

<p>OCR – AS GCE British Period Studies</p> <p>F 961</p>	<p>Unit 1 Lancastrians, Yorkists and Tudors, 1450–1509</p>	<p>ESSAY</p>
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Examiner's Specific Advice

The best answers will focus directly on the question 'how far?', have arguments dealing with separate problems arranged into structured paragraphs, and use knowledge to support explanations. Above all, they will offer comparative assessments of different factors or discuss the relative importance of events. They will steer clear of including too much description of events ('how' the problems were tackled) and instead focus on analysis of the degree to which Henry VII solved them.

Less effective essays are likely to supply more general comments without relevant supporting details. They will probably consider one or two problems rather than several – for instance, they may only consider Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck – and will fail to use their historical knowledge effectively.

Exemplar Question

How far did Henry VII solve his internal problems between 1485 and 1509?
[50 marks]

Examiner's Exemplar Plan and Essay 1

Plan

- Claimants
- Pretenders
- Nobles
- Finances

Henry Tudor became King of England on 22 August 1485 when he killed Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth. A crown was hastily put on his head and, while Richard's body was buried in Leicester Abbey, the new king rode south to claim his throne in London (1). Henry had few close friends or male relatives, apart from his uncle Jasper, who had been with Henry in exile in Brittany for 14 years, so he would not have to reward too many people which was one problem less to solve. A more serious problem, however, was that his claim to the throne was weak and many others had better claims (2).

Henry dealt with each of the rival claimants in various ways. In 1485 he married Elizabeth of York, later married off three of

(1) Interesting though this may be, it is not relevant to the issue of Henry's internal problems.

(2) Explain this more fully. He was a descendant of an illegitimate branch of the House of Lancaster and was only king because he had killed Richard in battle. Members of the Houses of York, Clarence and Suffolk had better claims.

her sisters to loyal nobles and put the youngest girl into a nunnery. The strongest male claimant, Edward Earl of Warwick, was imprisoned in the Tower of London and never came out. This left the four sons of John Duke of Suffolk. The eldest, John Earl of Lincoln, was killed in a battle fighting for the pretender Simnel; Edmund and William were imprisoned in the Tower and only Richard eluded Henry's grasp. Since Richard never officially laid claim to the throne, it can be argued that Henry solved this problem (3).

Lambert Simnel presented Henry with a serious problem. The son of an Oxfordshire forester, Simnel was brought up by a priest, Richard Symons, to impersonate Edward Earl of Warwick. Symons was a friend of the Abbot of Abingdon who wanted to see the House of York rule England. As a result, every effort was made to pass Simnel off as the real earl who, in actual fact, Henry had locked away in London. Symons took Simnel to the Netherlands where Margaret of Burgundy paid for German soldiers to fight for the pretender. Then he went to Ireland where the Earl of Kildare crowned him king and finally he brought him to England with an Irish and German army where he was defeated by Henry at Stoke. Simnel was arrested and put to work in the royal kitchens but many of his noble supporters such as Lovel and Lincoln were killed in battle (4).

Perkin Warbeck gave Henry a different sort of problem. He was a Flemish merchant who claimed to be the Duke of York, the younger of two princes who had disappeared in the Tower during Richard III's reign. Unlike Warwick, Henry could not prove that York was still alive and Warbeck was an imposter. Since Warbeck was not captured between 1491 and 1497, he posed a really serious problem for Henry for most of the 1490s (5). First Charles of France recognised Warbeck as the true king, then Maximilian of Austria and the Earl of Kildare and finally James IV of Scotland. James even allowed him to marry his cousin and threatened to invade England, which forced Henry to raise an army in 1496–97 (6). Warbeck finally landed in Cornwall and marched as far as Taunton before a royal army scattered his supporters. He was taken to London and hanged in 1499 (7).

