

Henry's Reformation



Reformation Parliament (1529)

Henry VIII & Thomas Wolsey

Thomas Wolsey (c. 1473-1530)

Son of a Butcher

Magdalen College, Oxford (later: master, dean)

St. Mary's, Limington, Somerset (1500-09)

Chaplain to AbC Henry Deane (1502)

Executor for Sir Richard Nanfan (1503)

Royal Chaplain to Henry VII (1507)

Diligent and ambitious

Unusually successful rise to prominence

Henry VIII: King at 17 in 1509

Young, Brash, Impractical; Not Detail-Oriented

Wolsey, Amenable to King's Wishes, Rises

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Wolsey's Rise (1509-1515)

Dean of Lincoln (1509-1514)

Henry VIII's Almoner (1509) (Privy Council)

Registrar, Order of the Garter (1510)

Henry's War with France (1512-1514)

Dean of York (1513-1514)

Bishop of Lincoln (1514)

AbY (1514)

Early Misstep (1514): Hunne & Praemunire

Cardinal (1515)

AbC Warham resigns; Lord Chancellor (1515)



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Cardinal Wolsey, Lord Chancellor (1515-1529)

Papal Legate (1518): More Loyal to Henry

Treaty of London (1518): European Peace

Field of the Cloth of Gold (1520): Spain

Seeking Henry's Annulment (1527)

Dispensation Voided by Leviticus

Voided by Improper Phrasing

An English Matter

Successful, but Ineffective

Cardinal Campeggio's Delays

Case Abandoned (1529)



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Wolsey's Reputation

Principal Interests:

Law, Wealth, Power, Women, Architecture

Above All: Wolsey

A Poster Boy for Anticlerical Sentiments:

Pluralism, Simony, Nepotism

Personal Exploitation of the Church

Target of Humanists, Reformers, Clergy & Lay

Parliament: Not Just For Wolsey's Fall

Addresses Not Only Past Failures

But Needed Measures for Moving Forward

But Wolsey Is Taken Down

Stripped of Office, Accused of Treason

Yorkshire to London; Dies En Route (1530)

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Strengthening the King's Hand

1529-1530

Indictment of Wolsey (*Praemunire*) (1529)

Reinstatement of *Praemunire* Penalties (1530)



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Strengthening the King's Hand

1532

The Supplication of the Commons

The Reply of the Ordinaries

The Submission of the Clergy

Conditional Restraint of Annates

Annates: each see's first year income to Rome

Scaled back to 5%

English bishops to be consecrated by AbC

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Strengthening the King's Hand

1533

Act in Restraint of Appeals

Rome: court of final appeal in church matters

No longer to be the case

“this realm of England is an empire”



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Strengthening the King's Hand

1534

Submission of Clergy & Restraint of Appeals

Reaffirmed Convocation's Act of 1532

Reaffirmed Act of 1533

Ecclesiastical Appointments Act

Annates criminalized

Episcopal appointments under King

Dispensations Act

AbC, not pope, issues dispensations

Peter's Pence abolished

Abjuration of Papal Supremacy by Clergy

Canterbury, March 1534

York, May 1534

Act of Supremacy

"only & supreme head"

Define doctrine; punish heresy

Oath of Succession & Treasons Act

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Parallel/Additional Developments

Cranmer Surveys University Faculties (1530)

Results: Henry's Marriage to Catherine Invalid
Emboldens of Reformation Parliament

Henry Secretly Marries Anne Boleyn (Jan 1533)

Act in Restraint of Appeals (Feb 1533)

Decisive End to Divorce Proceedings

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Reformation Parliament (1529) Parallel/Additional Developments

Cranmer Elevated to Canterbury (1532-33)

AbC Warham Dies (1532)

Henry Wants Cranmer, Pope Has Misgivings

Conditional Restraint of Annates as Leverage

Pope Concedes, Sends Pallium

Archbishop Cranmer, March 30, 1533

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Parallel/Additional Developments

Divorce Finalized May 23, 1533

Marriage to Anne Made Public May 28, 1533

Anne Crowned Queen June 1, 1533

Henry Excommunicated by Pope July 11, 1533

Princess Elizabeth Born September 7, 1533