

OCR – A2 GCE
Historical Themes
1066–1715
F966: Option A

Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors 1485–1603

QUESTION 1

Examiner's Specific Advice

A question which asks 'To what extent' should examine a full range of rebellions to show similar and dissimilar causes, and explain any changing and continuing developments. The principal causes were dynastic, political, social, economic and religious, and these elements should be synthesised across the whole period in a coherent and detailed analysis. The question concerns Tudor England and any reference to disturbances in Ireland would be irrelevant.

The question can be approached in different ways. The temptation to produce a chronological survey pointing out similarities and differences is strong but this method has serious drawbacks: it makes a synthesis of analytical comments hard to achieve at least until the conclusion and is likely to produce passages of repetition. A better approach would be to group the rebellions according to particular causes – perhaps starting with political, religious or economic. This enables you to show your ability to analyse and synthesise characteristics common to several rebellions, as well as to identify unique and different features. It is not necessary to discuss every rebellion but it is important that the major disturbances are assessed across the period. A common mistake is to overlook or downplay the two late Elizabethan rebellions of 1596 and 1601.

Exemplar Question

1. To what extent did rebellions in Tudor England have similar causes?

[60 marks]

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Chronology
relating to this
topic](#)

Examiner's Exemplar Plan and Essay 1

Plan

- Introduction
- Henry VII: Simnel, Warbeck, taxation
- Henry VIII: Amicable Grant, Pilgrimage of Grace
- Edward VI: Western and Kett
- Mary I: Wyatt
- Elizabeth: Northern Earls
- Conclusion

A number of rebellions during the period 1485–1603 had similar causes. However, most of the rebellions that occurred at this time were not intended to overthrow the monarch but to change their regime over political and religious issues (1).

Henry VII was the first of a number of Tudor rulers throughout this time period (2) and his main aim was to settle the Tudor dynasty. Although he faced two rebellions caused by taxation (3), he was also confronted with serious threats to his throne from Simnel in 1487 and Warbeck in 1491–97. Much larger rebellions occurred in Henry VIII's reign. The main two areas for rebellion were through taxation and religion and undoubtedly in every rebellion one of these issues existed.

Henry VIII faced riots over his introduction of the Amicable Grant (4), a tax introduced in 1525 to fund Henry's foreign campaigns and which provoked a lot of opposition as taxes were already heavy in Henry's time. However, the main rebellion faced by Henry VIII was more a religious dispute than anything else. After his break from Rome, Henry's idea to dissolve the monasteries brought extensive opposition and led to the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536. The word 'pilgrimage' contrasts with the word 'rebellion' but it started out as a rebellion (5). The causes of this rebellion are various: first, there was the dissolution of the monasteries; then there was fierce opposition towards Cromwell, who people saw as Henry's evil adviser, and lastly there were rumours (6). Rumours were started in nearly every rebellion. It was a tactic used by the leaders of a rebellion to try and disgruntle people against the crown and give support to the rebels.

From the 1530s onwards, religion was a popular cause of rebellion. In Edward VI's reign, under the protectorship of Somerset, the Western rebellion and Kett's rebellion took place. The Western rebellion was mainly against Somerset's changes to religious developments that had been introduced by Henry VIII. Somerset repealed the Act of Six Articles, dissolved the chantries, removed Catholic decorations and demanded that the laity receive communion throughout the year. Above all, the introduction of an English Prayer Book was particularly disliked (7). In addition, the rebels were opposed to taxes on sheep and were concerned about worsening economic conditions (8). Kett's rebellion, on the other hand, was mainly caused by high prices, food shortages, rising rents and the demand for more Protestant reforms. Both revolts were therefore about religion but whereas Kett wanted more changes, the Cornish wanted less (9).

Religion was also a factor in Wyatt's rebellion of 1554 and in the revolt of the Northern Earls in 1569. Wyatt was opposed to Mary marrying Philip of Spain, a Catholic, although Wyatt was as much concerned at the prospect of having Spaniards in Kent and the effect

(1) This is an unclear start. Only a minority of rebellions aimed to change the government. The student has also confused the aims of rebels with the causes of rebellion.

(2) This is a superfluous and clumsily expressed statement.

(3) You should say more about the Yorkshire and Cornish disturbances.