The nobility was another serious problem for Henry in 1485. They had private armies, castles and gunpowder, and broke the law without fear of punishment. Many had seized royal lands during the Wars of the Roses and few paid rents or feudal dues to the King. Some even supported rival claimants and pretenders and were capable of plotting against the King (8). Henry dealt with his over-mighty subjects very skilfully. He seized their gunpowder and cannons, knocked down their castles in non-strategic areas and stopped retaining by passing the Act of Livery and Maintenance in 1487 (9). Lands that had been illegally taken from the crown were recovered

(3) Give some indication of the length of time it took Henry to solve this problem. Warwick remained alive until 1499 and Edmund was not arrested until 1506.

(4) Keep the narrative of Simnel to a minimum. Focus on the seriousness of the problem, coming so early in Henry's reign and with foreign support.

(5) This is an important point and could be usefully contrasted with Simnel, who was dealt with quite quickly.

(6) A further problem resulting from the threat of a Scottish invasion was the revolt in Cornwall.

(7) You have spent a lot of time describing Warbeck's support when, in practice, most of it failed to materialise. Describe fewer events and instead analyse how successful was Henry in dealing with this problem.

(8) This section is a sound assessment of the general

by Acts of Resumption, and any noble who had fought against Henry at Bosworth or Stoke had their lands confiscated. The Council Learned in the Law was set up to collect debts owed to the King and ensured that the nobility did not hold land unlawfully. Nobles who might threaten judges and juries were brought before the Court of Star Chamber, which was presided over by royal councillors. Poor subjects who could afford to bring a case against a richer person were encouraged to use the Court of Requests. Bonds and recognisances were also put on nobles and office-holders as a way of securing their loyalty, and heavy fines were imposed on anyone who misbehaved or lost the King's trust (10).

Finally, Henry had financial problems. He inherited debts, soon discovered that his main sources of income were under-performing and found that the Exchequer was controlled by corrupt nobles. To overcome these difficulties, Henry made the royal household the centre of his administration so that he could watch over his officials. Even then he did not trust his treasurer and took the trouble to initial each page of the royal accounts. His main sources of income were crown lands, customs duties, profits of justice and parliament, and, as his reign progressed, he received more and more money (11). At his death in 1509, he had paid off his debts, accumulated many crown jewels and left more than a quarter of a million pounds. Henry therefore dealt very successfully with all of his internal problems (12).

Examiner's Assessment

This essay contains several good features. It is well organised, focused on Henry's problems, clearly written, relevant and factually accurate. It merits a Level II mark of 17 out of 24 (AO1a).

The sections on the nobility and finances are potentially very good but in the case of the nobility fail to evaluate 'how far' Henry was successful, and in respect of finances assert without discussion that Henry increased his revenues. The essay contains a mixture of analysis and explanation but also some narrative sections, e.g. on Simnel and Warbeck. A more balanced assessment is needed. Henry was not totally successful in dealing with his internal problems. In 1509 some nobles were still very powerful, laws were not universally upheld, sources of royal revenue were causing resentment, Ireland was as independent as ever and there were some claimants still alive. Some *but not all* of these problems would need to be discussed for a higher mark. This element of the essay merited a Level III mark of 18 out of 26 (AO1b). The total score for the essay is 35 out of 50 marks (Grade B).

problem posed by some nobles but you need to indicate the extent to which they were a serious problem. Particular examples would have strengthened your argument.

(9) Henry may have wanted to reduce retaining and its more flagrant abuses but this Act did not stop it.

(10) There's a lot of factual material in this section but instead of using it to answer 'how far' Henry solved the problem of over-powerful nobles, you describe 'how' he tackled them.

(11) Distinguish between these sources: some were more important than others.

(12) Not a very convincing conclusion (see Examiner's Assessment).

Examiner's Exemplar Plan and Essay 2

Plan

- Problems: mainly overcome
- Claimants
- Pretenders
- Nobles
- Law and order
- Finances
- Ireland
- Conclusion

When Henry VII became King of England in 1485 he faced many internal problems. He had to secure his throne and solve the threat of pretenders and claimants. The nobility were a problem as many were financially, politically and militarily stronger than the new king. Henry also needed to restore law, order and justice and to improve the state of the royal finances. If Henry was to found a successful dynasty, he needed to solve these domestic problems and, to a large extent, they were solved by the end of his reign (13).

