



Tudor and Stuart England

Henry



Henry IV

1366-1413

r. 1399-1413



Henry V

1387-1422

r.1413-1422



Henry VI

1421-1471

r.1422-61;
70-71



Henry VII

1457-1509

r.1485-1509

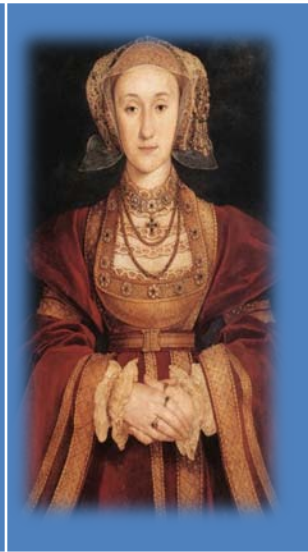


Henry VIII

1491-1547

r.1509-1547

Henry's Wives



Catherine

Anne Boleyn

Jane
Seymour

Anne of
Cleves

Catherine
Howard

Catherine
Parr

1485-1536

1507-1536

1509-1537

1515-1537

1521-1542

1512-1548

Divorced

Executed

Died

Divorced

Executed







Survived

Mary

Elizabeth I

Edward IV

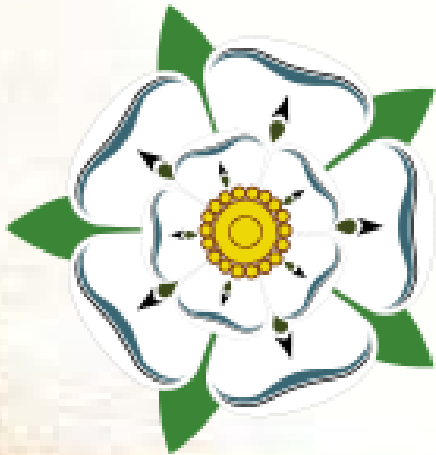
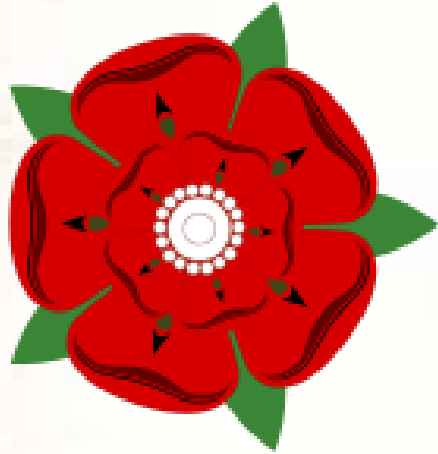
Tudors and Stuarts

						
Edward IV Tudor	Mary Tudor	Elizabeth Tudor	James I Stuart	Charles I Stuart	Oliver Cromwell/ Richard Cromwell	Charles II Stuart
1537-1553	1516-1558	1533-1603	1566-1625	1600-1649	English Civil War 1642-1651	1630-1685
r. 1547- 1553 Age 9-15	r. 1553- 1558 Age 37-42	r. 1558- 1603 Age 25-69	r. 1603- 1625 Age 36-59	r. 1625- 1649 Age 24-49	1653-1659	r. 1660- 1685 Age 30-55

After Hundred Years War

- **The 2 events that changed England from a medieval country to a modern country**
 - **Black Plague**
 - **Hundred Years War**

War of the Roses 1455-1485



MEASLY
MIDDLE AGES

War of the Roses

- **Henry VI was murdered with the backing of the York House, Edward IV (1442-1483; r. 1461-1470)**
- **After the War of the Roses Henry VII become king**
- **Like many kings, he didn't like calling parliament because they can say no**
- **Focused on existing taxes so he could go around parliament**

War of the Roses

- **War started in 1455 Richard of York attacked Henry VI's people and won.**
- **York then beat Lancaster in 1460 causing a compromise**
- **Both men claimed a right to the throne because they could both weakly claim ancestry of Edward III (1327-1377)**

War of the Roses



- **The crown went back and forth between 1469 and 1485**
- **Both sides weakened each other, eventually Henry VII was able to gain a decisive victory at the Battle of Bosworth**

