

# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 1: Poverty, vagrancy and the poor in Wales and England, c.1485-1603

### PART 1 - Chronology chart

This is a suggested timeline for the theme covering poverty, vagrancy and the poor in Wales and England, c.1485-1603. The content coverage is derived from the specification

1485-1509	1509-1558	1558-1603
General reasons for poverty	The Poor Laws 1531-1555	The Poor Laws 1563-1601
The Poor Law of 1495	The effects of enclosure and estate consolidation	Municipal provision: the London system and the Norwich system
The role of the church in providing relief	The effects of famine and bad harvests	The extent of charitable provision
	The effects of the dissolution of the monasteries and chantries	
	The role of merchant classes in providing relief	

### PART 2 - a conceptual guide

This provides a conceptual guide for the theme of poverty, vagrancy and the poor in Wales and England, c.1485-1603 which attempts to demonstrate how each concept underpins the period, how concepts are linked and the significance of these concepts. The aim is not to focus on the content of events but to provide appropriate guidance regarding historical concepts as appropriate.

# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 1: Poverty, vagrancy and the poor in Wales and England, c.1485-1603

	1485-1509	1509-1558	1558-1603
<b>Cause and Consequence</b>	The Poor Law of 1495  The role of the Church in providing relief	The Poor laws of 1531 and 1536  Enclosures and estate management	The Poor Law of 1601
<b>Turning points</b>	Paupers	The dissolution of the monasteries	The Statute of Artificers 1563
<b>Key Terminology associated with the theme</b>	Paupers	Enclosures  Vagrants	Rogues  Impotent poor
<b>Similarity and Difference</b>  <i>Comparison during a sub-period and even over the whole period can feature</i>	The role of the Church in providing relief	Attitudes of governments to poverty	Municipal systems: comparison of London and Norwich
<b>Change and Continuity</b>  <i>Teachers should address how far and how quickly these issues changed <b>over the whole period</b></i>	Changing Poor Law legislation over the period  Changing attitudes to the poor and vagrants over the period  Changes in support and relief for poverty over the period		

# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 1: Poverty, vagrancy and the poor in Wales and England, c.1485-1603

### CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE

<b>The Poor Laws 1495 to 1601</b>	Centres should examine how and why the various Poor Laws were passed between 1495 and 1601 and how they were applied in the different reigns. Centres should focus on pressures associated with religious change and the need for control and social and economic change. Centres should point out how each of the Poor Laws was enforced and consider the immediate consequences of each – for example the effects of the so-called ‘Slavery Act’ of 1547 in enforcing harsh punishment of the vagrant. The possible links between the passing of harsh Poor Laws and acts of rebellion such as in 1536 (Pilgrimage of Grace), 1547 (Kett rebellion of 1549) could also be explored as a consequence.
<b>The role of the Church in providing relief</b>	Centres should examine how and why the role of the Church changed in dealing with poverty and vagrancy. Centres should point out the immediate results of the dissolution of the monasteries including a rise in unemployment and a diminishing level of social care for the poor. They should also consider the inability of the oft-plundered for revenue post-Reformation Church to cope – both financially and materially - with increased levels of poverty and vagrancy.
<b>Enclosures and estate management</b>	Centres should examine how and why enclosure and changes in estate management had such a significant impact on society and the economy – for example, enclosure created conditions that led to unemployment, poverty and hardship which contributed to the Kett rebellion. Changes in estate management revolved around the move from labour-intensive arable farming to less labour-intensive pastoral farming – rearing of livestock enclosed by hedges and fences. This clearly had consequences for rural employment.

# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 1: Poverty, vagrancy and the poor in Wales and England, c.1485-1603

### TURNING POINTS

<b>The dissolution of the monasteries</b>	Centres should focus on the motives behind the dissolution and its consequences for the poor and vagrants. Centres should point out the changes resulting from the dissolution and its impact both in the short and the longer term to 1603 – for example, the closure of the monasteries removed the social and economic safety net for the very poorest people in society. The government failed to fill the void created by the loss of the monasteries which had an impact far beyond the period of their closure as the Church was consistently plundered for revenue by an often cash-shy Crown.
<b>The Statute of Artificers 1563</b>	Centres should focus on the motives behind the Statute of Artificers 1563 and its consequences for the poor and vagrants – for example the legislation embodied a wide-ranging set of proposals to regulate the labour market by setting wage rates and encouraging apprenticeships. Centres should point out the significance of the statute in that it represented a change in attitude by the government to the plight of the unemployed with a recognition of the link between the economy and rising poverty and vagrancy.

# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 1: Poverty, vagrancy and the poor in Wales and England, c.1485-1603

### KEY TERMINOLOGY

<b>Paupers</b>	Centres should focus on the problems facing the very poorest in society: the landless and unemployed poor or paupers. Centres should at how various governments tried to identify and relieve the very poorest citizens in the kingdom, for example, Elizabeth's government identified and prioritized the class of 'deserving' poor often ill and aged people unable to seek work.
<b>Enclosures</b>	Centres should focus on the reasons behind enclosures. Centres should be aware of the positive economic benefits of enclosure by reducing the costs associated with labour-intensive arable open field farming. Centres should also look at how enclosure created conditions that led to hardship and how this manifested itself in regular protests which sometimes evolved into serious rebellion such as that led by Kett in Norfolk.
<b>Vagrants</b>	Centres should focus on the reasons why vagrancy was feared by both government and society at large. Centres should look at how it was tackled by various governments and organisations, for example, vagrancy was linked to the fear of crime by gangs of roving ruffians. The various Poor Laws usually included measures to punish rather than relieve the vagrant.
<b>Rogues</b>	Centres should examine the attitudes that underpinned the fear and hatred felt towards those in society deemed to be criminal in thought and intent. Centres should look at how rogues were tackled by various governments over the period – for example contrast the harsh punishment meted out to vagrants in the so-called Slavery Act of 1547 (reign of Edward VI) to the more supportive measures for relief enacted by Elizabeth I in the 1572 such as the making compulsory the community's contributions to poor relief.
<b>Impotent poor</b>	Centres should focus on the problems facing the impotent or disabled poor. Centres should examine the attitudes that underpinned the sympathetic approach to dealing with the sick and disabled poor and look at how they were dealt with by various governments and organisations over the period. Some craft guilds set up a system of poor relief for the widows and children of deceased guild members whilst the Elizabethan government formally recognized the existence of a class of people labelled the 'deserving' poor in the act of 1572.

# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 1: Poverty, vagrancy and the poor in Wales and England, c.1485-1603

### SIMILARITY AND DIFFERENCE

<b>Attitudes of governments to poverty</b>	<p>Centres should focus on comparing attitudes of governments to poverty and vagrancy exploring the similarities and differences in their approach and attitude. Centres should consider the attitudes which underpinned the government's treatment of the poor and vagrants, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• fear of riot and rebellion inspired the harsh policies pursued against the poor and vagrant prior to the reign of Elizabeth</li><li>• during Elizabeth's reign there was a more considered attempt to understand and quantify the problem of poverty</li><li>• This can be linked to change and continuity over the whole period if appropriate.</li></ul>
<b>The role of the church in providing relief</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Centres should focus on comparing the role of the church in providing relief pre 1536-40 and after that period exploring the similarities and differences. Areas to compare can include: the social and economic role of the regular church (monasteries) and the secular church (parishes and diocese) up to 1603. Centres should be aware of the desire of the Church to relieve the poor and vagrant but its inability to act effectively because of financial hardship. This can be linked to change and continuity over the whole period if appropriate.</li></ul>
<b>Municipal systems: London and Norwich</b>	<p>Centres should focus on comparing municipal systems exploring the similarities and differences in relation to how they dealt with the problem of poverty. Centres should consider the attitudes and policies which underpinned the treatment of the poor and vagrant in London and Norwich. Both municipal systems were prepared to relieve their own poor but were reluctant to extend this largesse to outsiders. For each city's resident poor the system of support was quite enlightened such as providing the means for work, licences for begging and the distribution of food.</p>

# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 1: Poverty, vagrancy and the poor in Wales and England, c.1485-1603

### CHANGE AND CONTINUITY

<b>Changing Poor Law legislation</b>	<p>Centres should focus on understanding the motives for the passing and enforcement of the various Poor Laws. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine changes and developments in Poor Law legislation such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the long held attitudes to dealing with poverty still continued amongst people, meaning that earlier legislation was more concerned with repression than relief</li><li>• the legal classification of the poor into deserving and undeserving poor</li><li>• the deserving poor were supported or relieved in later legislation</li><li>• the undeserving poor, mainly the able-bodied mobile poor or vagrant, continued to be punished throughout this period</li><li>• the perceived link between vagrancy and crime rates</li></ul>
<b>Changing attitudes to the poor and vagrants</b>	<p>Centres should focus on the changing attitudes towards the poor and vagrants over the century. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine changes and developments in attitudes to the poor and vagrants such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• changing the long held intolerant attitudes of some people was a significant challenge</li><li>• the able-bodied vagrant was viewed with suspicion both by central and local or municipal authorities</li><li>• for much of the period</li><li>• earlier legislation was designed to suppress rather than support with severe punishment showing this aspect clearly</li><li>• attitudes changed largely due to a greater understanding of the plight of the poor particularly the link between the state of the economy and unemployment</li><li>• the attitude of philanthropic-inclined merchants became more enlightened such as in Norwich</li><li>• the impotent poor were treated more sympathetically in later legislation</li></ul>

# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 1: Poverty, vagrancy and the poor in Wales and England, c.1485-1603

### **Changes in support and relief for poverty**

Centres should focus on understanding the changes in the support and relief for poverty. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine changes and developments in support and relief for poverty such as:

- the ability of the Church to support the poor especially the impact of the dissolution of the monasteries and state exploitation of the Church by Edward VI and Elizabeth
- the way in which the Church changed its attitudes to the poor and vagrant in line with the shift from Catholic to Protestant practice and belief
- the support offered by trade and craft guilds to its members and their families
- the support offered to the poorest citizens of towns and cities such as London, Norwich and Ipswich
- state-sponsored/enforced contributions for poor relief changing from voluntary to compulsory collections by parishioners



# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 1: Poverty, vagrancy and the poor in Wales and England, c.1485-1603

### Part 3 Resources

#### Books

Author	Title	Publisher	ISBN
John Pound	Poverty and Vagrancy in Tudor England (Seminar Studies)	Routledge: Print on demand E-Book	9780582355088 0582355087
A.L. Beier	The Problem of the Poor in Tudor and Early Stuart England	Kindle Edition	
P.A. Slack	Poverty and Policy in Tudor and Stuart England	Longman	9780582489653
P.A. Slack	The English Poor Law 1531-1782	Hodder Education	9780521557856
R. Turvey	Access to History: The Early Tudors: Henry VII to Mary I 1485-1558	Hodder Education	9781471838859

#### Audio - Visual resources

The Prince and the Pauper (DVD) [1977]

Lady Jane (DVD) [1986]

#### Internet sites

BBC History site

Spartacus Educational site

History learning site

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/tudors/poverty\\_01.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/tudors/poverty_01.shtml)

<http://spartacus-educational.com/TUDpoverty.htm>

<http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/tudor-england/the-poor-in-elizabethan-england/>

# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 2: Threats, protest and rebellion, c.1485-1603

### PART 1 - Chronology chart

This is a suggested timeline for the theme covering threats, protest and rebellion, c.1485-1603. The content coverage is derived from the specification.

