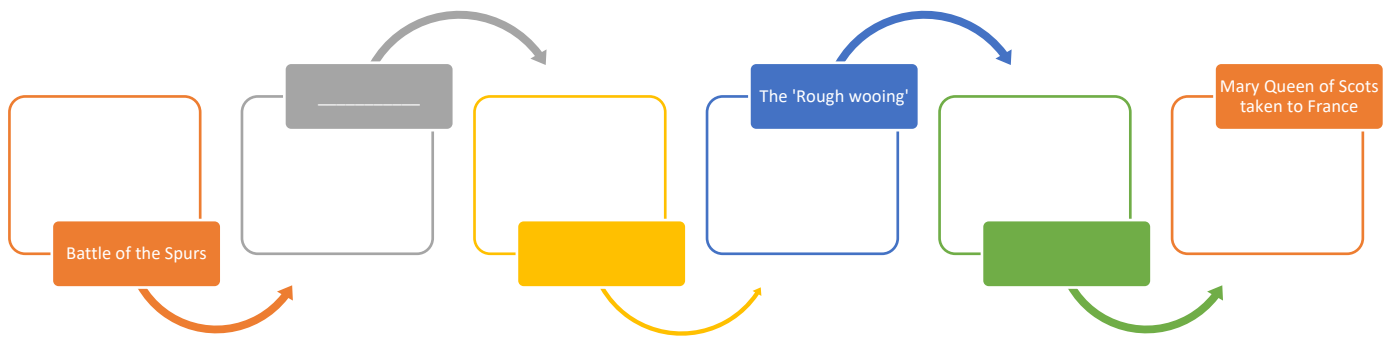
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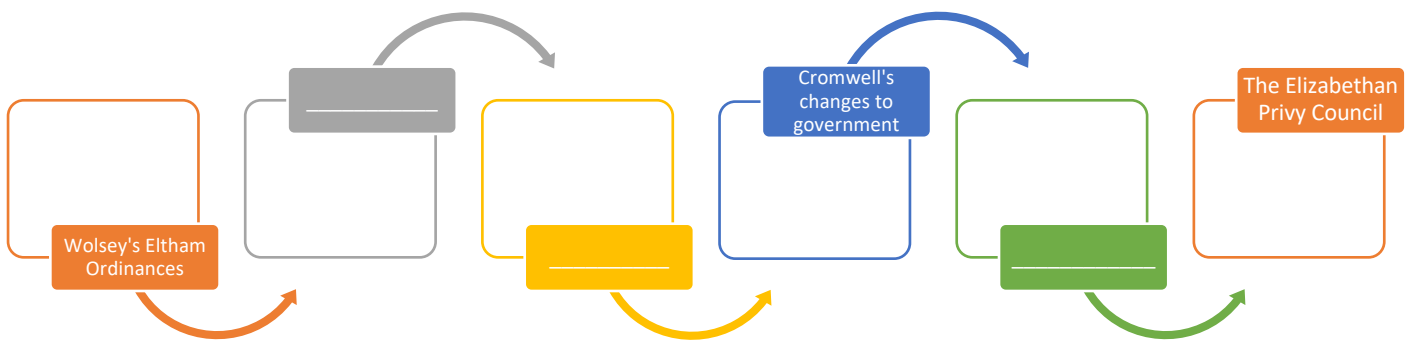
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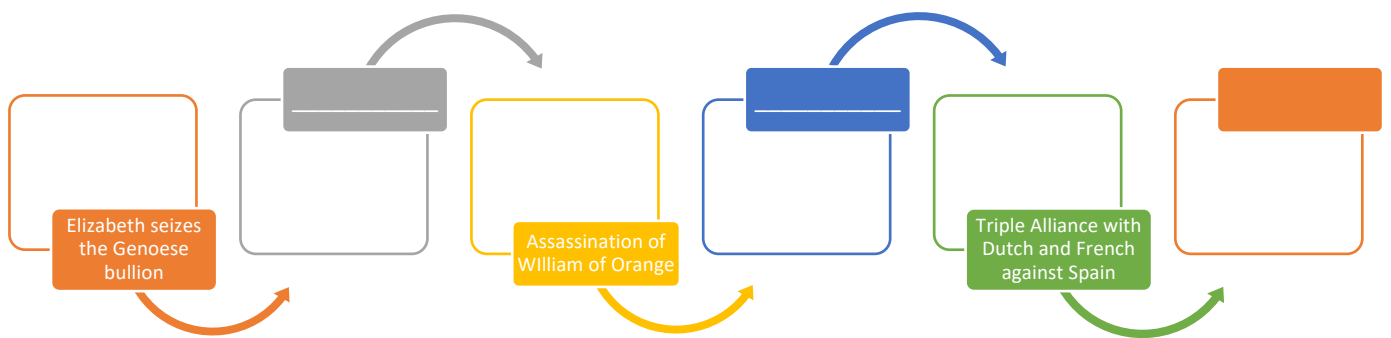
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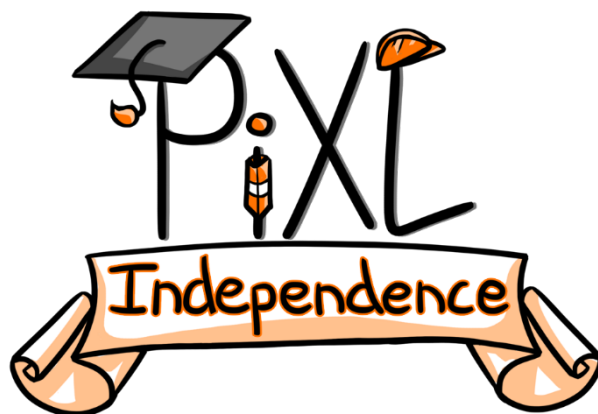


5.



6.





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