(4) Explain that this was a non-parliamentary tax imposed by Wolsey. Opposition arose partly on account of its severity but also because a forced loan and a parliamentary subsidy had just been obtained by this unpopular minister.

(5) This aside comment does nothing to advance the argument.

(6) What were the 'rumours' about in this rebellion?

(7) This is an important point, since all rebellions

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this would have on the political life of his county (10). The Northern Earls, on the other hand, were Catholics who wanted to liberate Mary Queen of Scots and put her on the throne in place of Protestant Elizabeth. They were also concerned about their declining political influence in the north of England and resented interference in their affairs from councillors in London.

Throughout the Tudor period rebellions occurred for a number of reasons. Most were concerned about religion and taxation issues, some were caused by economic and political issues, but once Henry VII was established on the throne, hardly any ever intended replacing the monarch (11).

Examiner's Assessment

This essay deploys accurate, relevant knowledge but is limited in detail (e.g. little on Henry VII's rebellions) and range (nothing on Elizabeth's later rebellions). It is written clearly and is placed in Level IV with 11 marks (AO1a).

The answer shows a satisfactory awareness of change over time and religious and economic causes are well addressed. There is an attempt at synthesis and analysis but a chronological approach impedes a focus on similar and dissimilar causes and there is no consideration of social causes. It gains a Level III mark of 24 (AO1b). Overall the answer gains a total of 35 marks (on the Grade D/C boundary).

Examiner's Exemplar Plan and Essay 2

Plan

- Introduction
- Religious
- Political: Faction; Succession; Dynastic
- Economic

In the rebellions of Tudor England it is always difficult to dissociate the individual causes and concerns of all involved. An examination of rebellions such as the Pilgrimage of Grace of 1536 or the Western rebellion of 1549 by historians over the years demonstrates the close interrelation of factors involved – where historians identify several motivating factors behind rebellions. For example, the Dodds sisters asserted that the key cause of the Pilgrimage of Grace was religion, as shown by the usual classification of religious change caused by the dissolution of the monasteries and the statutes concerning Henry VIII's supremacy and the break with Rome. On the other hand, economic grievances show possibilities as a cause of this rebellion. Indeed Aske wholeheartedly asserted the economic role of the monasteries as being a major cause of rebellion for many people, despite the oath that people were not to enter into the rebellion 'for the good of the Commonwealth'. On the contrary, the historian Haigh would assert the view of the Dodds sisters (12). And so we see in the case of the Pilgrimage of Grace how difficult it is to dissociate individual causes, especially when so many people (36,000), and from the whole range of social classes, were involved (13).

If we take a generalised view of the Tudor period (14), we can see

were multi-causal.
(8) Explain why this reform was particularly disliked in Cornwall.

(9) More accurately, the Western rebels wanted to return the Church to its condition in the early 1530s.

(10) Wyatt's rebellion was unique. The unusual features of this rebellion need to be stressed here.

(11) This is a debatable point. Wyatt sought to remove Mary, and there is a reference in this essay to a desire to dethrone Elizabeth in the Northern Earls' revolt.

(12) Explain what his view is. It would also be helpful to have a little more about the Dodds sisters.

(13) This is a good opening paragraph: it is focused on the title and indicative of the

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that in the early years of Henry VII's reign, the succession and dynasty were the key cause of rebellion, where Henry's act of usurpation had served on its own to demonstrate to others who had strong claims (Lincoln) that the throne could be gained through battle, hence the battle of Stoke in 1487. Then, when we view the mid-Tudor period, it seems that religion was the dominating cause of unrest, where, as a result of the religious changes under Henry VIII, Catholics voiced concern in the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536, the Western Rebellion of 1549, the Lady Jane Grey affair of 1553 (15) and even the Northern rebellion of 1569. Then after 1569 we see a clear change in attitude within society, a greater strength of government and state both at a local and central level. Rebellion appears to decline; but in its few instances of the Oxfordshire rising of 1596 and the Essex rebellion of 1601, it is possible to argue that economic grievances fomented unrest. Certainly unrest was rife in the 1590s at a local level with various anti-enclosure riots, and hence the Elizabethan poor laws that demonstrated the state's growing concern over the economic situation. Indeed, four successive bad harvests, foreign war and high taxes coincided with the growing population (1521 – 2.3 million; 1551 – 3 million) and rising prices, which caused a period of dearth. The harsh government oppression of the Oxfordshire rising (16) demonstrates the extent of concern, where only four people were recorded to have risen but the government executed many more! And so, through this brief analysis, we can see that the Tudor period was subject to changing times. The emphasis of causes changed during the whole period.

