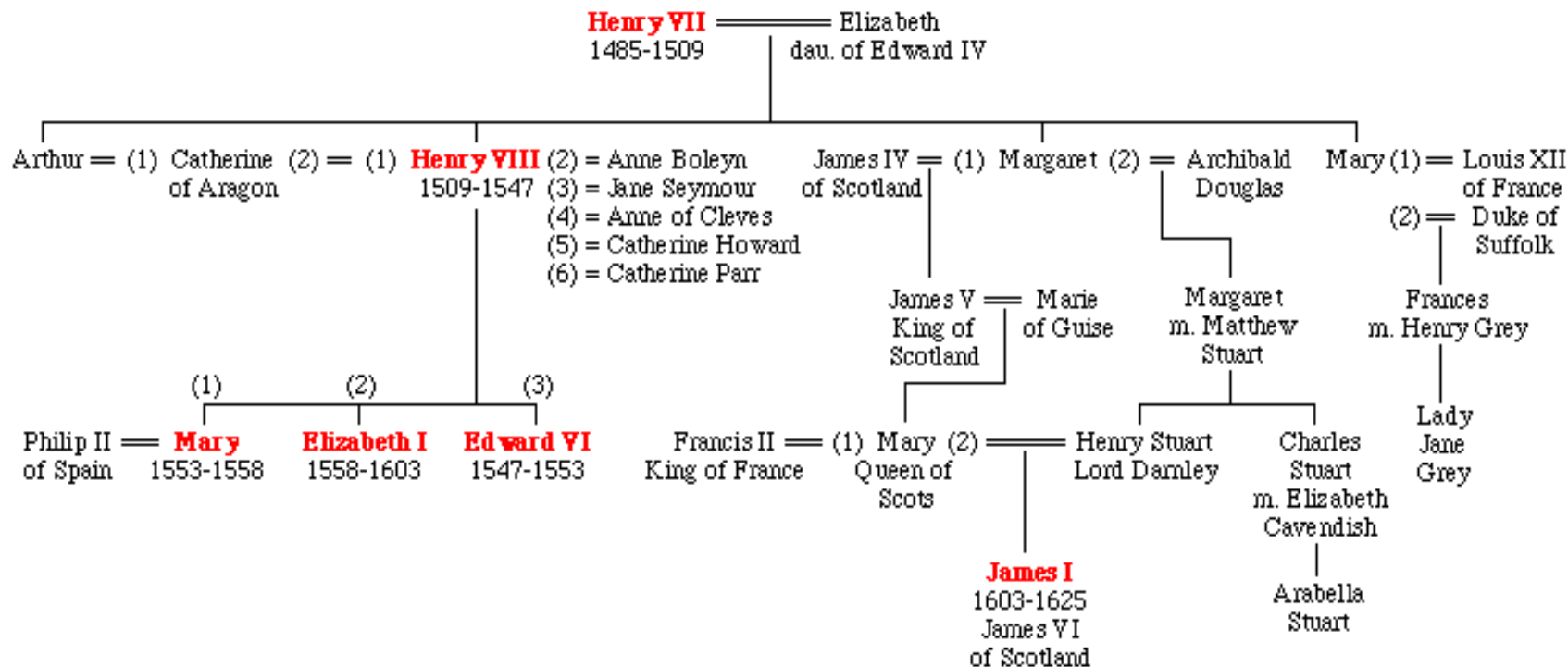


New Monarchs in England

The House of Tudor 1485 – 1603

The House of Tudor

by Ed Stephan



Henry VII 1485 – 1509



- Ended the War of the Roses
- Created royal council or “Star Chamber” the authority of king and council
- Council brought order and justice
- Brought national feeling back to England that backed the House of Tudor

Henry VIII 1509 – 1547



- 1520 Henry VIII declared Defender of the Faith by the pope
- First marriage to Catherine of Aragon produced one daughter
- Henry VIII sought a divorce, but the pope denied him a divorce
- He quickly remarried (the second of six)
- He got Parliament to pass the Act of Supremacy making the king the supreme head of the church and clergy of England
- Executed Thomas More for not swearing an oath of allegiance to the king and church
- Seized all Catholic monasteries and monastic lands and passed them out to his supporters
- An uneasy peace settled in between Henry and the people over the issue of faith
- Henry completed the takeover of Ireland

Edward VI 1547 – 1553



- Henry VIII died in 1547 and was succeeded by his 10 year old son who died in 1553

Mary 1553 – 1558



- Mary was the daughter of Henry's first wife, Catherine of Aragon and succeeded Edward I
- Mary was a devout Catholic and tried to re-Catholicize England but failed
- Mary persecuted Protestants
- Mary died in 1558

Elizabeth I 1558 – 1603



- Elizabeth I was the daughter of Ann Boleyn and succeeded Mary at the age of 25
- Under Elizabeth I England became protestant
- English replaced Latin in church services
- Elizabeth never married and was nicknamed “Virgin Queen”

Elizabeth's Reign



- Faced problems with religious issues
- Had monetary problems and conflicts with parliament
- Her cousin Mary Stewart plotted with Phillip II of Spain to dethrone her and restore the Catholic faith
- Mary asked Elizabeth for help and then plotted against her
- Elizabeth had Mary executed

Elizabeth I and Spain



- Phillip II of Spain had tried to marry Elizabeth, but she refused and then he plotted against her with Mary
- Elizabeth authorized “Sea Dogs” or legal piracy to raid Spanish galleons
- Phillip planned and tried to invade England
- England defeated the Spanish in the attack known as the Defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588
- Elizabeth continued to have monetary problems with Parliament
- She began to build an empire in America with investors’ money in “joint-stock companies”
- The wealth of England began to grow and the tax base increased

Lasting Legacy of the Tudors



- Strengthened the monarchy in England and started English colonial expansion
- Turned England into a protestant nation
- Dethroned the Spanish as the most power European nation and naval power
- Set in motion reforms that would eventually make England a constitutional monarchy