**Lecture 7:**

***The reaction of people in the South and Midlands:***

1535 Cromwell assigned commissioners to investigate the corruption of churches and monasteries.

1536 all monasteries, about 400 were demolished.

Bricks and roofs of monasteries were taking by people.

John Fisher, Thomas Moore were educated people.

People in the South and the Midland were almost Protestants.

***The Northern part of England:***

Most of Northern people were Catholic.

The reaction of Northern people about demolishing monasteries and churches.

1536 Pilgrimage of Grace appeared in the North.

At its beginnings it was civil, then it turned to be an armed movement.

This movement was crushed in the hand of Henry VIII in 1537

Henry VIII sever almost all the ties with the Roman church.

……………………

Personal side:

He wasn’t happy because ***Ann Boleyn*** didn’t give him a male heir, she gave him only Elizabeth.

After being upset from having the male heir, he fill in love with ***Jane Seymour***.

1536 Ann Boleyn conspired against the king, so she was guilty, it is believed that she committed adultery, this considered a high treason against the king.

The day of Ann Boleyn’s execution was the same day of ***Catherine***’s funeral, they died at the same day.

Henry VIII executed along with Ann Boleyn her alleged five lovers, including her brother.

Henry VIII married Jane Seymour a week after Ann Boleyn’s execution.

1537 Jane Seymour gave him the male heir, Edward.

There were three things that Henry have to take care of:

1. Religious concerns
2. Political concerns
3. Financial concerns

1- Religious concerns:

He wanted to further the existence of Protestantism in England.

2- Political concerns:

He needed to set plans to defend England. His broken ties with the Roman church united his enemies.

1538, king of France, *Francis*, and king of Spain, Charles, united together and assigned a truce.

What united them is having one single enemy, king of England Henry VIII.

3- Financial concerns

He needed to take certain progresses, he needed to device certain progresses to meet (face) the soaring (rising) prices.

…………………

1. Protestantism:

This new religion was called by many names and people believe in it were called Protestants, Lutherans, Reformers, Men of New Learn.

Henry VIII was not a true believer, but he needed to fortify England in the new faith.

Cromwell and Cranmer advice to address people national feelings by using English language in churches instead of Latin.

This way he insured having people in his side.

This changing lasted from 1536 to 1541 to have prayers being set in English, it took three steps:

1. He gave the permission to set part of the prayers to be said in English.
2. He gave the permission to translate the Wholly Book (Bible) to be in English (printing Bible in English language).
3. That he was excited towards the stability of England, also he set a Great Bible in every church in England. This shows that he undermine the authority of the priest and clergymen, by giving people the opportunity to read Bible without the any help from the priest and clergymen.

This is what he did regarding the new faith, but to avoid sectarian war, and to spare the country into two religions, he needs to tip the balance (adjust), to avoid the country to split into two religions, so he passed an Act in 1537, called the **Act of Six Articles**. (they are only four articles).

What is the different between Act and Bull?

The Act is a that law which improved by the Parliament including the king. While the Bull is that law which not improved by the Parliament, just like the Pop’s Bulls (the Pop of Roman Church).

**Act of Six Articles:**

1. It emphasize the importance of the **Catholic canon Celebesy**. (so Cranmer have to stay away from his wife by annulling his marriage).
2. It emphasize the importance of **confession**.
3. Believing in the **Real Presence**. Catholics believe in the Real Presence of Jesus, they believe in the Lord’s Supper. They believe that, by miracle, bread and wine changes to the Christ’s blood and flesh. So, in indirect way, he stated the authority of the priest and clergymen.
4. Whoever doesn’t indoors these cannons would be punished to death.

The main cause of all these acts is political, to spare the country.

………………

Personal side:

Two or three weeks after giving birth to Edward, Jane Seymour passed away.

Henry VIII needed to ally himself to somebody to stand against France and Spain.

He allied himself with the Leag of German States, on the advice of Cromwell to get married to ***Ann of Cleaves***.

Henry VIII didn’t like her, he asks Cromwell to annul the marriage, but Cromwell’s response wasn’t quick enough, so Henry VIII executed him.

Henry VIII annulled his marriage himself and considered it void.

He sonly fill in love with ***Catherine Howard*** who was 16 years old. Within one year she beheaded in crime of adultery.

…………………..

The Royal Navy:

Henry VIII created the Royal Navy. (he saw and blow the seeds and his daughter Elizabeth ripe the fruits).

1. He designed ships.
2. He increase planting of tempers.
3. He made the service in the Royal Navy as a quite permanent.
4. He established a Navy Board to inspect, to supervise, to order the function of this organization.
5. He established the Trinity House to trine pilots and maintain navigation lights (Light House).

When it comes to politics, he is quite visionary king.

He saw the future of ships which moves with sails, with guns and arms.

He designed larger ships with holes in each side and cannons appeared from those holes.

He built forts on coasts and borders, Coastal Forts.

He used the bricks of demolishing monasteries to build those forts.

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………