

Henry VII (1485-1509)

Questions:

1. What decisive battle did Henry VII win to claim the throne, and who did he defeat?
2. How did Henry VII strengthen the financial position of the monarchy?
3. What was the name of the hated tax he used to raise revenue, which was later outlawed by Parliament?
4. Which two noble houses did Henry VII unite by marrying Elizabeth of York?
5. What was the name of the security bond he forced powerful nobles to take, ensuring their good behavior?
6. Which pretender to the throne claimed to be the Earl of Warwick and was defeated at the Battle of Stoke Field (1487)?
7. Which later pretender impersonated the younger son of Edward IV, Richard of Shrewsbury?
8. What important treaty did he sign with France in 1492, which also brought him a large cash payment?
9. Which navigator did he sponsor, leading to the English discovery of Newfoundland in 1497?
10. What institution did he create to manage the Crown's private estates and revenue, later known as the Court of General Surveyors?

Answers:

1. The Battle of Bosworth Field (1485), where he defeated Richard III.
2. Through meticulous financial management, heavy taxation, and exploiting Crown lands and feudal dues. He used tools like bonds and recognizances.
3. Morton's Fork (though named after his minister, Cardinal Morton). The method of argument was that if you lived lavishly, you could afford to pay the king, and if you lived frugally, you must have savings to pay the king.
4. The Houses of Lancaster (his claim) and York (Elizabeth's claim), effectively ending the Wars of the Roses.
5. Bonds and Recognizances.
6. Lambert Simnel.
7. Perkin Warbeck.
8. The Treaty of Étaples (1492).
9. John Cabot (Giovanni Caboto).
10. The King's Chamber (or the Chamber System).

Henry VIII (1509-1547)

Questions:

1. Who was Henry VIII's first wife, and what was the significant outcome of this marriage for the succession?

2. What was the name of his powerful chief minister for the first 20 years of his reign?
3. What was the primary reason Henry VIII sought an annulment from Catherine of Aragon?
4. What 1534 Act declared the King, not the Pope, as the Supreme Head of the Church in England?
5. What was the process of closing the monasteries and seizing their wealth called?
6. Who was Henry's second wife, and what was her fate?
7. What was the name of the only son who survived him, and who was the mother?
8. Which major French port did Henry's forces capture in 1544?
9. What was the name of the final, sixth wife who outlived him?
10. What was the name of the large, revolutionary warships he built, such as the *Mary Rose*?

Answers:

1. Catherine of Aragon. The outcome was a daughter, Mary I, but no surviving male heir.
 2. Thomas Wolsey (Cardinal and Lord Chancellor).
 3. His desire for a male heir, and his belief that his marriage was cursed by God (as Catherine was previously married to his brother).
 4. The Act of Supremacy (1534).
 5. The Dissolution of the Monasteries.
 6. Anne Boleyn. She was executed for treason (and adultery) in 1536.
 7. Edward VI. His mother was Jane Seymour (Henry's third wife).
 8. Boulogne.
 9. Catherine Parr.
 10. Great ships or carracks (the *Mary Rose* was a carrack).
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Edward VI (1547-1553)

Questions:

1. How old was Edward VI when he became king?
2. Who was his Lord Protector for most of his reign?
3. What was the name of the radical Protestant set of church doctrines published in 1553?
4. What replaced the Latin Mass in England under Edward?
5. What was the name of the 1549 uprising in the West Country against the new Protestant prayer book?
6. Who succeeded the Duke of Somerset as the dominant political figure?
7. What was the name of the 1552 revised and more Protestant prayer book?
8. What was "The Devise for the Succession," and why was it created?
9. Who did Edward's devise name as his successor, bypassing his half-sisters?

10. What was the major financial policy of selling off chantry lands to raise money for the Crown?

Answers:

1. Nine years old.
 2. His uncle, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset.
 3. The Forty-Two Articles (a precursor to the Thirty-Nine Articles).
 4. The Book of Common Prayer (in English), first introduced in 1549.
 5. The Prayer Book Rebellion (or Western Rising).
 6. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.
 7. The Second Book of Common Prayer (1552).
 8. It was Edward's plan to alter the succession. He created it to prevent his Catholic half-sister Mary from taking the throne.
 9. His Protestant cousin, Lady Jane Grey.
 10. The Dissolution of the Chantries (1547).
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Mary I (1553-1558)

Questions:

1. What was Mary I's nickname, derived from her religious policies?
2. Who did she marry in 1554, causing widespread English disapproval?
3. What major religious act did she pass in 1554, reversing her father's and brother's reforms?
4. Which prominent Protestant churchmen were burned at the stake during her reign?
5. What was the name of the rebellion in 1554 led by Thomas Wyatt opposing her marriage?
6. What significant loss of territory did England suffer in 1558 during her reign?
7. What was the name of the 1555 Act that revived medieval heresy laws?
8. Despite her unpopular marriage, what important financial reform is associated with her reign?
9. What was the false pregnancy she experienced in 1555, a major personal and political tragedy?
10. Who succeeded her upon her death in 1558?

Answers:

1. "Bloody Mary."
2. Philip II of Spain (future King of Spain).
3. The First Statute of Repeal, which restored papal authority in England.
4. Notable figures include Thomas Cranmer (Archbishop of Canterbury), Nicholas Ridley, and Hugh Latimer.
5. Wyatt's Rebellion.
6. Calais, England's last possession in France.

7. The Heresy Acts.
 8. The recoinage of 1558, which began to restore the currency's value.
 9. A phantom or hysterical pregnancy.
 10. Her half-sister, Elizabeth I.
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Elizabeth I (1558-1603)

Questions:

1. What 1559 Act re-established the independence of the Church of England and the monarch's supremacy?
2. What was the name of the fleet that defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588?
3. Who was her lifelong favorite and purported love, who was executed for treason in 1601?
4. What was the name of the compromise religious settlement that made the Church of England Protestant in doctrine but allowed for some traditional ritual?
5. Which Catholic cousin and claimant to the throne was held captive for 19 years and eventually executed in 1587?
6. What was the name of the sea captain who famously circumnavigated the globe (1577-1580)?
7. Which 1570 Papal Bull excommunicated Elizabeth and released her subjects from obedience to her?
8. What was the name of the successful joint-stock company chartered in 1600 to trade with the East Indies?
9. Which Irish rebellion was brutally crushed in the 1590s, leading to greater English control?
10. What was the name of the golden period of English drama and literature during her reign?

Answers:

1. The Act of Supremacy and Act of Uniformity (together forming the Elizabethan Religious Settlement).
2. The English Navy (often called just "the English fleet," though "the Protestant Wind" is also a famous associated phrase).
3. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (and later, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex).
4. The Elizabethan Religious Settlement (or *Via Media* - the Middle Way).
5. Mary, Queen of Scots.
6. Sir Francis Drake.
7. *Regnans in Excelsis*, issued by Pope Pius V.
8. The East India Company (EIC).
9. The Nine Years' War (or Tyrone's Rebellion), led by Hugh O'Neill.
10. The Elizabethan Era (or the English Renaissance).