Now that we have uncovered the extensive concerns of the people of Tudor England, on closer examination we can see that even then there were further details to acknowledge. For example, when we look at the early Tudor period and the threats to Henry VII, there are even grounds to acknowledge some economic grievances in the rebellions of this period. The Yorkshire rebellion of 1489 was sparked by a new tax on the area to fund the government's campaigns in France. This and the murder of the Earl of Northumberland, who was ordered to collect the tax, illustrate the local resentment. Furthermore, the area had recently suffered a bad harvest. In addition, we can relate poor government control of the area to the murder of Northumberland, such that this was a secondary cause or reason for unrest. Then, when we assess the Cornish rebellion of 1497, we can see parallel reasons of financial unrest. A tax had been imposed on Cornwall for the government to defend itself against war with Scotland and the threat of Perkin Warbeck. Then, when the rebels planned to march on London, many dispersed before reaching Blackheath because of their concerns over collecting the harvest. These outcomes demonstrate the extent of concern expressed by the rebels of early Tudor England for their own livelihoods and economic well-being (17). In general the rebels were also being anti-innovation as they were not used to the lengths to which the changing governments would go to raise money from the commons.

The Amicable Grant of 1525 is perhaps the only rebellion that bears some mono-causal explanation. The recent tax of 1523 had been the largest ever imposed upon the people. When a subsequent tax came in 1525, this met with disapproval and so the whole of society seemingly rose up against this innovation. We see even stronger evidence of discontent in mid-Tudor England. The call for the return of the monasteries and the restoration of 16 in Yorkshire in the Pilgrimage of Grace of 1536 demonstrates the value of the protection of the commons' livelihoods. There were also demands for the abolition of the Statute of Uses (18), the peace subsidy of 1534 (another innovation) and even one on enclosure (rebels had thrown down fences in Westmoreland). Clearly one can see how economic

interrelationship between different causes.

(14) By providing an overview of the period, the student is meeting the key criterion of this unit.

(15) This rebellion was entirely political in origin. Northumberland sought to hold on to power in the face of Mary's legitimate right to the throne.

(16) This is a good illustration that neatly links continuing economic problems with particular issues in the 1590s.

(17) This is an incisive historical judgement that shows a sound level of understanding.

(18) Why was this recent piece of legislation so unpopular?

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grievances seemed to underlie the whole of Tudor society and the whole of the period. The disturbances of 1549 (over 25 in the country) highlight economic grievances. The rebels of the Western rebellion produced articles calling for lower taxes and rents (as did Kett's) and the reduction of landlords' servants. Their actions in burning barns at Crediton and murdering William Hellyons, a gentleman landowner, show social and economic discontent. However, the murder of William Body, a church commissioner, seems to hint at religious discontent as well; but then again, was he murdered because of the threat he posed to the confiscation of parish possessions? Clearly it is impossible to find a uniting cause (19). In Kett's rebellion, too, rebels were exhausted by recent bad harvests. The production of warrants for food in the king's name illustrates this grievance, along with the articles against rack-renting, taxes and enclosure. But, on the other hand, were these rebels more concerned with religion? They asked for better standards of clergy, and the 'Oak of reformation' (20) demonstrated their concern for good, well-trained prelates. Furthermore, the Western rebellion even had some political undertones. The call for the return of Pole as first or second in the king's council and the return of Moreman and Crispin illustrate the possible presence of an Aragonese and Yorkist faction as both these had links. Elton's thesis on the Pilgrimage of Grace raised the possibility that Aske and Darcy also had links with the out-of-favour Aragonese court faction and the involvement of Thomas Pomeroy, a disgruntled country politician, suggests there were political motives in the Western rebellion. The rejection of the new prayer book and the involvement of clergymen like Robert Welsh also suggest that religious dissatisfaction was a key cause, as it was in the Pilgrimage, but we cannot deny that, with nearly 50 per cent of the population deemed unable to sustain themselves at this time, economic grievances were probably the main source of rebellion (21).