One of the first and most pressing of Henry's problems was the need to secure his throne. In order to do this, he successfully prevented rival claimants from posing a serious threat. He married Elizabeth of York, thereby uniting the Lancastrian and Yorkist families and also stopping any claim she had to the throne (14). Three of Elizabeth's sisters were married off to Henry's loyal supporters and the youngest girl was put in a nunnery. Edward, Earl of Warwick, was put in the Tower and the de la Poles were controlled such that none of the brothers would make a claim to the throne (15). Henry did not have many rival claimants, as he had no brothers and a loyal family, but through his pragmatic approach, he made sure the claimants would not cause him problems (15).

Another serious threat to Henry soon after he became king was that posed by the pretenders, Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck, but for quite different reasons. Simnel pretended to be Edward, Earl of Warwick, with a claim to the throne. Faced with this threat only two years after becoming king, Henry was not in a strong position. However, at the battle of Stoke, Henry defeated Simnel's supporters, including Lord Lovel and the Earl of Lincoln. Most of Simnel's supporters were killed and the threat ceased. Warbeck managed to gain foreign support from Burgundy, France, Scotland and Ireland, and it took Henry nine years to eventually deal with him. Henry was very successful in solving the problem of the pretenders as he had the support of most noblemen (16), used diplomatic relations abroad to have Warbeck deported (17) and was persistent in his approach.

(13) This is a strong opening paragraph. The argument is focused squarely on the question and indicates the likely direction the essay will take.

(14) Henry revealed his political skill by marrying Elizabeth after he had been crowned king.

(15) You should explain how far Henry 'controlled' them. Claimants did continue to cause problems, Edmund was not arrested until 1506 and his brother, Richard, was never apprehended.

(16) Although most nobles supported the King, you could refer to Sir William Stanley, who sided with Warbeck in 1495.

(17) Give an example of Henry's skilful diplomacy to support this point.

(18) You could be more specific. A good example is the Earl of Surrey, who fought against

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<p>Henry successfully reduced the power held by noblemen. There were about 60 noble families in total, with the most powerful being the Duke of Northumberland and the Marquis of Dorset. Through Acts of Livery and Maintenance (1487 and 1504), the military power of the nobles was reduced; acts of attainder reduced the size of estates owned by the nobility; <u>nobles were rewarded for their loyalty</u> (18) and two-thirds were held 'at the king's mercy' under bonds and recognisances. The loyalty of his nobility, either through fear or respect, is shown by the little support gained by the pretenders (19).</p> <p>Law and order was greatly improved by the end of his reign with a more effective use of Justices of the Peace. The Council of the North, re-established in 1489, controlled the six northern English counties, the Council of Wales (re-established in 1493) and the Council in Ireland extended Henry's control over his kingdoms. The Court of Star Chamber and the Council Learned in the Law, along with common law and church courts, made sure <u>justice was upheld</u> (20).</p> <p><u>Royal finances were very successfully improved</u> (21). Henry went from having serious debts to dying solvent and leaving nearly a quarter of a million pounds to his son and heir in 1509. He achieved success through efficient governing and use of the Chamber. Taxes were collected, along with money from crown lands (£42,000 a year by 1509), customs duties and bonds and recognisances. Henry also collected feudal dues and at times could demand forced loans and benevolences.</p> <p>However, Henry was not successful in his dealings with Ireland. In 1485 the Geraldine family served the Yorkists as Lord Deputy and although Kildare, the head of the clan, promised to be faithful, he championed the pretenders, Simnel and Warbeck. Henry warned Kildare and even tried to govern Ireland through Sir Edward Poyning, an Englishman, between 1494 and 1496, but Poyning failed to subdue Ulster, ran out of money and returned to England. Henry once again appointed Kildare, and though Ireland stayed a peaceful outpost, it remained a law unto itself (22).</p> <p>By the time he had died in 1509, Henry had to a large extent solved his internal problems. The pretenders had been dealt with effectively: Simnel worked in the royal kitchens and Warbeck had been executed. None of the claimants had rivalled Henry and tried to take the throne as he had quite early on controlled them and kept an eye on them for the rest of his reign. The judicial system and system of administration and councils carried out the King's wishes successfully. Most nobles were loyal and law-abiding, and the few who were not were weakened by financial penalties. Royal finances and <u>the economy</u> (23) were much improved by 1509. The only problem that seemed to be left unsolved was Ireland, with the</p>	<p>Henry at Bosworth. After spending four years in prison, he became a royal councillor in the Council of the North and was rewarded by recovering family lands and his earldom.</p> <p>(19) This is a good paragraph but would have been better if you had given some examples of disobedient nobles, e.g. Buckingham.</p> <p>(20) Not completely – unlicensed retaining was still a problem in 1509.</p> <p>(21) You should emphasise the nature of Henry's financial problems. Royal estates had been given away or seized and revenue from crown lands was not efficiently collected.</p> <p>(22) You wisely consider an area where Henry was less successful. This will move your mark closer to Level I in the assessment of AO1b.</p> <p>(23) Briefly explain the economic problems in 1485: falling trade and low revenue from tonnage and poundage. In what ways had they been</p>
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two rival families – Butler and Kildare – still wanting to be Lord Deputy. In 1509 Henry was far stronger politically, financially and militarily than in 1485 and he was able to hand on a stable and unchallenged throne to his son.