Henry VIII

- **Henry was not originally set up to be king.**
- **His brother Arthur was to be king and died**
- **His wife, Catherine of Aragon was from Spain**
- **To keep the connection, Catherine then became the wife of Henry VIII**



Henry, Catherine, Anne



Henry VIII

- **Henry was consumed with a male heir**
- **Pope would not grant a divorce**
- **Henry was angered because he backed the Pope during issue with Martin Luther and his Protestant Reformation**

Henry VIII

- **Henry was a very intelligent man. He was well read and was educated on many topics**
- **Act of Supremacy 1534**
- **Henry also dissolved monasteries and sold land for money**
- **Used money for wars against France and Scotland**

Bloody Mary

- **Mary's goal when she ascended the throne was to restore Catholicism**
- **Married Phillip II of Spain (Catholic)**
- **Because of Mary, England had to enter a war with her husband's country, Spain against the French.**
- **England loses it's last piece of the European continent, Calais**

Bloody Mary

- **During her reign, over 300 Protestants were executed by burning at the stake**
- **Thousands of more fled to other parts of Europe and also the New World**
- **It was in the last years of Mary's reign she gained the nickname, Bloody Mary**



Early Elizabeth



Elizabeth's England

- **After Mary's push to make England Catholic again, Elizabeth needed to bring harmony to England**
- **39 Articles of Religion**
- **Book of Common Prayer**

Elizabeth's Reign



Elizabeth's England

- **In 1570 Pope Pius IV tried to push Elizabeth**
- **Pope Pius made a decree that all Catholics need to be loyal to the Pope**
- **Pope Pius pushed the former husband of Mary, Phillip II of Spain to invade England since he had a claim to the English throne through marriage**
- **Invasion ended with the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588**

Elizabeth's England

- **During this time, England lost their last piece of the continent, Calais**
- **The strictness of Mary suppressed the Arts, but under Elizabeth it was brought back**
- **William Shakespeare (1564-1616)**

Stuart Dynasty

- **James I is the former James VI of Scotland**
- **James was welcome, this time was referred to as the Jacobean Period**
- **James' problem was a issue of finance. Like the Tudors, the Stuarts did not like calling on Parliament**
- **Primary tax was on land. The House of Lords and House of Commons blocked taxes**

Gunpowder Plot

- **Guy Fawkes Day**
- **A plan to blow up House of Parliament while James I and ministers were present**
- **Guy converted to Catholicism, fought, and became famous for his bravery**



Gunpowder Plot Background

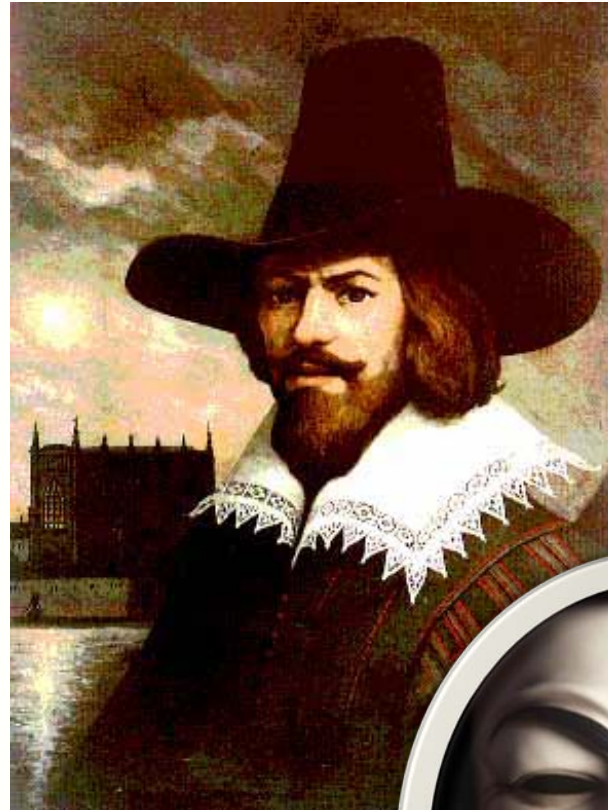


Gunpowder Leader



Gunpowder Plot

- **Fawkes and others disguised as coal men they brought in 36 barrels of gunpowder**
- **Fawkes was discovered, captured, tortured and executed**