1485-1509	1509-1558	1558-1603
Henry Tudor and measures to secure his throne	The impact of the religious changes under Henry VIII	Rebellions against Elizabeth: the Northern Rebellion and the Essex Rebellion
The challenges of Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck	Social and economic change	Mary, Queen of Scots and plots against Elizabeth
	Rhys ap Gruffudd and the marcher lordships	Relations with the Catholic powers
	The Pilgrimage of Grace	
	The Western Rebellion and Kett's Rebellion	
	Wyatt's Rebellion	
	Lady Jane Grey	

### PART 2 - a conceptual guide

This provides a conceptual guide for the theme of threats, protest and rebellion, c.1485-1603 which attempts to demonstrate how each concept underpins the period, how concepts are linked and the significance of these concepts. The aim is not to focus on the content of events but to provide appropriate guidance regarding historical concepts as appropriate.

# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 2: Threats, protest and rebellion, c.1485-1603

	1485-1509	1509-1558	1558-1603
<b>Cause and Consequence</b>	Challenges to Henry VII	Challenges to the crown including: Pilgrimage of Grace Western rebellion Kett rebellion Wyatt rebellion	Challenges to Elizabeth including: Northern rebellion Essex rebellion
<b>Significant individuals</b>	Lambert Simnel Perkin Warbeck	Rhys ap Gruffudd Robert Aske Robert Kett Thomas Wyatt Lady Jane Grey	William Cecil, Lord Burghley Mary, Queen of Scots
<b>Turning points</b>	The Battle of Stoke 1487	The Break with Rome 1534  The accession of Mary Tudor	The arrival of Mary, Queen of Scots in England, 1568  The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, 1587
<b>Key Terminology associated with the theme</b>	Pretenders Marcher lords	Schism	Recusant Puritan
<b>Similarity and Difference</b>  <i>Comparison during a sub-period and even over the whole period can feature</i>	The nature and extent of the protests and threats to Henry VII	The nature and extent of the protests and threats to Henry VIII  The nature and extent of the protests and threats to Edward VI and Mary	The nature and extent of the protests and threats to Elizabeth
<b>Change and Continuity</b>  <i>Teachers should address how far and how quickly these issues changed <b>over the whole period</b></i>	Political challenges to the throne over the period  Social and economic pressures and their impact on protest over the period  Changes in church and religious experience and their impact on protest over the period		

# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 2: Threats, protest and rebellion, c.1485-1603

### CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE

<b>Challenges to Henry VII</b>	Centres should examine how and why Henry VII's possession of the throne was challenged. Centres should point out the immediate results of the challenges including that of Lambert Simnel which led to the Battle of Stoke which put Henry VII at personal risk from injury or death. They should also consider the challenge of the later Pretender, Perkin Warbeck who was able to gain support from foreign powers such as Scotland and the Netherlands (and briefly France). They should also consider the part played by economic and financial pressures including the sporadic outbreaks of rebellion caused by resistance to excessive taxation, for example in Cornwall in 1497.
<b>Challenges to the crown 1509-1554</b>	Centres should examine how and why rebellions broke out in the reigns of Henry VIII and his successors, Edward VI and Mary. Centres should consider religious factors such as the break with Rome, the dissolution of the monasteries and the advent of a Catholic monarch in Mary. They should also consider the fluctuating social and economic conditions of the period – for example, the boom and bust cycles in the economy affecting the cloth industry and the virtual collapse of relief offered by the Church. Centres should also point out the consequences of these failed rebellions – Rhys ap Gruffudd, Pilgrimage of Grace, Western Rebellion, Kett rebellion and Wyatt's rebellion - and how they influenced royal policies and attitudes such as in the harsher penalties inflicted on a wider spectrum of people beyond the ringleaders.
<b>Challenges to Elizabeth</b>	Centres should examine how and why the Rebellion of the Northern Earls and the Essex Rebellion broke out during Elizabeth's reign. Centres should point out the consequences of these failed rebellions such as the execution of the noble ringleaders – Essex and Northumberland - and how they influenced royal policies and attitudes such as enforcing the terms of the Religious Settlement of 1559 and the harsh penalties enacted against recusants.

# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 2: Threats, protest and rebellion, c.1485-1603

### SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS

<b>Lambert Simnel</b>	Centres should focus on the significance of Simnel's threat to Henry VII. Centres should point out that Simnel's association with the Earl of Lincoln, a leading member of the Yorkist faction, proved to be a serious threat to Henry VII. Simnel was the only challenger to bring Henry VII to battle.
<b>Perkin Warbeck</b>	Centres should focus on the significance of Warbeck's threat to Henry VII. Centres should point out that Warbeck's plotting, his attempts to form alliances with foreign monarchs such as James IV of Scotland and backing from Margaret of Burgundy proved to be a constant threat to Henry VII.
<b>Rhys ap Gruffudd</b>	Centres should focus on the reasons why Rhys was disaffected and why any protest by him, a member of a powerful and respected Welsh family with familial links to the English peerage, might prove costly to the Crown's authority in south-west Wales.
<b>Robert Aske</b>	Centres should focus on the significance of Aske's charismatic leadership of the Pilgrimage of Grace. Centres should point out that Aske posed a serious threat to Henry VIII in the short term because the disaffection with the religious reforms might spread beyond northern England.
<b>Robert Kett</b>	Centres should focus on the significance of Kett's popular leadership of the rebellion that bears his name. Centres should point out that Kett posed a serious threat to Edward VI because the anger associated with enclosure and general economic ills might spread beyond East Anglia.
<b>Thomas Wyatt</b>	Centres should focus on the significance of Wyatt's leadership of the rebellion that bears his name. Centres should point out that Wyatt was a member of the political elite which is why his rebellion posed a serious threat to Mary I in the short term. In addition, the location of the rebellion was significant because it began in Kent but moved to threaten the capital.
<b>Lady Jane Grey</b>	Centres should examine how and why Northumberland's coup d'etat - in the name of Lady Jane Grey - occurred. Centres should consider the immediate results of the coup – failure after nine days - and how it influenced royal policies over the longer period for example the greater suspicion applied to would-be claimants to the throne such as Mary, Queen of Scots.

# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 2: Threats, protest and rebellion, c.1485-1603

<b>William Cecil, Lord Burghley</b>	Centres should focus on the significance of Lord Burghley's leadership and management of Elizabethan government. Centres should point out that his role in protecting Elizabeth was crucial in defeating the plotters and plots against the queen. Centres should consider the methods he employed to defend the kingdom from rebellion and invasion, and the way in which he safeguarded Elizabeth from assassination by maintaining an effective spy-network led by Francis Walsingham.
<b>Mary, Queen of Scots</b>	Centres should focus on the significance of Mary, Queen of Scots. Centres should point out that her detention in England inspired Catholic plots against Elizabeth I. Centres should consider in particular the repercussions arising from her execution such as the attempted Spanish invasion – the Armada.

# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 2: Threats, protest and rebellion, c.1485-1603

### TURNING POINTS

<b>The Battle of Stoke, 1487</b>	Centres should focus on the motives behind the Battle of Stoke and stress the significance of Henry VII's victory by crushing the Yorkists. Centres should highlight the fact that Stoke marked the end of the Wars of the Roses and that Henry would never again face an enemy in battle on home soil. It also marked the end of the claim of the Pretender, Lambert Simnel.
<b>The Break with Rome, 1534</b>	Centres should focus on the motives behind the break with Rome and stress the significance and impact of Henry VIII's schism. Centres should point out that the break with Rome led to the dissolution of the monasteries which inspired the largest uprising in Tudor England.
<b>The accession of Mary Tudor</b>	Centres should focus on the circumstances of Mary's accession – the first female monarch – and the challenges to her rule by Protestant leaders such as Northumberland. Centres should point out that the accession of the Catholic Mary was preceded by the coup d'état of Lady Jane Grey and followed by the Wyatt rebellion.
<b>The arrival of Mary, Queen of Scots in England, 1568</b>	Centres should focus on the motives behind the arrival of Mary, Queen of Scots in England and stress the significance of her presence in the kingdom. Centres should point out that Mary's presence in England and her long detention posed a continuing threat to Queen Elizabeth – in particular by inspiring the Northern rebellion and plots between 1571 and 1586.
<b>The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, 1587</b>	Centres should focus on the motives behind the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots and stress the significance and impact of her detention and execution. Centres should point out that Mary's detention caused problems between England and the Catholic powers, especially Spain, culminating in the launch of the Armada the following year.

# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 2: Threats, protest and rebellion, c.1485-1603

### KEY TERMINOLOGY

<b>Pretenders</b>	Centres should focus on who the Pretenders were and how and why they posed such a threat to Henry VII. Centres should examine the role of the Pretenders to the throne of England, Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck, and the significance of the threat they posed to Henry VII's security – for example they were able to enlist the financial and military support of foreign rulers such as Margaret of Burgundy and James IV of Scotland.
<b>Marcher Lords</b>	Centres should focus on the reasons why the Marcher Lords enjoyed such independent power in their Welsh lordships and why this posed a potential threat to Henry VIII's government. Henry VII opted to pursue a policy of co-operation with the Marcher Lords as did Henry VIII until Cromwell's 'Revolution in Government' in the 1530s abolished them. Centres should examine the attitude of bureaucrats like Cromwell who sought political and fiscal uniformity and legislative harmony – the independence enjoyed by the Marcher Lords threatened this aim.
<b>Schism</b>	Centres should focus on the reasons why Henry VIII opted to pursue a policy of schism in his quarrel with the Pope. Centres should examine the attitude of those opposed to schism and how the policy was challenged over the period – for example in the Pilgrimage of Grace.
<b>Recusant</b>	Centres should focus on the reasons why English Catholics were classed as recusants and the perceived threat they posed to Elizabeth I. Centres should examine the attitude of those opposed to Elizabeth's Church Settlement and rejection of the Pope's authority and look at how they challenged her rule. Centres should show some awareness of recusants later being deemed potential traitors and threats to the state – for example ordinary women like Margaret Clitherow of York were executed for their defiance and failure to conform.
<b>Puritan</b>	Centres should focus on the reasons why the rise of Puritanism posed a threat to Elizabeth and her government. Centres should examine the attitude of Puritans who were opposed to Elizabeth's Church Settlement and who advocated the persecution of Catholics – for example Puritan MPs such as Thomas Norton who lobbied for reform of the Church on stricter Protestant lines. Centres should show some awareness of the impact of Puritanism in Parliament in particular Sir John Neale's so-called 'Puritan Choir' of MPs in the Commons working towards a common goal in advocating religious reform.



# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 2: Threats, protest and rebellion, c.1485-1603

### SIMILARITY AND DIFFERENCE

<b>The nature and extent of the protests and threats to Henry VII</b>	<p>Centres should focus on comparing the extent of the protests and threats to Henry VII exploring the similarities and differences in the threats and protests. Areas to compare can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• causes and failure of rebellions</li><li>• the nature of rebel support</li><li>• the effectiveness of rebel leadership</li><li>• Centres should note that dynastic threats, such as the Pretenders, and economic protests, such as the Yorkshire (1489) and Cornish (1497) rebellions, predominated in this period.</li></ul>
<b>The nature and extent of the protests and threats to Henry VIII</b>	<p>Centres should focus on comparing the extent of the protests and threats to Henry VIII exploring the similarities and differences in the threats and protests. Areas to compare can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• causes and failure of rebellions</li><li>• the nature and extent of rebel support</li><li>• the effectiveness of rebel leadership</li><li>• Centres should note that religious complaints, such as the Pilgrimage of Grace 1536-7, and socio-economic grievances such as Rhys ap Gruffudd 1529-31, predominated in this period.</li></ul>
<b>The nature and extent of the protests and threats to Edward VI and Mary</b>	<p>Centres should focus on comparing the extent of the protests and threats to Edward VI and Mary exploring the similarities and differences in the threats and protests.</p> <p>Areas to compare can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>causes and failure of rebellions</li><li>the nature, extent and geographical distribution of rebel support</li><li>the effectiveness of rebel leadership</li></ul> <p>Centres should note that rebellions in these reigns were caused by a wide range of factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>religious – Western or Prayer Book 1549</li><li>economic - Kett 1549</li><li>political – Wyatt 1554; Lady Jane Grey 1554</li></ul>

# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 2: Threats, protest and rebellion, c.1485-1603

### **The nature and extent of the protests and threats to Elizabeth**

Centres should focus on comparing the extent of the protests and threats to Elizabeth exploring the similarities and differences in the threats and protests.