Examiner's Assessment

This essay has elements of Levels IB and II. Its factual content is accurate, relevant and at times detailed. It is clearly structured, accurately written and merits a Level IB mark of 19 out of 24 (AO1a).

Each paragraph examines a different problem and argues clearly in favour of Henry's overall success while recognising that he was not totally successful. The analysis of issues provides some judgements about relative importance.

However, although it refers to some of Henry's limitations (notably Ireland), a stronger balance is needed for a higher mark, e.g. Henry failed to overcome some notoriously disobedient nobles and retaining remained a potential problem. These features merit a Level II mark of 21 out of 26 (AO1b).

Overall, the essay has been given 40 marks (Grade A).

'improved' by 1509?

Unit 1
Lancastrians, Yorkists and
Tudors, 1450–1509

ESSAY
Mark scheme

Mark Scheme

Examiners use Mark Schemes to determine how best to categorise a candidate's essay, and to ensure that the performances of thousands of candidates are marked to a high degree of consistency. Few essays fall neatly into the mark levels indicated below: some answers will be particularly well argued but offer little supporting detail; others may be factually full but poorly organised or contain few judgements. Examiners therefore seek to find the 'best fit' when applying the scheme. Each essay has a final mark based on two Assessment Objectives (AO1a and AO1b) worth 24 + 26 = 50 marks. As the standard of the two essays lies between Level 1 and Level IV, only the descriptors and marks for these levels have been tabulated below.

AO1a Mark Scheme for Levels I, II, III and IV	
Assessment Objectives	Recall, select and use historical knowledge appropriately, and communicate knowledge and understanding clearly and effectively
Level IA 21–24 marks	Uses a wide range of accurate, detailed and relevant evidence. Accurate and confident use of appropriate historical terminology. Answer is clearly structured and coherent; communicates accurately and legibly.
Level IB 18–20 marks	Uses accurate, detailed and relevant evidence. Accurate use of a range of appropriate historical terminology. Answer is clearly structured and mostly coherent; writes accurately and legibly.
Level II 16–17 marks	Uses mostly accurate, detailed and relevant evidence, which demonstrates a competent command of the topic. Generally accurate use of historical terminology. Answer is structured and mostly coherent; writing is legible and communication is generally clear.
Level III 14–15 marks	Uses accurate and relevant evidence, which demonstrates some command of the topic but there may be some inaccuracy. Answer includes relevant historical terminology but this may not be extensive or always accurately used. Most of the answer is organised and structured; the answer is mostly legible and clearly communicated.
Level IV 12–13 marks	There is deployment of relevant knowledge but level/accuracy of detail will vary; there may be some evidence that is tangential or irrelevant. Some unclear and/ or under-developed and/or disorganised sections; mostly satisfactory level of communication.

