

**Chapter 4 checklist**

**THE MAINTENCE OF POLITICAL STABILITY p146-193**

TOPIC	QUESTION/ WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW	Page	REVISED ?	R.A.G
<b>INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS 4.1</b>				
The Monarchy	Why and how did the monarchy have so much authority?	147		
	What was the importance of the strength of the monarchy?	"		
	How did the Monarchy aid stability?	147-148		
Respect for the Monarchy	Why was respect for the monarchy important?	147-148		
	What was the "Great Chain of being"?	"		
	In which ways did Henry VII / Henry VIII/ Edward VI/ Mary I/ Elizabeth I try and increase their respectability?	"		
	Define and explain the purpose of the Oaths of succession and supremacy.	"		
	What was the purpose of proclamations?	"		
Propaganda	What did propaganda help to do?	148-150		
	What significance was Henry VIII's 'Imperator' status? How did he achieve this?	"		
	How does Henry VIII's status different from the likes of Edward VI and Mary I?	"		
	What image was painted of Elizabeth I? Give examples of her titles and what they inferred about her as a monarch.	"		
	In what ways was the crown able to potentially reward loyal subjects? Who benefitted the most from this? What did the crown expect in return?	"		
	What was the Royal Patronage?	"		
	A monopoliser of power, Robert Cecil. How did he do so? Who was he?	"		
	How did propaganda help to bring about political stability?	"		
The Church	Throughout the Tudor period the Church consistently supported the Crown and was an important institution in the maintenance of political stability.			
	Who were and what was the role of the Local Clergy?	150-154		
	In what ways did both Henry VII and Henry VIII take advantage of the power of the Church during their reign?	"		

	How did this differ from the reigns of Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I?	“		
	The Church and the doctrine of obedience- what was this?	“		
	What happened to Stephen Gardiner and Bishop Latimer? What does this say about the Monarch’s rule?	“		
	What is a Vicegerent?	“		
	Who is Matthew Parker?	“		
	What did sermons help to achieve?	“		
	What did Mary I’s oppressive rule mean/ lead to?	“		
	How was the Church able to bring about political stability?	“		
Parliament	How did parliament help to bring about political stability?	153-154		
	What was the main purpose of parliament?	“		
	What was an Act of Attainder? Why did it cause tension?	“		
	In which ways did Henry VII/Henry VIII/ Elizabeth I use parliament to assist their political stability?	“		
	Why was it more successful than Edward VI and Mary I?	“		
	What Acts did Henry VII pass? What were their effects? +ve/ -tve	“		
	What was the role of Cromwell?	“		
	What was the Break with Rome? What did this mean for future relations? What did it mean for stability?	“		
	Why did Edward VI and Mary I change their politics?	“		
	Why was there growing support from MPs during Elizabeth’s reign?	“		
Royal Councils	What was the function of Royal Councils?	155-157		
	What was the role of the Privy Council under Henry VII/ Henry VIII/ Edward VI/ Mary I and Elizabeth I?	“		
	Create a brief fact file on William Cecil- who was he? Of what significance was he?	“		
	What was the Council of Wales? What did it do?	“		
	What was the Council of the North? What did it do?	“		
	In what ways did royal councils bring stability to the more remote areas?	“		
The judiciary and the law	Common law courts- what was the structure of the court? What was the Act of Maintenance in 1487?	158-165		
	Prerogative courts- what was a prerogative? What did these courts do?	“		
	Martial law, sedition and treason	“		
	The spreading of rumours- a common occurrence, how was it dealt with?	“		

	Treason- how was the laws on treason broadened? Why was it becoming more intrusive? Did this cause more or less instability?	“		
	Royal Commissions- why are these important? what is a recusant?	“		
Justices of the peace	What were JPs? How did they help bring about stability?	“		
	What was JPs function? Provide examples from each monarch.	“		
Sheriffs, lords, lieutenant	Why were lords lieutenants important in the counties?	“		
	Why was the local militia reformed? What was it?	“		
4.2: Tudor policies- continuity and change				
The nobility	How and why did the role of the English nobility change during the Tudor period?	166-169		
	What was the role of the nobility? How was it influential to each Tudor monarch?	“		
	The Crown, nobility and land- How did Tudor monarchs take land, why would this cause instability?	“		
	The Crown, nobility and rewards- how were the nobility rewarded? How does this benefit stability?	“		
	The nobility and the government- leading advisors? Why influential?	“		
Religious changes	In what ways did religious change bring about instability?	169-172		
	What reforms were made under Henry VIII?	“		
	What is a ‘sacramentarians’?	“		
	What were the Edwardian religious reforms?	“		
	What was the Catholic restoration? Why did Mary I face no religious revolts?	“		
	What religious change was brought about under Elizabeth I?	“		
	How much of a threat was the Protestant challenge to Catholic Tudor monarchs?	“		
Economic dev.	Why didn’t the Tudors have a coherent economic policy?	172-175		
	How did Tudor monarchs fund government? Why did this cause instability?	“		
	What were Enclosures? Why did this cause instability?	“		
	Why were there poor food supplies in Tudor England? What was the effect of a bad harvest?	“		
	The steady rise in population meant unemployment rose. What did the government do about this?	“		
Social reforms	What reforms were made under Cromwell?	176-178		

	What social change was there under Edward if any?	“		
	What were the Elizabethan reforms?	“		
	Why did Tudor governments introduce so many social and economic reforms in the second half of the period?	“		
	Why did the social and economic reforms reduce unrest?	“		
Ireland	Why was it difficult to achieve stability in Ireland?	178-181		
	What changes were made in Anglo-Irish relations under Henry VIII, Edward VI and Mary I?	“		
	What is ‘purveyance’?	“		
	What was Elizabeth I’s Irish policy? Why did it cause rebellions?	“		
	Who was Hugh O’Neill, Earl of Tyrone?	“		
	Conclusion- why did the Tudor period see an increase in political stability?	182-184		
	In depth studies, chapter summary and key topic debates from the end of each chapter copied, highlighted, noted down on flash cards/ brainstorm	185-193		
	<b>Model answers at the end of chapter- photocopied, highlighted, annotated to identify key success features in top level answers</b>			