Stuart Dynasty

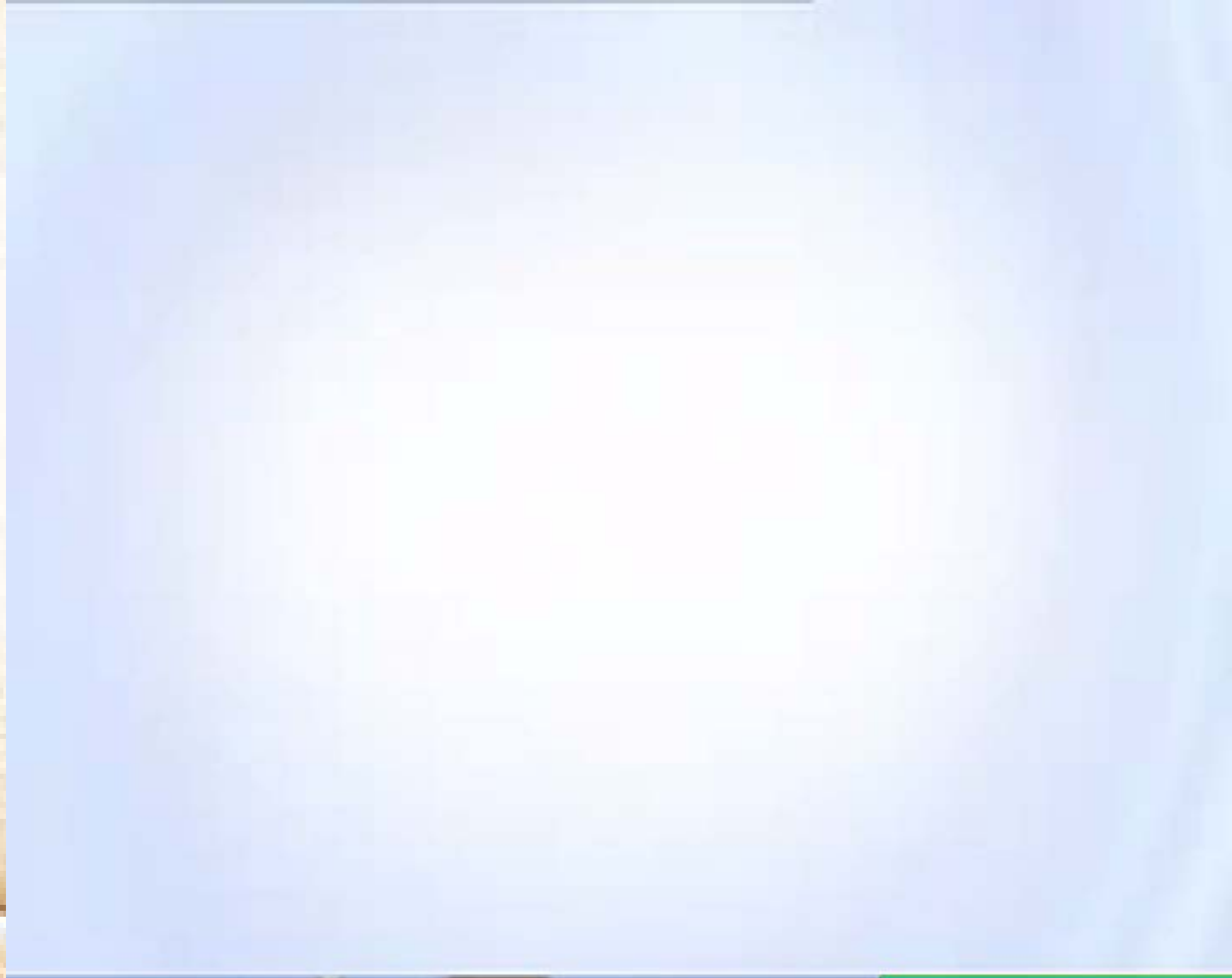
- **Charles I was the opposite of his father. His father was pleasant and a good person to talk to, Charles was the opposite. Parliament and court did not like working with him.**
- **Charles was like the others before him, he did not want to call on Parliament.**
- **During this time of the Stuarts, Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary, the Parliament wanted to gain more control over the monarch**