AO1b Mark Scheme for Levels I, II, III and IV	
Assessment Objectives	Demonstrate an understanding of the past through explanation and analysis, arriving at substantiated judgements of key concepts and of the relationships between key features of the period studied
Level IA 24–26 marks	<p>Clear and accurate understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic.</p> <p>Clear and accurate understanding of issues in their historical context. Answer is consistently and relevantly analytical with developed and substantiated explanations, some of which may be unexpected.</p> <p>The argument evaluates a range of relevant factors and reaches clearly substantiated judgements about relative importance and/or links.</p>
Level IB 22–23 marks	<p>Clear and accurate understanding of most key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic.</p> <p>Answer is mostly consistently and relevantly analytical with mostly developed and substantiated explanations.</p> <p>Clear understanding of the significance of issues in their historical context.</p> <p>Substantiated judgements about relative importance of and/or links between factors will be made but quality of explanation in support may not be consistently high.</p>
Level II 19–21 marks	<p>Mostly clear and accurate understanding of many key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic.</p> <p>Clear understanding of the significance of most relevant issues in their historical context.</p> <p>Much of the answer is relevantly analytical and substantiated with detailed evidence but there may be some description.</p> <p>The analysis of factors and/or issues provides some judgements about relative importance and/or linkages.</p>
Level III 16–18 marks	<p>Some uneven understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and of concepts relevant to their historical context.</p> <p>Answers may be a mixture of analysis and explanation but also simple description of relevant material and narrative of relevant events OR answers may provide more consistent analysis but the quality will be uneven and its support often general or thin.</p> <p>Answer considers a number of factors but with very little evaluation of importance or linkages between factors/issues.</p> <p>Points made about importance or about developments in the context of the period will often be little more than assertions and descriptions.</p>
Level IV 13–15 marks	<p>Understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and the topic is variable but in general is satisfactory.</p> <p>Limited and patchy understanding of a few relevant issues in their historical context.</p> <p>Answer may be largely descriptive/narratives of events and links between this and analytical comments will typically be weak or unexplained OR answers will mix passages of descriptive material with occasional explained analysis.</p> <p>Limited points made about importance/links or about developments in the context of the period will be little more than assertions and descriptions.</p>

Further sample questions

1. Explain how Henry VII tried to improve the finances of the crown.
2. Identify and explain the personal qualities which Henry showed as king.
3. How successfully did Henry VII control the nobility?
4. Assess the view that Henry VII was more a 'medieval' than a 'modern' ruler.
5. To what extent was the avoidance of war the **most** important aim of Henry VII's foreign policy?
6. Assess the view that the Pretenders were the **most** important threat to Henry VII's kingship.
7. How far did Henry VII change the methods of governing England?

Chronology: Key Events in *The Reign of Henry VII, 1485–1509*

1485	Henry wins the battle of Bosworth. <u>Edward Earl of Warwick is imprisoned</u> (1).
1486	Henry marries Elizabeth of York.
1487	<u>Act of Livery and Maintenance</u> (2). Lambert Simnel is arrested after the battle of Stoke.
1489	Re-establishment of the Council of the North. Earl of Surrey becomes its president.
1493	Re-establishment of the Council of Wales.
1494	<u>Sir Edward Poynings is sent to Ireland</u> (3).
1495	Sir William Stanley is executed. <u>Council Learned in the Law begins</u> (4).
1496	<u>Magnus Intercursus is signed</u> (5).
1497	<u>Cornish rebellion over taxation</u> (6). Warbeck is taken prisoner.
1499	Executions of Warbeck and Warwick.
1501	Marriage of Arthur Tudor and Catherine of Aragon.
1502	<u>Death of Arthur</u> (7).
1503	Edmund de la Pole flees to Burgundy. Henry imposes a trade embargo.
1504	<u>Statute of Liveries</u> (8).
1506	<u>Edmund de la Pole is arrested</u> (9). Malus Intercursus restores trade with Burgundy.
1509	Death of Henry VII.

