

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)





Reformation Parliament (1529)

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

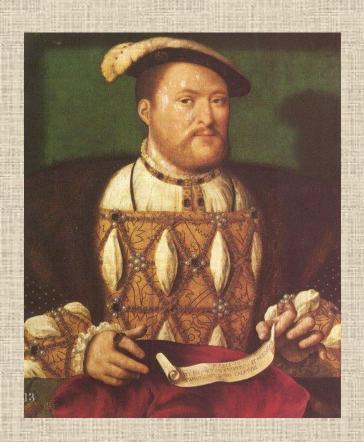
Target of Humanists, Reformers, Clergy & Lay

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)



Reformation Parliament (1529)

Strengthening the King's Hand 1529-1530

Indictment of Wolsey (Praemunire) (1529)

Reinstatement of *Praemunire* Penalties (1530)



Reformation Parliament (1529)

Strengthening the King's Hand 1532

The Supplication of the Commons

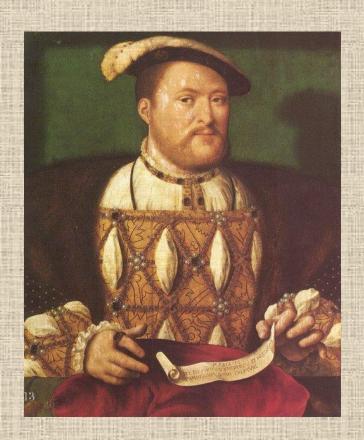
The Reply of the Ordinaries

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



Reformation Parliament (1529) 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"



Reformation Parliament (1529)

Strengthening the King's Hand1534

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

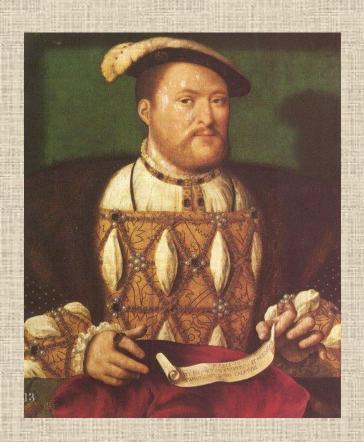
Canterbury, March 1534 York, May 1534

Act of Supremacy

"only & supreme head"

Define doctrine; punish heresy

Oath of Succession & Treasons Act



Reformation Parliament (1529) 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



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



Reformation Parliament (1529) 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