Stuart Dynasty

- **The Bishops Wars eventually broke Charles. He had to call on Parliament because he tried to fight wars without the help and permission of Parliament.**
- **Once he called Parliament, this time period was called the Long Parliament. Parliament wished to keep this open as long as possible.**



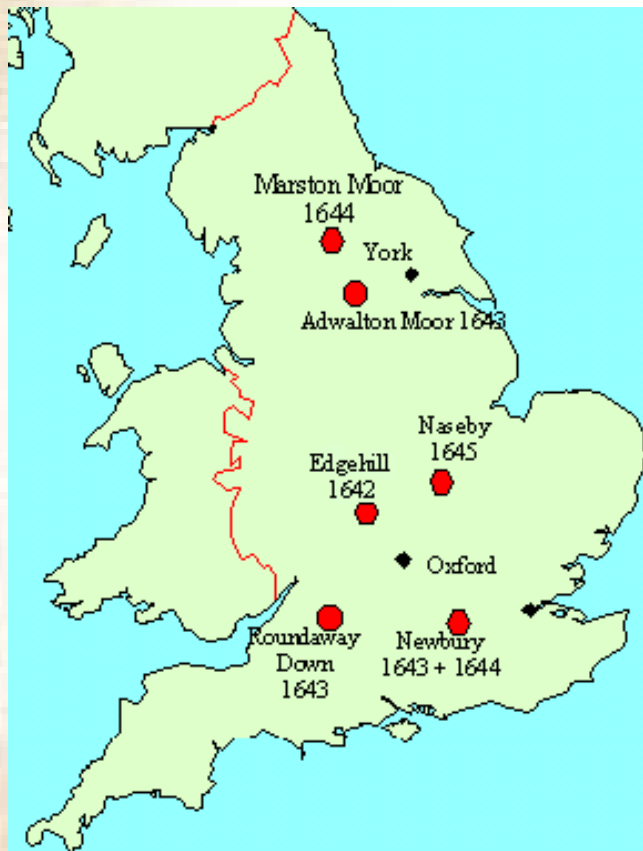
English Civil War



English Civil War

- **Civil War broke out when the Irish rebelled against the English crown.**
- **The Civil War broke out over the argument between Parliament and Charles and the control over the army.**
- **Neither side wished to back down over this issue. In the end Parliament defeated King Charles**

English Civil War



- **Oliver Cromwell was the general brought in to defeat the Irish, Scots, and the Kings army.**
- **Cromwell was able to first defeat the King's forces. He then defeated the Scots, and lastly the Irish**
- **Because of his decisive string of victories, Cromwell was given the title Lord Protector of England**

Stuart Dynasty Part II

- **After the death of Oliver Cromwell, his son took over his position. In reality, neither were exceptional national leaders. England then decided to restore the monarch**
- **Charles II was brought in to be the next king. Since the time of Henry VIII, the debate over Catholic over Protestant was waging.**

Stuart Dynasty Part II

- **The consequences of these religious fights impacted England and the world, especially the United States.**
- **It was during this time period between Mary and the Charles II that many English moved to the colonies for “religious freedom.”**
- **It was also during this time period that the accusations of witchcraft started within England.**

Stuart Dynasty Part II

- **Charles II incorporated 2 important pieces of legislation during his reign.**
 - **Corporation Act of 1661**
 - **Conventional Act of 164**

Stuart Dynasty Part II

- **The Stuart Dynasty under Charles II also saw an emergence of the sciences. Pushing Europe towards the Scientific Revolution**
 - **Robert Boyle**
 - **Sir Isaac Newton**

Stuart Dynasty Part II

- **At the end of the Stuart Dynasty, England was moving towards the modern English government of today**
- **Parliament gained more power since the end of the Hundred Years War, England incorporated the areas of Scotland, Wales, and Ireland**
- **England starts to focus on their global empire**