(19) A helpful sentence that reminds the reader of the overall thesis.

(20) Briefly explain what this means.

(21) This is an excellent paragraph which combines a logical argument with interesting supporting details.

When we look at Wyatt's rebellion, it is possible to identify religious causes due to the looming threat of Philip II – a staunch Catholic – and Mary's changes, such as her dealings from the position of head of the church in England. Indeed, Fletcher would assert that the leading man (Wyatt) was a Protestant. We can also see political motivation in the threat of losing positions at court to Spaniards and England becoming a satellite. Indeed, religious and political threats are clearly inextricably linked here, as was often the case.

The later rebellions show some concern for the succession, through Essex and his personal interest in ensuring popularity with the new king, James VI. The Northern Earls of 1569 show some religious grievances, as the members, Northumberland and Westmoreland, were staunch Catholics. However, the preceding coup involved the possibility of marrying Norfolk to Mary, Queen of Scots, and by so doing getting rid of the dominant faction under William Cecil. Again, political and religious grievances were very closely linked.

In conclusion, it is possible to see dominating causes of rebellion, like religion in the Pilgrimage of Grace and the succession in Simnel and Warbeck's uprisings. However, it is impossible to identify one overriding singular grievance that united all the rebellions. The changing circumstances presented different threats to different social classes throughout the period. For example, the nobility at the beginning and end of the period, but more so the commons in the mid-period of 1549 where a lack of cohesion earmarked their defeat. One could say that economic grievances underlay the whole period and political reasons surfaced in periods of weakness (such as early on under Henry VII and with the minority rule of Edward VI, and with the female rule of Mary – hence the succession issue of Lady Jane Grey in 1553 and the last years of Elizabeth). Religious motivations

(22) The key to a successful conclusion is the ability to draw together the main arguments and to ensure that the question has been answered. This

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also seemed to underlie many rebellions. However, this was most important during 1536–69. The lack of support for the Northern Earls of 1569 seems to suggest that the fear of religious change had dissipated. Overall, I would suggest that the most commonly identifiable single grievance and cause was economic. However, the extent that Tudor rebellions were similar is undermined by the complexity of each revolt (22).

conclusion makes the important point that, while each rebellion may have had a dominant cause, no two rebellions were alike.

Examiner's Assessment

This is an excellent answer. In spite of a brief and limited essay plan, the whole period is covered in a structured and analytical manner. There is a firm grasp of factual detail and an assurance in handling each of the principal rebellions and their respective causes. It receives 20 marks, Level IA (AO1a).

Continuity and changes are clearly demonstrated alongside a high degree of synthesis. The essay may not be perfect – a claim that Jane Grey's rebellion had religious causes is very questionable – but overall it is a fine piece of work worth 40 marks at the top of Level IA (AO1b).

Overall the essay gains a total of 60 marks (Grade A*).

[Click here for a Mark Scheme that accompanies the exemplar answers provided above](#)

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[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 accuracy and consistency. Few essays fall neatly into the mark levels indicated below: some essays only cover part of the period; others give a good overview but provide few supporting details. As a result, examiners 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 20 + 40 = 60 marks. As the standard of the two essays lies between Level I 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 18–20 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 16–17 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 14–15 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 12–13 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 10–11 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 36–40 marks	Excellent understanding of key concepts relevant to the question set. Answer is consistently analytical with developed and substantiated explanations, some of which may be unexpected. Excellent synthesis and synoptic assessment of the whole period.
Level IB 32–35 marks	Clear and accurate understanding of most key concepts relevant to analysis and to the question set. Answer is mostly consistently and relevantly analytical with mostly developed and substantiated explanations. Clear understanding of the significance of issues and synthesis of the whole period.
Level II 28–31 marks	Mostly clear and accurate understanding of many key concepts relevant to analysis and to the topic. Clear understanding of the significance of most relevant issues in their historical context. Much of the answer is relevantly analytical and substantiated with detailed evidence but there may be some uneven judgements.
Level III 24–27 marks	Sound understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and mostly focused on the question set. 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. There may only be a limited synthesis of the whole period.
Level IV 20–23 marks	Understanding of key concepts relevant to analysis and the topic is variable but in general is satisfactory. Answers 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. Limited synoptic judgements of part of the period.

