

TUDOR

Tudor		R	A	G
Henry VII 1485-1509	Consolidation of power: character and aims, establishing the dynasty. Government: councils, parliament, justice, royal finance, domestic policies. Relationships with Scotland and other foreign powers, securing the succession, marriage alliances. Society: churchmen, nobles and commoners, regional divisions, social discontent and rebellions. Economic development: trade, exploration, prosperity and depression. Religion: humanism, arts and learning.			
Henry VIII 1509-1547	Character and aims, addressing Henry VII's legacy. Government: Crown and Parliament, ministers, domestic policies including the establishment of the Royal Supremacy. Relationships with Scotland and other foreign powers; securing the succession. Society: elites and commoners, regional issues and the social impact of religious upheaval, rebellion. Economic development: trade, exploration, prosperity and depression. Religion: renaissance ideas, reform of the Church, continuity and change by 1547.			
Instability and consolidation: 'the Mid-Tudor Crisis', 1547-1563	Edward VI, Somerset and Northumberland, royal authority, problems of succession, relations with foreign powers. The social impact of religious and economic changes under Edward VI, rebellion, intellectual developments, humanist and religious thought. Mary I and her ministers, royal authority, problems of succession, relations with foreign powers. The social impact of religious and economic changes under Mary I, rebellion, intellectual developments, humanist and religious thought. Elizabeth I: character and aims, consolidation of power, including the Act of Settlement and relations with foreign powers. The impact of economic, social and religious developments in the early years of Elizabeth's rule.			
The triumph of Elizabeth, 1563-1603	Elizabethan government: court, ministers and parliament, factional rivalries. Foreign affairs: issues of succession, Mary, Queen of Scots, relations with Spain. Society: continuity and change, problems in the regions, social discontent and rebellions. Economic development: trade, exploration and colonisation, prosperity and depression. Religious developments, change and continuity, the English renaissance and 'the Golden Age' of art, literature and music. The last years of Elizabeth: the state of England politically, economically, religiously and socially by 1603.			