1. When Henry entered London after his victory at Bosworth, he kept the 10-year-old earl a prisoner until 1499 when he was executed for trying to escape.
2. Liveries were tunics worn by servants of lords. This act forbade the wearing of livery and maintenance, whereby lords attended the trial of their servants with the intention of intimidating a judge or jury.
3. Henry continued the Yorkist practice of relying on the Kildare family as his Lord Deputy in Ireland until 1494. After experimenting with Poynings for two years, in 1496 Henry reverted to the less expensive policy of appointing Irishmen.
4. Richard Empson and Edmund Dudley were appointed to this new court. Their aim was to recover crown debts and ensure that all rents and feudal payments due to the king from his estates were paid.

5. Between 1493 and 1496 Henry imposed a trade embargo on the Netherlands in an attempt to get Warbeck extradited. When this was achieved, a new trade treaty was signed, later known as the 'Great Agreement' to distinguish it from a second and lesser treaty, the Malus Intercursus of 1506.
6. In 1496–97 Henry feared a Scottish invasion in support of Warbeck. Taxes were urgently required to fund an English army but Cornwall objected, claiming that the problem had nothing to do with them.
7. Prince Arthur's sudden death was a severe blow to the King. He only had one surviving son, who was 10, and there were rumours in Calais that Edmund de la Pole was likely to make a bid for the throne.
8. This act imposed a fine of £5 per month (or part month) per retainer on anyone who kept a retainer without a royal licence. Although Henry could not eliminate retaining, and indeed benefited from the existence of a small number of loyal retainers, he was keen to control its worst excesses.
9. The capture of Edmund ended any hope of a Yorkist restoration. Richard de la Pole remained a fugitive but he wouldn't do anything that might have harmed his older brother.

Teaching Activities

Revision exercises

Each of the following sets of questions serves as a revision exercise. When the answers have been entered in the grid, the vertical letters below each arrow will form a word (or words) associated with the topic. What are they?

GRID A (Claimants and Pretenders)

1. Four brothers from the House of Suffolk (3 words).
2. Richard III's Chamberlain, who supported Simnel at Stoke.
3. Valois king who recognised Warbeck as Richard IV.
4. This royal family provided five female claimants to Henry's throne.
5. He pretended to be the Earl of Warwick.
6. Henry's step-uncle, who was executed in 1495.
7. The eldest son of the Duke of Clarence, imprisoned in the Tower for 14 years.
8. She had the best claim until Henry married her.
9. The target of Henry's embargoes in 1493 and 1503.
10. Simnel was crowned King of England in this Irish city.
11. Known to his friends as the 'white rose', he was arrested in 1506.
12. The eldest son of the Duke of Suffolk, who died fighting for Simnel.
13. The battle in 1487, which helped Henry secure his throne.

GRID B (The Nobility)

1. This powerful duke was head of the Stafford family.
2. Royal councillor who entertained Henry too lavishly and was fined £10,000 for illegal retaining.
3. Son of the Duke of Norfolk, Henry rewarded his loyalty by appointing him to the Council of the North.
4. Act of Livery in 1487 was designed to curtail this practice.
5. Tenants who held lands directly from the King (2 words).
6. Title of Margaret of Burgundy, who encouraged noble opposition to Henry.
7. Parliamentary acts that recovered crown lands seized by nobles between 1455 and 1485.
8. Criminal court that had been abused by nobles in the late fifteenth century.
9. Royal commander at Blackheath in 1497.

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10. Earldom of Henry's step-father, Sir James Stanley.
11. Lord Deputy of Ireland and head of the Geraldine clan.
12. A very powerful Welsh lord who was fined £70,000 for keeping retainers in 1507.
13. An acknowledgement of disloyal conduct that carried a fine at the King's pleasure.
14. Treasurer of the Council Learned in the Law.

GRID C (Government and Finance)

1. Prerogative court commonly called the Poor Man's Court.
2. Act of Parliament which seized lands from traitors.
3. The most important source of Henry's finances (2 words).
4. Archbishop of Canterbury between 1486 and 1500.
5. Traditional Lancastrian method of financial administration.
6. Payments made by minors to their guardian the King.
7. Weight of wool which formed part of Henry's customs duties.
8. Seven were called in all, six in the first half of the reign.
9. Financial penalties imposed by the King on his wealthier subjects.
10. Chancellor of the Council Learned in the Law.
11. Law courts without juries presided over by royal councillors.