Further sample questions

1. Why did rebellions in Tudor England fail to achieve their principal aims?
2. How far were some regions of England and Ireland more disorderly than others?
3. To what extent did political stability in Tudor England and Ireland depend upon the crown maintaining popular support?
4. Why were there so few disturbances in Elizabethan England compared with the period from 1485 to 1558?
5. Assess why Tudor governments were never seriously threatened by rebellions.
6. How far was rebellion in this period caused by economic grievances?
7. How important was the nobility in maintaining stability in Tudor England?
8. Assess the reasons why Tudor governments were able to deal so effectively with rebellions in England.
9. Assess the role of factions as a cause of rebellion in Tudor England and Ireland.

Chronology: Key Events in 1485–1603

- 1486: Lovel conspiracy.
- 1486–87: Simnel rebellion (1).
- 1489: Yorkshire rebellion (2).
- 1491–97: Warbeck rebellion (3).
- 1497: Cornish rebellion (4).
- 1523: Parliamentary subsidy voted: £136,000 collected by 1525.
- 1525: Amicable Grant (5).
- 1534: Peacetime parliamentary subsidy passed; Silken Thomas uprising (6).
- 1536: Statute of Uses (7); dissolution of the smaller monasteries; disturbances in Lincolnshire; the Pilgrimage of Grace begins in Yorkshire (8).
- 1548: Surveys of dissolved chantries; murder of William Body in Cornwall.
- 1549: Western rebellion in Devon and Cornwall; Kett's rebellion in Norfolk (9).
- 1553: Northumberland's coup in the name of Lady Jane Grey.
- 1554: Wyatt's rebellion in Kent (10).
- 1558: Shane O'Neill's rebellion begins in Ulster (11).
- 1569: Munster rebellion begins (12).
- 1569–70: Rising of the Northern Earls (13).
- 1579: Geraldine rebellion starts (14).
- 1595: Tyrone rebellion begins (15).
- 1596: Oxfordshire rising (16).
- 1601: Essex's rebellion (17).

(1) Simnel claimed to be the Earl of Warwick, who had escaped from the Tower in London. Henry defeated the rebels at Stoke: the Earl of Lincoln and Lord Lovel died on the battlefield and Simnel was given life imprisonment.

(2) After a bad harvest, the county was not prepared to pay a tax to meet Henry's war costs in Brittany. The Earl of Northumberland was murdered by a mob and the uprising which followed was put down by the Earl of Surrey.

(3) This dynastic rebellion was potentially very serious. Warbeck was promised support from Scotland, France, Burgundy and Ireland; he remained at large for eight years and, unlike Simnel's rebellion where Henry proved the boy was an impostor, the real Duke of York who had been murdered by Richard III could not be produced.

(4) The sum of £88,000 was collected nationally to fund a war against Scotland. The Cornish felt it had nothing to do with them. As many as 15,000 rebels marched to Blackheath, where many were slaughtered, but Henry had been alarmed and never tried to levy a new tax.