Areas to compare can include:

- causes and failure of rebellions
- the nature and extent of rebel support
- the effectiveness of rebel leadership

Centres should note that political rebellions, such as the Northern Earls 1569 and Essex 1601 - allied to dynastic plots such as Ridolfi 1571 and Babington 1586, dominated this period.

**NB: Comparisons can also be drawn between threats and protests across different reigns.**

# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 2: Threats, protest and rebellion, c.1485-1603

### CHANGE AND CONTINUITY

<b>Political challenges to the throne</b>	<p>Centres should focus on understanding the conditions that led to challenges to the throne. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine political challenges to the throne such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the problems associated with royal succession especially in times of minority (Edward VI) or female monarchs (Mary and Elizabeth) which encouraged political factions</li><li>• the problems associated with the failure to provide an heir such as Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth which caused political competition to control the succession</li><li>• the role of Pretenders or claimants to the throne such as Lambert Simnel, Perkin Warbeck and Lady Jane Grey</li><li>• the political and dynastic challenge posed by Mary, Queen of Scots in seeking the throne of England</li></ul>
<b>Social and economic pressures and their impact on protest</b>	<p>Centres should focus on understanding the conditions that led to anger at government economic policies and social injustice. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine social and economic pressures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the problems associated with unpopular policies on tax and enclosure</li><li>• the continuity in the nature of the resentment towards the crippling financial policies of successive governments in raising tax during this period</li><li>• role of prominent individuals such as Robert Kett who harnessed the unrest and led a popular revolt against the government</li><li>• the rising levels of unemployment and increasing inflation leading to resentment over price rises particularly in foodstuffs</li></ul>
<b>Changes in church and religious experience and their impact on protest</b>	<p>Centres should focus on understanding the conditions that led to resentment and opposition to changes in religion. In order to consider issues of change and continuity across the whole period, centres should examine religious changes such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the problems associated with the Henrician Reformation and break with Rome and the widespread anger this caused</li><li>• the anger and opposition caused by the dissolution of the monasteries (1536-40) and chantries (1545-47)</li></ul>

# POVERTY, PROTEST AND REBELLION c.1485-1603

## THEME 2: Threats, protest and rebellion, c.1485-1603

### Part 3 Resources

#### Books

Author	Title	Publisher	ISBN
Nicholas Fellows	Access to History In Depth: Disorder and Rebellion in Tudor England	Hodder Education	9780340781432
A. Fletcher & D. MacCulloch	Tudor Rebellions (Seminar Studies)	Routledge	9781138839212
Paul Thomas	Authority and Disorder in Tudor Times, 1485-1603	Cambridge University Press	9780521626644
B. Mervyn	Enquiring History: Tudor Rebellions 1485-1603	Hodder Education	9781444178715
R. Turvey	Access to History: The Early Tudors: Henry VII to Mary I 1485-1558	Hodder Education	9781471838859
R. Turvey & N. Heard	Access to History: Change and Protest 1536-88: Mid-Tudor Crises? Fourth Edition	Hodder Education	9780340986776

#### Audio - Visual resources

Henry VII: The Winter King – BBC documentary (Thomas Penn)

Henry VIII: The Mind of a Tyrant – Channel 4 Docu/drama (David Starkey)

A Man For All Seasons (DVD) [1966]

Henry VIII and his Six Wives (DVD) [1972]

Elizabeth (DVD) [2000]

#### Internet sites

National Archives

History Learning Site

BBC History

Summary of rebellions

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/sessions/tudor-rebellions/>

<http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/tudors/>

<http://rebellionsa2.blogspot.co.uk/>