GRID D (Trade and Foreign affairs)

1. King of Scotland between 1488 and 1513.
2. North German group of merchants who had a base in London.
3. Henry pledged support for Brittany at this treaty in 1489.
4. Austrian Habsburg Emperor (1493–1519).
5. Treaty signed by Henry and Philip in 1506.
6. Who discovered Newfoundland on behalf of Henry in 1497?
7. Catherine of Aragon's father.
8. Treaty with France in 1492 that ended war over Brittany.
9. England's last surviving continental territory.
10. 'Great' trade agreement of 1496.
11. Daughter of Isabella of Castile, to whom Henry proposed in 1507.
12. Italian explorer who failed to get Henry's patronage for a transatlantic voyage.
13. Archduke of Flanders and son of the Emperor.
14. By this treaty Henry's daughter, Margaret, was betrothed to the King of Scotland.

Resources

S. B. Chrimes, *Henry VII* (Methuen, 1970)

A. Grant, *Henry VII* (Routledge, 1985)

J. Guy, *Tudor England* (OUP, 1988)

A. Imperato, *Henry VII* (Routledge, 1999)

R. Lockyer and A. Thrush, *Henry VII* (Pearson Longman, 1997)

A. Pickering, *Lancastrians to Tudors, England 1450–1509* (CUP, 2000)

C. Rogers and R. Turvey, *Henry VII*, (Hodder Murray, 2005)

Weblinks

www.tudorhistory.org

www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/henry_vii_king.shtml

Grid A
(Claimants and Pretenders)

D	E	L	A	P	O	L	E		
	L	O	V	E	L				
	C	H	A	R	L	E	S		
	Y	O	R	K					
		S	I	M	N	E	L		
	S	T	A	N	L	E	Y		
	W	A	R	W	I	C	K		
E	L	I	Z	A	B	E	T	H	
		B	U	R	G	U	N	D	Y
		D	U	B	L	I	N		
				E	D	M	U	N	D
	L	I	N	C	O	L	N		
	S	T	O	K	E				

Grid B
(The Nobility)

B	U	C	K	I	N	G	H	A	M		
		O	X	F	O	R	D				
		S	U	R	R	E	Y				
			R	E	T	A	I	N	I	N	G
		I	N	C	H	I	E	F			
				D	U	C	H	E	S	S	
	R	E	S	U	M	P	T	I	O	N	
K	I	N	G	S	B	E	N	C	H		
	D	A	U	B	E	N	E	Y			
			D	E	R	B	Y				
			K	I	L	D	A	R	E		
	B	U	R	G	A	V	E	N	N	Y	
R	E	C	O	G	N	I	Z	A	N	C	E
			D	U	D	L	E	Y			

Grid C
(Government and Finance)

	R	E	Q	U	E	S	T	S					
				A	T	T	A	I	N	D	E	R	S
C	R	O	W	N	L	A	N	D	S				
				M	O	R	T	O	N				
				E	X	C	H	E	Q	U	E	R	
	W	A	R	D	S	H	I	P					
	P	O	U	N	D	A	G	E					
P	A	R	L	I	A	M	E	N	T	S			
						B	O	N	D	S			
						E	M	P	S	O	N		
			P	R	E	R	O	G	A	T	I	V	E

Grid D
(Trade and Foreign Affairs)

				J	A	M	E	S				
		H	A	N	S	E	A	T	I	C		
				R	E	D	O	N				
	M	A	X	I	M	I	L	I	A	N		
				W	I	N	D	S	O	R		
					C	A	B	O	T			
			F	E	R	D	I	N	A	N	D	
	E	T	A	P	L	E	S					
				C	A	L	A	I	S			
	I	N	T	E	R	C	U	R	S	U	S	
	B	R	I	T	T	A	N	Y				
		C	O	L	U	M	B	U	S			
						P	H	I	L	I	P	
			A	Y	T	O	N					