Tudor and Stuart
England
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Henry IV</th>
<th>Henry V</th>
<th>Henry VI</th>
<th>Henry VII</th>
<th>Henry VIII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1366-1413</td>
<td>1387-1422</td>
<td>1421-1471</td>
<td>1457-1509</td>
<td>1491-1547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r. 1399-1413</td>
<td>r.1413-1422</td>
<td>r.1422-61; 70-71</td>
<td>r.1485-1509</td>
<td>r.1509-1547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Fate</td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>Spouse</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine</td>
<td>1485-1536</td>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Edward IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Boleyn</td>
<td>1507-1536</td>
<td>Executed</td>
<td>Elizabeth I</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jane Seymour</td>
<td>1509-1537</td>
<td>Died</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Anne of Cleves</td>
<td>1515-1537</td>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Catherine Howard</td>
<td>1521-1542</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catherine Parr</td>
<td>1512-1548</td>
<td>Survived</td>
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# Tudors and Stuarts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ruler</th>
<th>Reign Dates</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Ruler</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward IV</td>
<td>1537-1553</td>
<td>9-15</td>
<td>Mary Tudor</td>
<td>1516-1558</td>
<td>37-42</td>
<td>Elizabeth Tudor</td>
<td>1553-1603</td>
<td>25-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James I</td>
<td>1566-1625</td>
<td>25-69</td>
<td>Charles I</td>
<td>1600-1649</td>
<td>36-59</td>
<td>Oliver Cromwell/</td>
<td>1642-1651</td>
<td>30-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles II</td>
<td>1660-1685</td>
<td>30-55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Cromwell</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Oliver Cromwell is considered a Stuart.*
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)
• 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 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
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