The English at Home, 1485-1559
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Topics of Discussion

I. The Tudors Take Control
II. Exploration Under the Tudors
III. The English Delay?
IV. The Protestant Reformation
V. Martin Luther
VI. The English Reformation
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I. The Tudors Take Control

A. Background
B. War of the Roses 1455 to 1485
C. Henry VII (1485-1509)
D. Henry VIII (1509-1547)
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II. Exploration Under The Tudors

A. John & Sebastian Cabot (1497)
See slide 4 for map of voyages.

B. Between 1497 and 1550, the English did almost nothing to develop their claim in America.

C. You must understand this issue by placing it in the context of the Spanish Empire. (See slides 5 and 6 for context)

John Cabot
A detail from "The departure of John and Sebastian Cabot from Bristol on their first voyage of discovery, 1497." Oil on canvas by Ernest Board, 1906.
Question: Why did the English not move to colonize North America in the early 16th century?

There are at least three answers to this question.

1. Diplomatic: Until 1588, England was allied with Spain, and Spain had control of North America by virtue of the Papal Bull Inter caetera (1493) and the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494).

2. Economic: It was not until the decline of the Antwerp Wool Market in the mid-1550s that English investors went looking for new opportunities.

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IV. The Protestant Reformation

Criticism of Catholicism

- 7 Sacraments
- Saints Days
- Latin Mass
- Indulgences
His Life

Catholic Monk

95 Theses (1517) - Wittenberg Cathedral

Three principle beliefs:

Justification by faith alone

Primacy of the scripture

Priesthood of all believers

Started Lutheran Church
A. Henry VIII married to Catherine of Aragon
B. Annulment Debate and Anne Boleyn
C. Thomas Cranmer (Archbishop of Canterbury, 1533)
D. Henry VIII: Annulment, Anne, Excommunicated
G. Act of Supremacy (1534) and the Anglican Church
H. Edward VI (rule, 1547-1553) and Thomas Cranmer
I. Mary Tudor (1553-1558) and return to Catholicism
J. Elizabeth I - Elizabethan Settlement (1559)