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- (5) Wolsey proposed a non-parliamentary tax of one-third on clerical goods and one-sixth on lay goods. Opposition was widespread but was most vociferous at Lavenham in Suffolk. Henry VIII backed down and blamed Wolsey.
- (6) 'Silken' Thomas O'Neill began a rebellion on hearing of the arrest of his father, the Earl of Kildare. Thomas and his five uncles were finally arrested and brought to London in 1537 where they were tried and executed.
- (7) The Statute of Uses was a law designed to prevent landowners from conveying their property to trustees on behalf of an heir to avoid paying inheritance tax to the crown. Many gentry resented its effects and Aske, who led the rebellion, was a landowning lawyer and well aware of the implications of this recent piece of legislation.
- (8) Historians still argue about the causes of the Pilgrimage of Grace. It began in Lincolnshire where three royal commissions were at work in 1536. One was seeking to close the small monasteries; a second was collecting the parliamentary subsidy and a third was surveying church goods. All were sensitive issues. Although the rising was put down, further protests began in neighbouring Yorkshire and spread throughout the north of England. Minor nobles, gentry, commons and clergy joined in the largest revolt of this period.
- (9) 1549 saw several minor disturbances and two major rebellions. In each case, social, economic and religious discontent combined at a local level to spark widespread protests. The minority of Edward VI also loosened people's natural loyalty to the crown and the Duke of Somerset was viewed with increasing suspicion as either an incompetent regent or a dangerous reformer.
- (10) This was the only sizeable rebellion to dynastically challenge a Tudor monarch in London. 3000 supporters crossed the Thames at Kingston and made their way towards the Tower only to be halted at Ludgate hill.
- (11) Shane resented losing his earldom to his brother, murdered him and then turned against the English government in Dublin. The rebellion ended when he was killed in a brawl with rival clans in 1567.
- (12) James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald rose up against English plantations in Munster and his colleague Edmund Butler attacked settlements in Leix-Offaly. Over 800 rebels were executed but Fitzgerald escaped to France.
- (13) Religious and dynastic causes appear to lie behind this revolt. The majority of the 6000 rebels were tenants and sub-tenants of leading Catholic landowners and forced to take part.
- (14) Fitzgerald returned from the continent and raised Irish rebels against Elizabeth's religious and political policies. Fitzgerald was killed and the Earl of Desmond assumed command until his capture and execution in 1583.
- (15) Hugh O'Neill, the Earl of Tyrone, raised support from every Irish province against English rule. Elizabeth underestimated the scale of this revolt, made several unwise appointments and deployed insufficient resources until her military commander, Lord Mountjoy, persuaded Tyrone to submit in 1603.
- (16) In the wake of high taxation, bad harvests, disease and local enclosures, four rebels planned a rebellion near Oxford and were promptly

arrested.

- (17) The earl tried to raise London against the Queen's council so that he could recover his political power and influence. Only 300 men joined him and the rising lasted 12 hours.

Teaching activities

Introduction

An important element of the synoptic unit is being able to demonstrate how themes changed over time and to explain why some events were more significant than others. To make judgements of this kind, students need a sound overview of the whole period and a good understanding of the main features. Having a timeline of 'Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors' at one's disposal provides an aide-memoire of the main developments.

Activities

Create a suitable timeline of the period and ensure that Irish as well as English rebellions are included. Then discuss the following questions with your students:

1. Look at the two exemplar essays. Which one has a better grasp of the chronological development of events? Explain your reasons.
2. What were the most important Tudor rebellions? On what basis have you made your decision?
3. Developing a thematic and chronological approach when writing essays is a difficult skill to acquire but one which usually secures a high mark. Discuss with your students how best to practise and achieve this historical skill.

Resources

- G. Bernard, *War, Taxation and Rebellion in Early Tudor England* (Harvester, 1986)
M. Bush, *The Pilgrimage of Grace* (Manchester University Press, 1996)
R. and M. Dodds, *The Pilgrimage of Grace and the Exeter Conspiracy* (Cambridge University Press, 1915)
N. Fellows, 'The Pilgrimage of Grace', *History Review* (September 2000)
N. Fellows, *Disorder and Rebellion in Tudor England* (Hodder and Stoughton, 2001)
A. Fletcher and D. MacCulloch (eds), *Tudor Rebellions* (Pearson, 5th edn, 2004)
A. Fletcher and J. Stevenson (eds), *Order and Disorder in Early Modern England* (Cambridge University Press, 1985)
C. Haigh, *Resistance and Reformation in Tudor Lancashire* (Cambridge University Press, 1975)
R.W. Hoyle, *The Pilgrimage of Grace* (Oxford University Press, 2001)
G. Moorhouse, *The Pilgrimage of Grace* (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 2002)
P. Slack (ed.), *Rebellion, Popular Protest and Social Order in Early Modern England* (Cambridge University Press, 1984)
P. Thomas, *Authority and Disorder in Tudor Times* (Cambridge University Press, 1999)
A. Wall, *Power and Protest in England 1525–1640* (Arnold, 2000)
G. Woodward, *Rebellion and Disorder under the Tudors* (Hodder, 2008)

Weblinks

- <http://www.minstercollege.org.uk/images/stories/history/alevel/tudor/tudreb.htm>
<http://www.webarchive.org.uk/wayback/archive/20050606184058/http://virtualnorfolk.uea.ac.uk/kett/index.html>